



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

# Program and Budget Guide

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**Fiscal Year 2013  
Budget**



**United States Department of State**

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and Law Enforcement Affairs**

**Fiscal Year 2013**

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## **Program Overview and Budget Summary**

## Program Overview

### International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The FY 2013 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request 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-funded programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice 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.

The INCLE request recognizes that criminal networks are disrupting licit productivity and individual security throughout the globe and continues to address concerns in the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and Near East Asia, and also focuses on emerging threats in Central Asia and Africa. The FY 2013 request also includes funding for “front line” countries (i.e. Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan).

For the countries of Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia, the FY 2013 budget normalizes foreign assistance resources by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account in the INCLE account.

#### Highlights:

##### Africa

- **South Sudan (\$27.4 million):** Funding will be used to develop the capacity of the South Sudanese to provide security in support of the rule of law in a post-referendum setting. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for South Sudan’s criminal justice sector officials, and contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in South Sudan.
- **Liberia (\$15.7 million):** In order to continue Liberia’s transition to peace and security, assistance will continue to fund a U.S. civilian police

contribution to the United Nations Mission in Liberia and increase critical bilateral support to the Liberia National 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.

- **Africa Regional (\$17.5 million):** Funding includes three programs covering different regions in Africa that focus on countering terrorism and reducing transnational threats: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PRACT), and the West Africa Regional Initiative (WARSI).

### **Europe and Eurasia**

- **Kosovo (\$10.7 million):** U.S. assistance will support efforts to increase the capacity, professionalism, and accountability of law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Funds will be used to support the U.S. contribution to the European Union’s rule of law mission (EULEX), continue efforts to create and institutionalize democratic legal structures that meet international standards, and improve Kosovo’s ability to investigate and prosecute war crimes and organized crime and corruption cases.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$6.7 million):** Funding will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize Bosnian law enforcement and justice sector institutions, bolstering prosecutorial and police capacity. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the investigative and trial advocacy capacity of state and sub-state level prosecutors, including those charged with pursuing organized and financial crimes. Resources will also be used to support training for court police, and capacity building for law enforcement and tax institutions critical to combating money laundering, terrorist financing, and other complex crimes.

### **Near East**

- **West Bank/Gaza (\$70 million):** The focus of the security sector portion of the program will continue to shift from predominantly “train and equip” to “sustain and maintain.” Funds will support efforts to reform and sustain the security sector by providing technical assistance 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, with continued training and equipment donations included to ensure a successful transition. 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 (\$15.5 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. FY 2013 funding will be used to provide technical assistance and advice to the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to increase their professionalism and continue their orientation toward the protection of, and service to, the Lebanese population, while continuing to improve country-wide perceptions of the ISF as a professional, non-sectarian institution. The program will also continue to improve the capacity of the ISF to exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory, including in Palestinian refugee camps, which are critical to the successful implementation of UNSCR 1701.
- **Tunisia (\$8 million):** Under former President Ben Ali, the police, courts, and prisons were used by the government as a tool to silence and intimidate regime opposition rather than to promote public security or bring criminals to justice. Supporting Tunisia’s efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions, particularly a police that serves citizens and an independent judiciary, is critical for its successful transition to democracy. The U.S. program assistance will do so by: supporting a police reform process aimed at building the capacity of Tunisia to combat corruption; supporting Tunisia’s efforts to make civilian law enforcement institutions more accountable and transparent; enhancing the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhancing the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion.
- **Egypt (\$7.9 million):** Recent unrest in Egypt draws attention to the important role of police reform in Egypt’s post-Mubarak transition and the need for effective, democratic security institutions. The Egyptian response to this situation is complicated by a security apparatus that suffers from a credibility deficit with the public, and the need for training and institutional

procedures to help build public trust to carry out a new mission of maintaining public security and safety. FY 2013 INCLE assistance will be used to support criminal justice sector reforms in the police and justice sectors to help Egypt develop institutions that are professional, accountable and responsive to the public.

## South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$400 million):** The FY 2013 core request for Administration of Justice funding focuses on strengthening the justice and corrections systems, promoting civil society to create a demand for legal rights and rule of law programs, strengthening legal education, and helping to protect at-risk populations, particularly women and children. Funds will continue advisory support and training programs at provincial and central prisons with teams focusing on capacity building, rehabilitation of inmates through vocational and educational training, and initiatives for women and juveniles. Funds will also support ongoing efforts, partnering with the Afghan Government, to build a safe, secure, and humane Afghan corrections system with an embedded capacity building team at the Central Prison Directorate headquarters.

FY 2013 core request for counternarcotics will focus on building sustainable interdiction and law enforcement capacity; supporting the Afghan government efforts to reduce the supply of illicit opium poppy and cannabis crops; drug demand reduction programs to eliminate the burgeoning domestic market for Afghan opiates; and capacity building efforts to strengthen the central government's ability to independently support counternarcotics activities over the long term. Funds will also pay for program management and oversight, security and life support, aviation support, and other transportation, operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training. There is also \$200 million of INCLE Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding requested for Afghanistan, described in the OCO section on page 9.

- **Pakistan (\$124 million):** To support the Administration's top national security priorities, FY 2013 funding will focus on strengthening Pakistan's criminal justice sector. The provision of training, equipment, and infrastructure, along with aviation assistance, will strengthen and professionalize civilian law enforcement entities, particularly those

operating in the border region with Afghanistan. Funds will continue to support Government of Pakistan efforts to decrease narcotics trafficking, cultivation, and abuse through crop control, interdiction, and demand reduction programs. Funding will support legal training to Pakistan's prosecutors and judges and will sustain assistance to the ongoing corrections program.

- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) (\$9 million):** This initiative will improve the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective investigation, prosecution and conviction of mid- to high-level traffickers. The U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan calls for enhanced regional and international community support for Afghan-led counternarcotics efforts, expanded U.S. government counternarcotics engagement with Afghanistan's neighbors and regional actors, and strengthening of counternarcotics cooperation between Afghanistan and neighboring countries.

## **Western Hemisphere**

- **Mexico (\$199 million):** The United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on the 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. INCLE-funded 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 criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.
- **Colombia (\$142 million):** Funding will support Colombian-led consolidation efforts 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. U.S. assistance will improve Colombia's judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive and complex criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will help the Colombian

National Police to assume additional security responsibilities and combat emerging criminal drug organizations.

- **Peru (\$23.3 million):** Funding will support efforts by the Government of Peru to combat the illicit drug industry, which includes efforts to extend state presence in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. FY 2013 INCLE funds 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.
- **Haiti (\$17.5 million):** INCLE funding will support the contribution of police and corrections personnel to the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH). Funding will also support related activities through counternarcotics, rule of law, and corrections programs. Additionally, efforts to rebuild operational capacity of the Haitian National Police with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training will be supported with the FY 2013 request.
- **Bolivia (\$5 million):** Funds will advance nationalization efforts by shifting costs for such activities as targeted technical assistance for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and rule of law programs to the Government of Bolivia. INCLE funding will focus more on building the capacity of law enforcement, prosecutors, and the judiciary; and support trafficking-in-persons programs and other rule of law initiatives.
- **Guatemala (\$2 million):** INCLE funding will support the extended mandate of the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala to investigate high profile criminal cases in Guatemala.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$81 million):** INCLE funding will support the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$60 million) and the Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$21 million). CARSI funds will support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America. Activities will address border and port security; support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; and law enforcement capacity to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training. In support of CBSI,

INCLE funding will continue efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, reduce the demand for illegal drugs, and promote social justice. Funding will support programs to enhance the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions, such as the Regional Security System in the Eastern Caribbean, and will support technical assistance in 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 (\$46.3 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 (\$32.6 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 Academies (ILEA) (\$24 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 be utilized to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa as well other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. Focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as terrorism, corruption and other transnational crimes.
- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$18.7 million):** These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and some Tier 2 in the 2011 annual *Trafficking in*

*Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.

- **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 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, the 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.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$12.4 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance, and aircraft/aircrew safety of flight for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide and address other aircraft/aircrew safety of flight requirements.

## **Overseas Contingency Operations (INCLE)**

The FY 2013 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Iraq and Afghanistan.

### **Iraq (\$850 million \*)**

\* The Iraq FY 2013 INCLE request in the FY 2013 Congressional Budget Justification was \$850M. The Department is in the process of refining the FY 2013 budget requirements.

### **Afghanistan (\$200 million)**

FY 2013 OCO funds will be used to support INL programs that are most closely related to the security transition. For instance, this will include renovations and security upgrades for prisons in high-insurgent areas, training for lawyers working on transferring detainees from U.S. to Afghan custody, and security for judges assigned to restive provinces. In addition, Department of State justice, corrections, and counternarcotics programs will help set the conditions for a successful drawdown of U.S. military assets in Afghanistan by

working with Afghan officials to prepare them to take more responsibility for the management of prisons and other law enforcement institutions.

The FY 2013 OCO request for Administration of Justice funding focuses on: transition of donor supported activities to the Afghan government; promotion of civil society to create a demand for legal rights, as well as ensure a balance between the need for the government to provide security while also guaranteeing the protection of individual rights; and transition of current military projects to civilian oversight with the future military drawdown. The Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) will give special attention to areas designated as crucial to the transition in order to sustain governance and security at efficacious levels. Funds will also support programs provincially, including at Provincial Justice Centers and for judicial security, anticorruption, and mentoring initiatives in the more insecure provinces.

As the U.S. military draws down its forces in Afghanistan and increasingly transitions responsibility to the Afghan Government to house former military detainees, the United States must partner with the Afghan government to increase their staff training and improve organizational management and security practices to ensure that insurgents captured on the battlefield – whether by Coalition Forces or by Afghan National Security Forces – are housed securely, segregated from the common criminal population, and receive vocational and educational training to aid in their peaceful reintegration into Afghan society. FY 2013 OCO funds will continue corrections training and capacity building efforts through the Corrections System Support Program (CSSP); support the Central Prison Directorate to focus on prison industries, security threat group management, inmate programs, records and classification, alternatives to incarceration, human resources, budget, and training programs; and enable necessary renovations and security enhancements in provincial prisons and district detention facilities with an emphasis on those facilities most at risk from the insurgency.

The Department of State continues to work with the Afghan Government, international partners, and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to isolate the insurgency from the narcotics proceeds that fuel it. The success of the Afghan Government and international community in eliminating or degrading this important funding source for the insurgency will have a direct bearing on the U.S. military's ability to confidently turn over security

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responsibilities to the Afghan Government. FY 2013 Counternarcotics funding will promote stabilization by incentivizing provincial governors' counternarcotics and supply reduction activities and support sustainable, community-led development projects in provinces that have successfully reduced or eliminated poppy cultivation. Funds will also support interdiction programs to disrupt the narcotics-insurgency nexus and build a sustainable Afghan capacity to investigate and prosecute high-value drug traffickers. Funds may also provide direct support to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to support its counternarcotics law enforcement capacity building efforts, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.

Funds will also pay for program management and oversight, security and life support, aviation support and other transportation, operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critically important to ensure that INL program planning objectives are being met and that the Bureau sees a return on investment through performance management. In addition, formal M&E provides a prescribed framework to assist in verifying that Bureau oversight responsibilities are properly documented.

Initial program monitoring endeavors centered upon a substantial agenda of output data gathering and analysis, especially in projects that have been largely self-reporting to date. These initial steps have been augmented by a formalized Bureau Evaluation Plan and M&E guidelines that are now being implemented. Finally, the Bureau is in the process of developing a Strategic Performance Indicator (SPI) system that will capture the objectives, inputs, outputs, intended outcomes, and leading indicators of a program in order to provide a substantive program management score-card for each of the Bureau's programs.

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 program reviews 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 performance and/or impact and evaluation study may be conducted drawing upon experts in academia and/or the community of evaluative sciences.

Over the past four 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. Additionally, the development and implementation of standard M&E guidelines, the Bureau Evaluation Plan, and tools such as the SPI system will enhance the Bureau's capability for effective performance management. During this budget period, the Bureau will build towards full, formalized and timely monitoring and analysis of all significant programs.

## **Budget Summary**

**FY 2011 - 2013 INCLE Budget Allocations**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Africa Regional (TSCTP)	2,500	3,500	2,500
Africa Regional (WARSI)	2,433	16,800	13,000
Africa Regional (PRACT/EARSI)	-	2,000	2,000
Africa Regional (TIP - Djibouti)	-	50	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	6,000	6,000	5,250
Ghana	500	-	-
Guinea	500	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	1,800
Liberia	16,000	17,000	15,662
Mozambique	500	500	500
Nigeria	1,250	-	-
Somalia	-	2,000	1,800
South Africa	2,000	3,000	2,000
South Sudan	25,000	32,000	27,404
Sudan	2,000	-	2,000
Tanzania	450	450	450
Uganda	235	600	581
<b>Subtotal, Africa</b>	<b>61,368</b>	<b>85,900</b>	<b>74,947</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
China	800	800	800
East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,100	5,895	990
Indonesia	10,520	11,550	10,066
Laos	1,000	1,000	1,000
Malaysia	-	-	800
Philippines	2,065	2,450	2,450
Thailand	1,740	1,740	1,466
Timor-Leste	660	660	660
Vietnam	-	550	450
<b>Subtotal, East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>17,885</b>	<b>24,645</b>	<b>18,682</b>

**FY 2011 - 2013 INCLE Budget Allocations**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Albania	-	-	4,450
Armenia	-	-	2,824
Azerbaijan	-	-	1,226
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	6,735
Georgia	-	-	4,000
Kosovo	-	-	10,674
Macedonia	-	-	1,663
Moldova	-	-	3,230
Montenegro	-	-	1,826
Russia	-	-	4,182
Serbia	-	-	3,000
Ukraine	-	-	4,100
Eurasia Regional	-	-	323
Europe Regional	-	-	400
<b>Subtotal, Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,633</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Egypt	1,000	1,000	7,894
Iraq (non-OCO)	114,560	-	-
Iraq (OCO)	-	250,000	850,000 *
Jordan	250	500	-
Lebanon	19,500	24,000	15,500
Morocco	750	1,500	1,500
Middle East Response Fund (OCO)	-	25,000	-
NEA Regional (TSCTP)	1,030	1,000	1,000
Tunisia	1,500	-	8,000
West Bank/Gaza	150,000	100,000	70,000
Yemen (non-OCO)	1,750	7,395	4,000
Yemen (OCO)	-	3,605	-
<b>Subtotal, Near East</b>	<b>290,340</b>	<b>414,000</b>	<b>957,894</b>

\*The Iraq FY 2013 INCLE request in the FY 2013 Congressional Budget Justification was \$850M. The Department is in the process of refining the FY 2013 budget requirements.

**FY 2011 - 2013 INCLE Budget Allocations**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan (non-OCO)	400,000	-	400,000
Afghanistan (OCO)	-	324,000	200,000
Bangladesh	350	674	674
Kazakhstan	-	-	1,471
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	6,156
Nepal	3,700	3,700	3,330
Pakistan	114,298	116,000	124,000
SCA Regional	4,210	7,000	9,000
Sri Lanka	-	1,440	1,440
Tajikistan	-	-	7,255
Turkmenistan	-	-	550
Uzbekistan	-	-	743
<b>Subtotal, South and Central Asia</b>	<b>522,558</b>	<b>452,814</b>	<b>754,619</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Argentina	300	300	-
Bolivia	15,000	7,500	5,000
Brazil	1,000	3,000	2,000
Colombia	204,000	160,600	142,000
Ecuador	4,500	4,500	4,500
Guatemala	3,992	5,000	2,000
Haiti	19,420	19,420	17,500
Mexico *	117,000	248,500	199,000
Paraguay	500	500	150
Peru	31,500	28,950	23,300
Western Hemisphere Regional (CBSI)	37,500	30,000	21,000
Western Hemisphere Regional (CARSI)	71,508	85,000	60,000
<b>Subtotal, Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>506,220</b>	<b>593,270</b>	<b>476,450</b>

\*Note: The FY 2010 supplemental appropriation included \$175 million for Mexico considered advance funding for the FY 2011 appropriation.

**FY 2011 - 2013 INCLE Budget Allocations**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Centrally-Managed</b>			
Criminal Youth Gangs	7,000	7,000	3,000
Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness	12,500	12,500	12,500
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>
<i>CICAD</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>1,750</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<i>UNODC</i>	<i>2,875</i>	<i>3,250</i>	<i>3,000</i>
<i>G-8 Roma Lyon Group</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Interregional Aviation Support	57,052	53,652	46,322
Critical Flight Safety Program	16,250	16,250	12,385
<b>INL Anticrime Programs</b>	<b>14,650</b>	<b>16,154</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<i>Alien Smuggling/Border Security</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>750</i>
<i>Cyber Crime and IPR</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>3,500</i>
<i>Fighting Corruption</i>	<i>4,750</i>	<i>5,004</i>	<i>3,900</i>
<i>International Organized Crime</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>750</i>
<i>Financial Crimes/Money Laundering/CT</i>	<i>4,150</i>	<i>4,150</i>	<i>3,600</i>
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	-	10,000	5,000
Civilian Police Program	4,000	4,000	3,800
ILEA Operations	34,000	31,300	24,000
PD&S	29,250	34,500	32,550
<b>Subtotal, Centrally-Managed</b>	<b>179,202</b>	<b>190,356</b>	<b>156,557</b>
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons</b>	<b>16,233</b>	<b>18,720</b>	<b>18,720</b>
<b>TOTAL INCLE</b>	<b>1,593,806</b>	<b>1,779,705</b>	<b>2,506,502</b>

## **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)

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>Partnership for Regional East African Counterterrorism (PREACT)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>13,000</b>
<b>Trafficking in Persons (Djibouti)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>22,350</b>	<b>17,500</b>

### 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 (PREACT), and the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI). Programs will support stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts, and address transnational crime, including counter-narcotics activities. TSCTP and PREACT programs will focus on enhancing security and criminal justice sector performance, and promoting systematic change in partner countries to reinforce their ability to provide security, enable institutional reform, support conflict mitigation, and deepen strategic relationships.

Resources requested for WARSI will be used to enhance the ability of West African states to prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime, including counter-narcotics activities so that it does not threaten stability, good governance, or public health in the region, and to partner effectively with the U.S. Government to protect U.S. national interests.

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

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## Africa Regional (Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism)

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	2,000	2,000

### Program Overview

The Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) 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 U.S. Government 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

The program supports the objectives of Countering Terrorism, Peace and Security, and Combating Transnational Crime.

**Objective 1:** To build sustainable security and counterterrorism capacities in partner nations.

**Objective 2:** To improve and expand border security in East Africa. To improve inter-agency and international community coordination in the Law Enforcement arena.

## **FY 2013 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, law enforcement units to interdict criminal elements, and to quickly and accurately share information with relevant agencies.

**Africa Regional  
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism  
INL Budget**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
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**1.3 Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform**

Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT)	0	1,900	1,850
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Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	100	150
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<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
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**Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail**

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
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<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
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<i>ICASS Costs</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
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<i>Program Support</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>150</i>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>
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## Africa Regional (Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership)

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Request	FY 2013 Request
2,500	3,500	2,500

### 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) and Boko Haram in Nigeria.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The TSCTP program supports the objectives of *Countering Terrorism and Peace and Security* as outlined in the FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plans of the eligible countries. It also supports INL’s FY 2013 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 2013 Program

#### Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- Funding will support law enforcement development projects in one or more TSCTP-eligible countries to provide training and technical assistance to

increase law enforcement and border control capacity to respond to and prevent violent extremism. Funding may also be used to support ongoing TSCTP law enforcement capacity-building programs in Mali, Niger, and Nigeria.

## Africa Regional Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,425	3,150	2,300
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	75	350	200
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	0	200	150
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	50	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	0	50	0
<i>Program Support</i>	75	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>200</b>

## Africa Regional (West Africa)

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
2,433*	16,800	13,000

\* \$2.433 million was allocated under the West Africa Regional line and notified completely toward INL's West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI). \$2.25 million was also allocated for West African countries in FY 2011 and allocated under bilateral program line items for Ghana, Guinea, and Nigeria.

### Program Overview

West Africa serves as a host to transnational crime facilitated largely by weak criminal justice institutions and corrupt government facilitators. This environment has served transnational criminality, cocaine trafficking in particular, which undermines stability, good governance, and development. Resources requested for WARSI will be used to enhance the ability of West African states to prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime, including counternarcotics activities so that it does not threaten stability, good governance, or public health in the region, and to partner effectively with the U.S. Government to protect U.S. national interests.

### Program Goals and Objectives

Funding will support regional and bilateral programs to establish and sustain effective, professional, and accountable civil-security services, and improve capacity in the criminal justice sector in West Africa to counternarcotics and transnational crime.

**Objective #1:** To strengthen information sharing between West African states.

**Objective #2:** To share lessons learned and best practices within the region, thereby enhancing national capacity development.

**Objective #3:** To support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) fulfill its regional role on counternarcotics issues.

**Objective #4:** To build national counternarcotics and rule of law capacities throughout West Africa.

### **FY 2013 Program**

#### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- Assistance will 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**

- Assistance will promote rule of law and justice systems by enhancing systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance.



## Africa Regional West Africa INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
West Africa Regional	1,100	7,560	6,150
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	115	1,440	350
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>6,500</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
West Africa Regional	1,103	7,010	6,150
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	115	790	350
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>6,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>13,000</b>

### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	0	1455	700
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	100	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	0	350	0
<i>Program Support</i>	230	325	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>700</b>

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## Democratic Republic of Congo

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
6,000	6,000	5,250

### 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of *Peace and Security: The DRC achieves peace in the East and security is strengthened throughout the country* and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform and Transnational Crime.

**Objective 1:** To improve DRC capacities in border control, customs, corrections, 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 interagency coordination to ensure assistance efforts are reinforcing and complementary.

### FY 2013 Program

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## **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 INL officer, posted to the Democratic Republic of Congo, will establish law enforcement initiatives such as providing training in basic policing skills to help increase basic Congolese law enforcement 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Police Development and Reform	2,000	2,000	1,800
Border Security Development	1,000	1,750	1,600
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	1,500	750	600
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Sector Support	1,500	1,500	1,250
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,250</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,250</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	800	500	400
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	55	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	200	75	0
<i>Program Support</i>	500	120	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>600</b>

## Kenya

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
2,000	2,000	1,800

### 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 due to ongoing efforts by INL and other partners but much more is needed. INL will support programs that increase the coordination and communication between interagency and international partners who work to combat piracy off the coast of East Africa. 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goal to build *Capacity to prevent and respond to threats of crime and terrorism* and INL's FY 2013 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. INL will support 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 2013 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 (SGBV):** 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.
- **Judicial Reform and Counter Piracy:** Program will focus on improving Kenya's ability to effectively and efficiently prosecute crimes and assisting the judiciary.

## Kenya

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Criminal Justice Sector Reform	1,100	1,100	380
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	150	150	120
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Criminal Justice Sector Reform	750	750	1,300
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,800</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Program Support</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>50</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>120</b>

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## Liberia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
16,000	17,000	15,662

### Program Overview

Decades of instability and conflict have weakened many of the countries in West Africa and problems frequently spill over borders and undermine already troubled states. These circumstances have the potential to threaten West Africa's general stability, good governance and development and threaten U.S. strategic interests in the region. Liberia emerged from a 14-year civil war in 2003 and has experienced eight years of relative peace and stability. Although making progress, the Government of Liberia (GOL) still requires significant donor support to provide for its security and support its criminal justice institutions. 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 beginning in 2012, the ability of the GOL to contribute to the country's lasting peace and stability becomes even more critical.

### Program Goals and Objectives

INL programs support the international community and GOL goals to strengthen, develop, and reform its police and other criminal justice institutions. They support Embassy Monrovia's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of peace and security and rule of law and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of criminal justice and counternarcotics development.

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

**Objective 2:** To increase the capacity of criminal justice institutions to improve adherence to national laws and international standards.

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**Objective 3:** To strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice institutions' capacity to combat narcotics trafficking in the region and to decrease the demand for drugs in Liberia.

## **FY 2013 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). The CivPol Program emphasizes increasing the capabilities of these institutions nationwide, furthering the capacity of personnel, and infrastructure development. The program will do the following:
  - Continue to support LNP leadership in institutional reform and capacity building.
  - Provide continued assistance for the PSU, responsible for low-grade civil disorder management.
  - ERU advisors will continue 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.
  - Train and mentor civilians in the LNP to take on administrative and logistical functions, such as maintenance, human resource management and budgeting.
  - In-service training will continue for officers including advanced and supervisory policing skills and encompass counties outside of the main population center in Montserrado County.

### **Counternarcotics**

- **Counternarcotics:** In the third year of this program, the counternarcotics program will provide assistance to agencies responsible for decreasing drug demand and for providing addiction treatment in Liberia. Working through a range of institutions such as schools, tribal groups, and community

coalitions, these funds will support public drug education campaigns and, depending on need, begin work to establish drug treatment centers. The counternarcotics program will also include training for agencies with counternarcotics responsibilities in interdiction and other necessary skills.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **The Justice Sector Support Liberia (JSSL) Program**, consisting of justice 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. The JSSL will:
  - Foster institutional reform, build capacity and encourage a more consistent and effective justice process among the criminal justice institutions through mentoring, training, and advising activities.
  - Provide both technical and material assistance to help the GOL address case backlog and delayed judicial proceedings.
  - Focus on strengthening organizational and administrative systems within key justice sector institutions.
  - Provide technical assistance to further strengthen police-prosecutor cooperation.
  - Provide training and mentoring of prosecutors, judicial personnel, and other justice sector actors.
  - Provide technical assistance in reviewing and updating codes and support the work of the Law Reform Commission.

## Liberia

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Civilian Police Program	8,800	9,103	9,032
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	300	547	350
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,650</b>	<b>9,382</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Counternarcotics Program	1,000	1,000	1,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	50	50	50
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,050</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Sector Support	5,700	6,100	5,080
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	150	200	150
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>5,230</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>15,662</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	200	397	200
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	75	75	75
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	150	200	175
<i>Program Support</i>	75	125	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>550</b>

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## Mozambique

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
500	500	500

### Program Overview

Despite steady economic and political development, Mozambique faces growing criminal justice, transnational crime, and counternarcotics challenges. Mozambique is located in an increasingly important part of Africa and has vast land and sea borders; however it has demonstrated limited willingness and capacity to manage these borders as Mozambique has increasingly become an origin and transit point for trafficking in narcotics, persons, and other contraband. As Mozambican authorities seek to provide security and justice, widespread corruption undercuts service delivery and accountability and allows money laundering and financial crime to persist. The FY 2013 program will allow INL to build a broader base of engagement with the Mozambican government to address border management, transnational crime, and corruption, advancing U.S. Government goals in this increasingly important part of Africa.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Mozambique program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan goals to *Strengthen Democracy and Governance* and *Enhance the Mozambican Government's Capability to Address Transnational Threats and Provide Accountable Domestic Security*. These programs also target INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan Goals to *Disrupt the trafficking of illicit drugs through institution-building assistance* and *Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Assistance*.

**Objective 1:** To improve border management at land borders and seaports of entry through training and institutional support.

**Objective 2:** To improve the Government of Mozambique's capacity to detect, investigate, and prosecute transnational crimes and corruption.

**Objective 3:** To improve law enforcement capabilities in Mozambique through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the institutional capability of the Government of Mozambique to control point of entry-based immigration in the land and maritime sectors; financial crimes; and the trafficking of narcotics, contraband, and persons.
- **Law Enforcement Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations.

### **Transnational Crime**

- **Transnational Crime Program** funds will provide technical assistance, training, and other resources to the Mozambican government to help detect, investigate, and prosecute corruption and transnational crimes.

## Mozambique

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	175	275	260
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	25	25	15
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Transnational Crime	300	175	210
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	0	25	15
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	0	0	0
<i>Program Support</i>	25	50	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>

## Somalia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	2,000	1,800

### 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan peace and security priority, *Establishment and Strengthening Legitimate Local and Regional Governments*, and *Successful Dialogue and Reconciliation Contributing toward a More Stable Somalia*, in addition to INL's FY 2013 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 2013 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.

<b>Somalia</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
(\$000)			
	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Criminal Justice Sector Development	0	1,850	1,700
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	0	150	100
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,800</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Program Support</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>



## South Africa

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
2,000	3,000	2,000

### 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. Both the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the five Metro police departments remain 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 2013 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan target of *A Safe South Africa* and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform 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 2013 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 Senior 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	1,750	950
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	1,000	750	650
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Transnational Crime	0	500	400
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Sector Support	300	0	0
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	500	450	500
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	100	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	100	150	100
<i>Program Support</i>	400	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>650</b>

## South Sudan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
25,000	32,000	27,404

### Program Overview

The largely peaceful and orderly self-determination referendum in January 2011 and subsequent independence in July 2011, was a testament to the developing capacity of the Republic of Southern Sudan (RoSS) and the international community's critical role in support of this nascent government. After the RoSS celebration of independence in July 2011, expectations for delivery of services, including providing internal security, are very high. The RoSS 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 ROSS to a realistic but sufficiently high standard of governance and accountability. INL remains committed to support the RoSS in providing internal security. To assist with program planning through this crucial period, INL conducted an updated inter-agency assessment of the criminal justice sector in March and April of 2011. This led to a new program strategy for South Sudan, incorporating lessons learned from previous programming, new political context, and joint planning within the inter-agency.

Established in 2005 to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the INL program in South Sudan focuses on two main components. The first is the development of the South Sudanese criminal justice sector to better maintain security and enhance governance 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 Peacekeeping Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in its efforts to enhance security and stability in South Sudan.

With independence, institutions that have been functioning on an interim basis are now transitioning into permanent institutions and, in some cases, transforming themselves based on the new realities associated with statehood. This is especially true of the judicial sector, which is undertaking a tectonic shift from a Shariah and the civil law system of the North to the Common Law system of the South. The South Sudan Police Services (SSPS) require significant donor assistance for strategic planning, training, and infrastructure development in order to transform into a trusted provider of public security.

Southern Sudan's independence also will affect the level of INL support for the civilian police component of the UN mission. UNMISS will continue robust training efforts across the criminal justice sector, across a wide geographic and thematic footprint. INL will continue to support criminal justice sector professionals seconded into this mission to support its mandate.

### **Program Goals and Objectives**

The United States played a significant role in brokering and supporting implementation of the CPA, culminating in independence this July. In the FY2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan, Embassy Juba established its first goal as the following: Goal #1: Effective, inclusive and accountable democratic governance that enhances rule of law and respect for human rights and increases national security is promoted. This program also supports INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of supporting Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Assistance. This support will be even more important over the next year as South Sudan establishes and develops institutions to provide security and justice as public goods across its vast territory.

**Objective 1:** Criminal Justice Sector Development as a vital component of security sector transformation in South Sudan: The program will enhance governance, rule of law, and security for the South Sudanese people through comprehensive development and capacity building of legitimate criminal justice sector institutions in South Sudan. This includes the development of the enforcement, judicial, and corrections pillars of the civilian security sector of South 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 South Sudan: INL will provide support to U.S. contingents of Individual Police Officers (IPOs).

### **FY 2013 Program**

- The number of INL advisors will be increased to assign experienced law enforcement officers develop information led policing so that the SSPS can properly collect, analyze and respond to information on crime in their communities. This will increase the visibility and responsiveness of the police, which will improve security and state credibility. Primary training programs being will continue in Easter Equatoria, Jonglei, Western Bahr Al Ghazal states and will also expand to Upper Nile state. INL will build upon FY 2011 and FY2012 programs for rural safety in Southern Sudan with the SSPS. Cattle-raiding is a major source of rural violence, and INL will continue to support specialized efforts to address these types of rural insecurity.
- INL will continue programs to train criminal justice sector professionals from key state institutions, especially lawyers and Judges. This will be done through domestic training institutions such as the University of Juba School of Law, the Ministry of Justice, and the Judiciary of South Sudan training programs. INL has been formative in establishing these institutions, and will continue support to develop specialized programming for criminal justice.
- Much of the population lives in isolated rural areas where the state cannot yet deliver such justice services. While INL works with state institutions to improve the accessibility of criminal justice, INL will build upon FY 2011 and FY2012 work with local communities to determine how they seek redress for crime and how they navigate the plural criminal justice system that includes government and traditional courts. INL will provide training and other support to the courts serving those areas, and improve options for legal aid to rural communities.
- 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, and prisoners awaiting trial. This will be done through ongoing

support to the nascent corrections service training academy and advisors to assist in the ongoing management of corrections in South Sudan.

- Parallel to the bilateral efforts, INL will continue to support UNMISS in assisting the criminal justice sector through training and mentoring. 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.

## South Sudan

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Support to United Nations Peace-Keeping Missions (S. Sudan)	1,500	4,000	3,500
Police Development and Reform	7,500	8,000	7,300
Correctional Services Development	7,500	7,730	7,200
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	700	2,270	1,204
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>19,204</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Reform	7,500	10,000	8,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	300	-	200
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>8,200</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>27,404</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	300	870	500
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	200	200	200
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	100	200	100
<i>Program Support</i>	400	1,000	604
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>1,404</b>

## Sudan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
2,000	-	2,000

### Program Overview

Established in 2007, The African Union/United Nations Mission UN Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) is the first joint UN/AU force and the UN's largest peacekeeping mission. At almost full strength, UNAMID has approximately 20,000 troops, approximately 6,000 police and a significant civilian component. Since announcing a new policy of robustness in February 2011, the mission UNAMID has been increasingly proactive in increasing patrols and challenging the Government of Sudan's restrictions on movement. The U.S. recognizes and welcomes the renewed focus of the mission on activities related to the protection of civilians and increasing humanitarian space.

### Program Goals and Objectives

This program will increase security in Darfur by assisting the UN peace keeping mission to provide well-trained and equipped police peacekeepers whose presence alone provides a sense of security in the area. This program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan goals to Assist the Peaceful Transition of Sudan into two countries, and to Promote Democratic Reform in Sudan in the North and South Sudan. The program also supports INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform.

**Objective 1:** 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).



**FY 2013 Program**

**Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- INL will support UN peacekeeping mission(s) in Sudan in assisting the local police to build enforcement capacity through training and mentoring.

<b>Sudan</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
(\$000)			
	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Support to Formed Police Units Deployed to UN Missions	2,000	-	2,000
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>

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## Tanzania

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
450	450	450

### Program Overview

While Tanzania has witnessed significant economic and political progress, it faces substantial criminal justice and transnational crime challenges. Tanzania's criminal justice institutions have a limited capacity to provide effective and relevant security for its citizens as well as investigate and prosecute criminality, including corruption. Moreover, Tanzania is vulnerable to transnational crime, terrorism, and piracy, demonstrated by the 1998 terrorist bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Dar Es Salaam and increasing pirate activity in its waters. Recognizing these challenges, the Government of Tanzania continues to solicit support, partner, and coordinate defense and law enforcement activities with the U.S. Government. As a stable regional ally and integral member of both eastern and southern African regional organizations, assistance will help Tanzania consolidate and build on recent gains by improving criminal justice capacity.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Tanzania program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goal that *Tanzania is governed in a fully accountable and democratic manner, efficiently delivering services to its citizens*, and Goal that *Tanzanians are secure from domestic and transnational threats and Americans are secure from threats originating from Tanzania*. The program also supports INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan Goals of *Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Assistance*.

**Objective 1:** To improve the capability of Tanzanian law enforcement organizations to deliver effective and relevant security and justice.

**Objective 2:** To increase Tanzanian capacity to detect, investigate, and prosecute criminal activity including corruption, piracy, and terrorism.

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**Objective 3:** To improve Tanzania’s ability to manage its borders through trainings, technical assistance, and institutional support.

**FY 2013 Program**

**Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve the capability of the Tanzanian police to develop and implement a community policing approach through technical assistance, training, and pilot initiatives. Funds will also target the intersection of law enforcement and the justice sector to help the Government of Tanzania investigate and prosecute criminal activity.
- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of Tanzania to manage the legal and illegal entry of people and goods through its land and sea borders.

<b>Tanzania</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
(\$000)			
	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	400	400
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	50	50	50
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	0	0	0
<i>Program Support</i>	50	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

## Uganda

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
235	600	581

### 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 multiple bombings by Al-Shabab, the Lord's Resistance Army's withdrawal in 2006, and recurring civil disturbances, highlight a need for 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.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Uganda program supports Embassy Kampala's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan regional Peace and Security priorities of continuing the development of the criminal justice sector.

**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 2013 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. INL's police academy advisor is currently implementing this project.
- **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.

<b>Uganda</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
(\$000)			
	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	160	400	561
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	75	200	20
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>581</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	35	70	20
<i>Program Support</i>	40	130	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>20</b>

## **East Asia and the Pacific**

## China

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
800	800	800

### 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 debate within China’s judicial, scholarly, and policy communities about possible future reforms. The U.S. has an interest in encouraging the development of China’s justice system in line with international norms and rule of law principles. This interest stems not only from China’s 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 U.S.-China Joint Liaison Dialogue 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. The 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Law Enforcement and Counterterrorism* and *Support for U.S. Policies and Values* and INL’s FY 2013 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 2013 Program**

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

#### **Criminal Justice Sector Reform**

- A **Resident 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.

<b>China</b>				
<b>INL Budget</b>				
(\$000)				
	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>	
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>				
Resident Legal Advisor	775	775	775	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	25	25	25	
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Program Support</i>	25	25	25	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	



## East Asia and the Pacific Regional

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
1,100	5,895	990

### Program Overview

Throughout the East Asia and the 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 to effectively share information and support each other's operational efforts. There is a clear need to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement officials in the region to accomplish several goals: to build regional and sub-regional law enforcement capacity to interdict illegally trafficked goods, substances, and people; to effectively investigate cases; to counter terrorism; and to dismantle organized crime syndicates. The EAP Regional program will provide training opportunities to law enforcement officers in multiple countries with an emphasis on cross-border liaison.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The EAP Regional program supports INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

**Objective 1:** To develop effective, modern, and professional law enforcement institutions that are in line with international standards and facilitate cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the EAP region in order to help combat transnational crime.

**Objective 2:** To combat corruption within and among law enforcement agencies.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Regional Skills Development**

- Funds will continue to build the capabilities of law enforcement officials in the EAP region. This program aims to support law enforcement capacity-building activities and promote regional cooperation. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening cooperation between police in the region to address cross-border crimes and to enhance the security and stability. Assistance may include, but is not limited to, training and technical assistance, limited equipment donations, infrastructure support, study tours, seminars, and support for multilateral training missions and exercises. Assistance projects will complement ongoing bilateral efforts in the EAP region, and may incorporate bilateral assistance programs into regionally funded activities.

## East Asia and the Pacific Regional

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
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**1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,050	1,950	940
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Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	50	50	50
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<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>990</b>
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**1.4 Counternarcotics**

Counternarcotics Assistance	-	1,750	-
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Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	-	50	-
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<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-</b>
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**2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights**

Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program	-	2,045	-
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Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	50	-
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<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>-</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>990</b>
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**Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail**

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
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<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
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<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
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<i>Program Support</i>	50	150	50
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<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>50</b>
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## Indonesia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
10,520	11,550	10,066

### 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 the recently U.S. and UN designated Jemmah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT), 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 the 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Improving Governance, Supporting Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability, and Facilitating Reform of Security Forces/Counterterrorism Efforts and Addressing Transnational Organized Crime*, and INL's FY 2013 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 and reduce demand.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- The **Law Enforcement Development Program** components will support the development of the law enforcement capacity of the GOI, including assistance to the Indonesian National Police (INP), including the continued development of maritime security capacity and integration, capacity-building for port and border security, increased investigative capacity for complex transnational crimes (including environmental crimes), management systems implementation, the reform and standardization of the INP entry-level curriculum, and forensics capacity-building, through organizational development, technical assistance, training and equipment provision.

#### **Counternarcotics**

- The **Counternarcotics Assistance Program** will provide training, equipment and technical assistance that will strengthen the capacity of Indonesia counternarcotics officials and increase responsiveness of the criminal justice system to drug-related offenses.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Criminal Justice Sector Reform**

- **Legal Advisors** will assist the GOI to improve the capacity of the criminal justice system and institutions. Assistance will include support for organizational and legislative reforms to move the Indonesian criminal justice system to a more adversarial, transparent and evidence-based system. The advisors will also support efforts by the Government of Indonesia to prosecute key transnational crimes, including terrorism, corruption, money laundering, terrorist financing, narcotics, trafficking, and environmental

crimes. They will also develop an interagency program to enhance court security.

<b>Indonesia</b>				
<b>INL Budget</b>				
(\$000)				
	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>	
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>				
Law Enforcement Support	7,145	7,900	6,911	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	500	665	455	
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>7,645</b>	<b>8,565</b>	<b>7,366</b>	
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>				
Counternarcotics Assistance	450	450	400	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	25	40	50	
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>450</b>	
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>				
Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program	2,350	2,305	2,080	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	50	190	170	
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>2,250</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>11,550</b>	<b>10,066</b>	

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	385	450	385	
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	75	200	75	
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	100	170	150	
<i>Program Support</i>	15	75	65	
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>675</b>	

## Laos

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
1,000	1,000	1,000

### Program Overview

The INL program in Laos is in the midst of a strategic shift, from being primarily focused on counternarcotics to incorporating capacity-building work with Lao law enforcement and justice system organizations. The longstanding alternative development/crop control project in Laos is coming to a conclusion. However, the number of drug addicts in Laos remains high, and abuse of amphetamine-type substances (ATS) has proliferated throughout Laos in recent years. Funds will be programmed to address the demand side of the drug equation through public awareness campaigns and drug addiction treatment projects. Assistance will also bolster the ability of Lao law enforcement and prosecutors to address transnational criminal threats and to better extend rule of law throughout the country, through training, technical assistance, and potentially provision of basic equipment.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Laos program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Strengthening the Criminal Justice System and Law Enforcement*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of *Counternarcotics* and *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

**Objective 1:** Assist justice sector institutions (including law enforcement and prosecutors) to investigate and prosecute drug traffickers, improve contraband interdiction, combat money laundering, and improve the criminal justice system.

**Objective 2:** Assist the Government of Laos (GOL) to give addicts effective treatment, rehabilitation, occupational therapy and after-care services to reduce

the demand for drugs in Laos.

## **FY 2013 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 transnational criminal threats, including, but not limited to, 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**

- **Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness Project** will assist the GOL to develop drug-treatment facilities that meet modern standards and to increase the prevalence of community-based treatment programs. Funds will also support government media campaigns to increase drug awareness and deter youth from abusing drugs.

### **Transnational Crime**

- **Financial Crimes and Money Laundering:** Funds will provide training to prosecutors, investigators and other public officials to identify and deter illicit use of the international financial system, among other activities.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

#### **Criminal Justice Sector Reform**

- Training will be provided to justice-sector institutions, possibly including the Office of the Supreme Prosecutors (OOSP) and the Lao Bar Association, to help judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers improve the skills needed to conduct effective criminal prosecutions and coordinate with police investigators. The Ministry of Justice will also be



assisted in its efforts to bring better understanding of Lao law to provincial and district officials.

<b>Laos</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
(\$000)			
	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	250	250	300
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	200	200	350
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Narcotics Law Enforcement	-	-	-
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	150	150	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	100	100	50
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Transnational Crime	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	-
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program	150	150	50
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	150	150	50
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	175	175	175
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	125	95	95
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	125	155	155
<i>Program Support</i>	25	25	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>

## Malaysia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	800

### Program Overview

The relationship between the United States and Malaysia has deepened, with a particular focus on security, trade, and smart-power initiatives. Malaysia has begun a process of modernizing its security legislation reform which could lead to an increased focus on investigations and prosecutions of terrorism cases. Through a legal advisor posted at U.S. Embassy Kuala Lumpur funded with the Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs appropriation, the United States has been providing targeted assistance to the Attorney General's Chambers on counterterrorism, counter-proliferation, and related matters. The FY 2013 request would support the legal advisor and allow broader assistance to the criminal justice sector, beyond the counterterrorism and counter-proliferation efforts of the current project.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Malaysia program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Increase Malaysian Support for U.S. Global and Regional Security Objectives* and *Effective Counterterrorism and Law Enforcement Cooperation*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

**Objective 1:** To build capacity of the criminal justice system and to assist in the reform of the system to improve prosecutions of transnational and complex crimes.

## FY 2013 Program

### Rule of Law and Human Rights

#### Criminal Justice Sector Reform

- A **Legal Advisor** will assist the Government of Malaysia (GOM) in its effort to transform its criminal justice system to deal more effectively with all forms of transnational crime. The advisor will continue to work with the GOM on counterterrorism and counter-proliferation issues, but will also expand the cooperation to include organizational development on prosecutor training and police-prosecutor cooperation, as well as issue-specific assistance on topics such as trafficking in persons and immigration.

<b>Malaysia</b>				
<b>INL Budget</b>				
(\$000)				
	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>				
Prosecutorial Assistance	-	-	790	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	10	
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>800</b>	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>800</b>	

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	10
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>10</b>

## Philippines

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
2,065	2,450	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 (GOP) 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, as responsibility for internal peace and security is shifted back to the Philippine National Police (PNP) from the Armed Forces of the Philippines under the 2011-2016 Internal Peace and Security Plan. INL programs remain dedicated to improving the capacity of the Philippine police 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Defeating Terrorists and Fostering Peace* and *Advancing Democratic Values, Transforming Governance and Protecting Human Rights*, and INL's FY 2013 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 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- Funds will support the Philippines National Police and other law enforcement entities by providing technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies, and other support to raise the capacity of law enforcement to combat transnational and other crimes that threaten the Philippines and regional security. Assistance will strengthen law enforcement capacities to patrol, interdict, investigate, and enforce laws in key areas of critical concern due to smuggling, terrorist transit, trafficking of illicit items, homicides, environmental crimes, and other transnational crimes.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Justice Sector Reform**

- Funds will support legislative and institutional reform efforts aimed at strengthening the Philippine criminal justice system and build its capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute corruption, money laundering and financial crimes, and various other crimes. Funds will also support the material and training needs of Philippine prosecutors and law enforcement entities working to deter transnational crimes so that Philippine authorities can work more effectively with their neighbors.

# Philippines

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	1,420	1,785	1,790
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	15	15	10
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Sector Reform	620	635	640
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	10	15	10
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,450</b>

### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	25	30	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>

## Thailand

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
1,740	1,740	1,466

### Program Overview

Thailand is a U.S. treaty ally and key partner on law enforcement issues. Thailand's criminal laws, 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of *Thailand has an effective and trustworthy criminal justice system*, and INL's FY 2013 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:** Increase our diplomatic efforts and our foreign assistance to advocate for strong and healthy democratic institutions in order to bolster security and counter crime and corruption.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- Funds will continue to support the Royal Thai Police and other Thai law enforcement agencies with technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies, and other support to raise the capacity of Thai law enforcement to combat transnational and other crimes that threaten Thai and regional security. Support will include the provision of experts from the United States and elsewhere to train Thai counterparts in modern tactics, strategies, tools, operations, and other means of combating crime and maintaining a modern and effective police force. Support will assist in the design and implementation of modern police training curricula; the implementation of operational and legal/regulatory reforms to include human rights and anti-corruption concerns; and the modernization of infrastructure.
- The Program Development and Support (PD&S) budget includes a Transnational Crime Affairs Section (TCAS) Director at Embassy Bangkok, as well as the associated locally-engaged staff, ICASS, and administrative support costs. The TCAS Director administers the bilateral INL assistance programs in Thailand and serves as the regional INL representative for Asia.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Justice System Reform**

- Funds will continue to provide technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies, and other support to enhance the capacity of Thailand's criminal justice institutions to help create a more effective and transparent criminal justice system. Support will include the provision of experts from the United States and elsewhere and the organization of events to train and educate Thai counterparts in modern tactics, strategies, tools, operations, and



other means of upholding the rule of law. Counterpart Thai institutions may include, but are not limited to the Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, and the Anti-Corruption Commissions, as well as other governmental and non-governmental entities involved in rule of law and related matters.

## Thailand

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	505	505	416
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	365	365	365
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>781</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System Reform	505	505	320
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	365	365	365
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,466</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	350	350	350
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	125	125	125
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	145	145	145
<i>Program Support</i>	110	110	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>730</b>

## Timor-Leste

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
660	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 Timor-Leste program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of *Foundations for Good Governance Strengthened*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

**Objective 1:** To assist the Timorese justice system in developing capacity to manage simple and complex criminal cases.

### FY 2013 Program

#### Rule of Law and Human Rights

##### Prosecutorial Assistance

- A **Legal Advisor** will assist the Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) by working closely with various Timorese actors and institutions to improve justice system training and skills development, case management systems

and human rights protections, as well as aligning legislation with international best practice.

## Timor-Leste

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Prosecutorial Assistance	645	645	640
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	15	15	20
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>660</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	15	15	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>

## Vietnam

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	550	450

### 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of *Advancing Peace and Security*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

**Objective 1:** Enhance law enforcement capacity and cooperation.

### FY 2013 Program

#### Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

##### Law Enforcement Support

- Law enforcement support will support training and technical assistance to Vietnamese law enforcement agencies. Specific program areas will be determined based on results of an INL criminal justice sector assessment to be conducted in 2012.

##### Rule of Law and Human Rights

##### Criminal Justice Sector Support

- Funds may be used to provide training and support to prosecutors, judges, and other officials in the criminal justice system. Specific program areas

will be determined based on results of an INL criminal justice sector assessment to be conducted in 2012.

<b>Vietnam</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
(\$000)			
	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Reform	-	385	270
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	15
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Sector Development	-	150	150
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	15	15
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>450</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	15	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>



## **Europe and Eurasia**

The FY 2013 budget includes requests for foreign assistance resources under the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account for law enforcement, counternarcotics, and rule of law projects for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account.

## Albania

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	4,450

### Program Overview

Albania continues to be a willing partner for the United States in regional security efforts. INL programs will target the institutional capacity of law enforcement and prosecutors, with a focus on anti-corruption. INL's primary program in Albania provides support to the Albanian Police Service through the presence of several embedded advisors providing training and technical assistance in the areas of organized crime, human resources and professional standards, integrated border management, port security, information technology, and curriculum development at the police academy.

Further, INL continues to emphasize the importance of better working relationships between prosecutors and police officers and successful prosecutions of corruption cases. The INL program has had excellent success through the efforts of an embedded resident legal advisor with the Joint Investigative Units (JIU) comprised of police and prosecutors. At the beginning of the program there was only one JIU based in Tirana; however, over the last couple of years, it has been replicated in six other regions outside Tirana.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Albania program supports Embassy Tirana's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan to improve the administration of justice, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals for support of criminal justice sector capacity building and transnational crime.

INL programs work to strengthen the rule of law and establish a culture of lawfulness in Albania, by supporting the development of strong law enforcement and judicial institutions that are resistant to corruption. Specifically, programs focus on promoting judicial accountability, enhancing



the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, developing police capacities in management/leadership, training, academy operations, internal control and organized crime/corruption investigation, anti-trafficking (people, narcotics), border and port security, procurement, and information management.

**Objective 1:** To assist the Government of Albania promote the long-term development of the criminal justice system through improved legislation and prosecute organized crime, corruption, and financial crimes.

**Objective 2:** To continue building the capabilities of the Albanian State Police to more effectively conduct proactive investigations of organized and serious crimes and continue to work together with prosecutors to combat crimes and successfully prosecute criminals coming into the borders.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- Work with the Albanian State Police to increase the level of communication between border posts, regional offices, and headquarters to create a more inclusive risk analysis data pool.
- Maintain the development and implementation of basic police training for new recruits and incumbents through specialized courses including defensive tactics and border police patrol and monitor.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Criminal Justice Sector**

- Funds will enhance the capacity of the Albanian criminal justice sector and provide technical assistance to modernize and strengthen criminal codes.

# Albania

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	2,457
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	100
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>2,557</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System Reform	-	-	1,806
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	87
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,893</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>4,450</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
U.S. Personnel	-	-	140
Non-U.S. Personnel	-	-	-
ICASS Costs	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	47
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>187</b>

## Armenia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	2,824

### Program Overview

Since its independence, Armenia has sought more and better economic and political integration with European and Euro-Atlantic institutions. While Armenia's progress on democratization had been uneven, the Armenian government has committed considerable effort toward police reform, reducing corruption, combating human trafficking, and improving the Criminal Procedure Code. To encourage democratization, U.S. government assistance is focused on a sustained, multi-year effort targeted at building the political capital of citizens at the local level to boost pressure for greater government responsiveness and to help advance democratic reforms.

Continued U.S. government assistance will include working with the Government of Armenia (GOA) to reduce corruption, implement anti-crime legislation, counter trafficking in persons, build the capacity of law enforcement with a human rights focus, and improve application and implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code and European Court of Human Rights case law. Overall, assistance programs remain dedicated to improving and strengthening the criminal justice system to prevent, investigate, and successfully prosecute domestic and transnational crimes.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of rooting Armenia's criminal justice system in international standards of democratic principles, enhancing regional stability, strengthening transnational crime-fighting capabilities, implementing social reforms, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource plan goals criminal justice sector capacity building and security sector assistance. The programs also

support the Government of Armenia's police reform and the national action plan to combat trafficking.

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

**Objective 2:** To assist the GOA to create a probation service that will help bring legitimacy of the entire judicial system and Armenia's overall democratization reforms.

**Objective 3:** To help advance civic responsibility by advancing linkages between law enforcement and their communities, particularly youth with a goal to reduce juvenile crime.

**Objective 4:** To improve prosecutorial training and skills development, increase independence of the judiciary, develop better use of criminal procedure code tools, and provide recommendations for improving the functions of the criminal justice system.

**Objective 5:** To support the GOA to implement its anti-trafficking policies related to trafficking of persons and narcotics by developing targeted capacity programs.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **Law Enforcement Capacity Building Program** expands the capacity of the Armenian police by providing training and technical assistance to increase the competence of law enforcement personnel, improve their ability to deter and investigate domestic and transnational crime, and curb police corruption. Additionally, INL provides training on domestic violence and community policing.
- **Forensic Laboratory Development Program** works to build the capacity of the independent Armenian forensic laboratory to more successfully investigate and prosecute the country's forensic cases. Assistance is provided through technical assistance, equipment, and training for the laboratory staff in modern forensic techniques.

- **Corrections Development Program** focuses on creating a pilot corrections program and probation service to reduce corruption, human rights violations, excessive use of pre-trial detention, and rampant corruption. The program compliments ongoing reforms of the judiciary and police and will help bring legitimacy of the entire judicial system and Armenia's overall democratization efforts.

### **Transnational Crime**

- **Trafficking in Persons Program** works with government entities, law enforcement, and local and international NGOs on key areas of prevention, prosecution, protection and reintegration of actual and potential victims of trafficking while supporting Armenia's national action plan to combat trafficking.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Resident Legal Advisor Program** supports efforts to address rule of law in Armenia, particularly with regard to widespread corruption, implementing the new Criminal Procedure Code, applying European Court of Human Rights case law, equipping and training the government to stop anti-money laundering/counter terrorism financing, and improving protection of human rights.
- **Criminal Law Reform Program** provides professional training, mentoring and skills development to legal advisors such as prosecutors and defense advocates. Instruction includes application of Criminal Procedure Code, European Court of Human Rights case law, trafficking-in-persons prosecutions, and anti-corruption cases.
- **Legal Socialization Program** bridges understanding between law enforcement professionals and students in secondary schools around the country with legal education curriculum and community-based workshops.

# Armenia

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform & Operations	-	-	750
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	392
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,142</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Trafficking-in-Persons & Migrant Smuggling	-	-	175
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	60
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>235</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Constitutions, Laws & Legal Systems	-	-	950
Judicial Independence	-	-	295
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	202
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,447</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>2,824</b>

### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	301
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	67
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	138
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	148
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>654</b>

## Azerbaijan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	1,226

### Program Overview

Recognizing that a vibrant democracy and civil society depend on solid institutions and sound rule of law, INL programs in Azerbaijan have concentrated on criminal justice reform assistance. Over the past two years, the Government of Azerbaijan (GOAJ) has made incremental progress in advancing some specific reforms, including passing legislation on money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, human trafficking, and domestic violence. Other reform efforts have included establishing government ethical codes. Nevertheless, Azerbaijan continues to struggle with implementation of such reforms. As a whole, the country is backsliding on democratic governance and the rule of law remains weak. Continued INL support aims to help Azerbaijan to make permanent improvements to its justice sector, in line with the international standards articulated by the United Nations, Council of Europe, and the Financial Action Task Force. INL assistance programs remain dedicated to improving and strengthening the criminal justice system to prevent, investigate, and successfully prosecute domestic and transnational crimes.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The program in Azerbaijan supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities in democratic reform through strengthening rule of law and anti-trafficking efforts; and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals in criminal justice sector capacity building and addressing transnational crime.

**Objective 1:** To build the professionalism, education, and skill set of judges and prosecutors in case management, combating transnational crime, and conducting criminal investigations.

**Objective 2:** To establish a modern and transparent criminal justice system with an independent judiciary through building the capacity of Azerbaijan legal professionals and legal institutions to better use criminal procedure tools and increase access to justice.

**Objective 3:** To support the Government of Azerbaijan in implementing its anti-trafficking policies by developing targeted capacity programs.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Transnational Crime**

- **Trafficking in Persons Program** focuses on key areas of prevention, prosecution, protection and reintegration of actual and potential victims of trafficking as well as partnership building among the civil society organizations at the national and international levels.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Resident Legal Advisor Program** supports justice sector reform efforts to address weak rule of law in Azerbaijan, particularly with regards to widespread corruption, application of the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, European Court of Human Rights mechanisms, prosecuting trafficking in persons/domestic violence crimes, and anti-money laundering/counter terrorism financing.
- **Criminal Law Program** assists with skill-set development and provides continuing legal education instruction for defense attorneys and other legal professionals on European Court of Human Rights case law and criminal procedure tools.



## Azerbaijan

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Trafficking-in-Persons	-	-	190
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	36
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>226</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Resident Legal Advisor	-	-	690
Criminal Law Program	-	-	280
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	30
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,226</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	38
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	28
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>66</b>

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	6,735

### Program Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia) is a strategic partner in fighting transnational criminal organizations and terrorism, as well as promoting regional stability. INL was one of the first ones on the ground, implementing and managing programs after the end of the war in 1996. These programs have evolved from a post-conflict focus to capacity-building and strengthening the rule of law. Lately, the focus of INL programs has been on bolstering Bosnia's state-level institutions to enable them to successfully deal with organized crime, terrorism, corruption and war crimes cases. This has been done through mentoring, training and equipping law enforcement and judicial institutions of Bosnia and its entities. Bosnia has excellent cooperation with other law enforcement agencies throughout the region and the world, which resulted in numerous successful joint operations. INL programs continue to support Bosnia's goal of joining the European Union.

### Program Goals and Objectives

INL programs support Bosnia's *Anti-Corruption, War Crimes and Organized Crime Strategies*, and the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan goals of *Bosnia and Herzegovina Has Strong Law Enforcement and Judicial Institution*, and *Bosnia and Herzegovina Effectively Counters Terrorism at Home and Abroad*. They also support the INL Bureau's FY 2013 Strategic and Resource Plan goals of *Support the Drug Control Efforts of Major Drug Source and Transit Countries, Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Transnational Crime*.

**Objective 1:** To assist with strengthening Bosnian judicial and law enforcement institutions for sustained and effective action against criminal activity, including narcotics and human trafficking, terrorism, money laundering, public corruption, and organized crime.

**Objective 2:** To assist with improving general capacity of Bosnia's judicial institutions to develop the best practices under the new adversarial system and successfully prosecute and adjudicate organized crime, financial crimes, corruption, terrorism and war crimes cases.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- The **Law Enforcement Assistance Program** will increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies of Bosnia to fight transnational crime, organized crime and terrorism, and investigate war crimes and corruption cases. Assistance will be provided through a law enforcement advisor and technical experts embedded in the state and entity level law enforcement agencies. The advisors will provide case-based mentoring and organize practical training activities that increase the skills of Bosnian police in areas such as financial crimes and corruption investigations, asset forfeiture, war crimes, organized crime and terrorism.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Justice System**

- The **Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program** will increase the capacity of Bosnia's state and entity level judicial institutions to prosecute and adjudicate organized crime, transnational crime, war crimes, corruption, and terrorism cases. The program will support the rule of law in Bosnia through mentoring and technical assistance provided by a legal advisor and technical experts who will provide capacity building trainings for judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys, as well as mentoring to prosecutors specializing in terrorism and financial crimes cases.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	5,318
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	218
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>5,536</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	-	549
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	650
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,199</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>6,735</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	362
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	50
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	320
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	136
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>868</b>

## Eurasia Regional

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	323

### Program Overview

The Eurasia region, consisting of the former Soviet republics of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, is of critical importance for the United States in its effort in Afghanistan and for stability in an area prone to conflict and competition. The region sits astride several routes of the Afghan narcotics trade and struggles to contain the threat due to weak law enforcement and criminal justice institutions. Strengthening the counternarcotics agencies of the region is a priority. INL’s assistance, delivered through the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development –GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova) and the NATO-Russia Council, improves capacity for interdicting narcotics and diminishing the power of drug-trafficking and other organized-crime entities.

### Program Goals and Objectives

INL’s Eurasia Regional program supports INL’s Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building goals.

**Objective 1:** To improve the capacity and capability of law-enforcement and criminal-justice agencies in the GUAM area to combat transnational crime, including drug trafficking, cybercrime, trafficking in persons, and smuggling.

### FY 2013 Program

#### Transnational Crime

- The U.S.–GUAM Framework Program assists the Organization of Democracy and Economic Development–GUAM to develop concrete forms of cooperation within this strategic region. The region comprises four

countries bordering the Caspian and Black seas that form a corridor running between Russia and members of the Euro-Atlantic community to the west. The GUAM Secretariat's strategic goal is to promote reform and further integrate the region with their European Union and NATO member neighbors. Since 2003, INL has supported this goal by developing GUAM's Virtual Law Enforcement Center and the Trade and Transportation Facilitation Initiative. In recent years INL has mounted projects for GUAM on anti-corruption and anti-money-laundering.

- In FY 2013, funds will continue building the capacities of the GUAM member countries to align their policies and training, exchange law-enforcement information, and increase cooperation that will lead to arrests and convictions of transnational criminals.

## Eurasia Regional

### INL Budget

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Organization for Democracy and Economic Development –GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova)	-	-	310
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	13
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>323</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>323</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	13
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>13</b>

## Europe Regional

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	400

### Program Overview

Transnational organized crime networks and criminal activity that cross or ignore national boundaries present significant challenges to national criminal justice systems and to the stability of societies. Issues such as jurisdiction, non-harmonized legislation, differing institutional capabilities, lack of cooperation and information sharing have all worked against the abilities of police and prosecution services to successfully prosecute transnational criminals.

The Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC), formerly known as the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Regional Center for Combating Trans-Border Crime (SECI Center), is designed to provide a platform for law enforcement cooperation in combating transnational crime throughout Southeast Europe. SELEC has two main activities: conducting day-to-day information exchanges among liaison officers posted from the center member countries; and coordinating and supporting long-term joint investigations among multiple SELEC member countries' law enforcement authorities investigating different branches of unified criminal organizations.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Europe Regional program supports goals to enhance law enforcement cooperation, to promote the rule of law and support judicial reform and anti-corruption efforts, and to combat transnational crime.

The INL program builds cooperation and coordination among the member states and exchanges information to combat organized crime, corruption, trafficking in contraband, and regional terrorism through improved border security, law enforcement, and judicial capabilities.

**Objective 1:** To assist in developing SELEC's activities in the area of joint, long-term investigations, focusing on identifying and prosecuting entire criminal networks, including the leadership of those networks.

### **FY 2013 Program**

#### **Transnational Crime**

- Continue to assist member countries' cooperation and information sharing in drug trafficking and other organized crimes that possess a threat in the region.
- Provide criminal law technical assistance and skills development training, promote long-term institutional development and to improve the capacity of the SELEC member countries to develop and successfully prosecute serious trans-border cases.

## **Europe Regional**

### **INL Budget**

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Organized Crime	-	-	383
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	17
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>400</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>400</b>

#### **Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail**

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	13
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>17</b>



## Georgia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	4,000

### Program Overview

The Government of Georgia (GOG) has made significant steps in the elimination of corruption in law enforcement agencies since the 2003 Rose Revolution and it remains committed to this effort. The latest index (2010) shows Georgia ranking 68<sup>th</sup> out of 178 countries, a slight drop from the 2009 ranking of 66<sup>th</sup> place. The Georgian government continues to implement civil service, tax and law enforcement reforms aimed at deterring and prosecuting corruption.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law through practical skills training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges. Efforts will also be focused on improving local capacity to fight transnational crime, including human trafficking, narcotics trafficking and cyber crime. U.S. assistance will advance implementation of criminal procedure reforms needed to create a justice system more compliant with international standards. These reforms are central to helping Georgia realize its aspiration for Euro-Atlantic integration. Bolstering democracy and the rule of law in Georgia will enhance regional stability

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Georgia program supports the U.S. Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Governing Democratically and Efficiently* and *Peace and Security*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal *Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Assistance*.

**Objective 1:** To improve the capabilities of Georgian law enforcement to fight crime and protect human rights in order to develop a professional and modern police force.

**Objective 2:** To enhance forensic capacities to scientifically examine evidence and crimes scenes to assist Georgia in meeting international standards.

**Objective 3:** To establish a modern and transparent criminal justice system with an independent judiciary and professional prosecution of law enforcement entities.

**Objective 4:** To support the government in its efforts to relieve the drug problem in Georgia.

**Objective 5:** To support the Government of Georgia in implementing its anti-trafficking policy by developing targeted capacity programs.

**Objective 6:** To strengthen the capacity of Georgian legal professionals and legal institutions to uphold the right to due process and increase access to justice.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **Law Enforcement Capacity Development Project** expands the capacity of the police by providing equipment, basic tactical training, management training, and training in the new Georgian criminal codes.
- **Forensic Development Project** works with Georgia's two forensic labs to develop and maintain a capability to successfully investigate and prosecute the country's most difficult and complex cases. Assistance is provided through renovating existing infrastructure, technical assistance, and training for the lab staff in modern forensic techniques.

### **Counternarcotics**

- **Counternarcotics Demand Reduction Project** supports the main goal of the GOG's anti-drug strategy which is to reduce the illicit circulation of drugs and their related consequences through demand reduction efforts.

### **Transnational Crime**

- **Trafficking in Persons Project** supports the law enforcement ministries of Georgia and international organizations to address two key issues: 1)

enhancing the identification of victims through capacity building of law enforcement and victim assistance structures, and 2) assessing the scale of trends of trafficking by collecting and analyzing comprehensive data.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Resident Legal Advisor Project** supports Georgian legal and law enforcement professionals throughout the country by providing assistance on the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), as well as investigation and prosecution of such priority crimes as corruption, money laundering/terrorist financing, counter-narcotics, cybercrime, trafficking in persons/domestic violence and child pornography.
- **Criminal Law Project** assists in the implementation of Georgia's new CPC and strengthens the overall capacity of the legal professionals and institutions through training technical assistance.

# Georgia

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform & Operations	-	-	864
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	1,903
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>2,767</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Interdiction	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	20
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>120</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Trafficking in Persons & Migrant Smuggling	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	20
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>120</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Constitutions, Laws & Legal Systems	-	-	718
Justice System	-	-	250
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	25
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>993</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>4,000</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	1,001
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	125
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	700
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	142
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,968</b>

## Kosovo

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	10,674

### Program Overview

Kosovo's success as an independent, multiethnic, and democratic state is critical to security and stability in the Balkans, a region whose peaceful development is vital to our strategic goal of building a Europe whole, free and at peace. Kosovo declared its independence on February 17, 2008, becoming the newest member of the Trans-Atlantic family of nations. Without the rule of law, Kosovo's democracy cannot flourish and its economy cannot prosper - two essential preconditions for its long-term security and stability.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The INL Kosovo program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities, including ensuring that Kosovo's society and government are firmly grounded in the rule of law. The Kosovo program supports INL's Bureau Strategic goals, of building criminal justice systems and minimizing the impact of transnational crime and criminal networks on the U.S. and its allies.

**Objective 1:** *Ensuring Access to Justice.* INL programs will support institutional development, including skills training for police and prosecutors to keep pace with legal reform, to properly investigate and prosecute complex crimes, and will work with civil society to ensure that the justice system is open and accessible to the general population.

**Objective 2:** *Enhancing Respect for the Law.* INL will continue to build the capacity of institutions responsible for management and oversight of the police, prosecutors, and judges so that they are selected, trained, promoted, and disciplined in a manner that increases their reliability and trustworthiness.

**Objective 3:** *Mobilizing Demand for Justice.* INL will support programs that focus on the bottom-up demand for a transparent and effective judicial system that protects the rights of crime victims and serves the needs of its populace.

**Objective 4:** *Supporting the EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX).* INL will support the U.S. contribution to EULEX, seconding up to 38 U.S. specialists, including police, customs officials, prosecutors and/or judges and political officers to the mission.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- **The Kosovo Law Enforcement Development Program** builds institutional and personal capacity within the Kosovo Police and Ministry of Internal Affairs by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment donations to law enforcement institutions throughout Kosovo. Assistance is delivered through embedded law enforcement advisors, training, and technical experts. INL will continue to develop Kosovo's capacity to successfully investigate and prosecute complex criminal cases, to enhance Kosovo's border control and immigration enforcement, and to improve overall management and operations of the Kosovo Police, including internal affairs and upgrades to its information management systems.
- **The U.S. Contribution to EULEX** supports rule of law in Kosovo through the presence of seconded U.S. personnel in executive and mentoring functions. The U.S. contributes police, customs, judges and prosecutors to the multinational mission. U.S. officers serve in key positions within EULEX, such as Head of the Police Executive Department, customs advisors and station commanders in northern Kosovo, and investigators in the war crimes division.

#### **Rule of Law**

#### **Judicial Reform**

- **Rule of Law and Support to Justice Sector Institutions** work to promote the implementation of legal reform, training for judges and prosecutors, and ensures access to justice, with a particular focus on victims' rights and the

ability of witness to provide testimony during investigations and legal proceedings.

- Assistance will also target civil society organizations engaged in providing legal services, assistance to victims of crime, and holding the government accountable for instituting meaningful reform in the criminal justice system.
- INL will also focus on training for judges and prosecutors to implement legal reforms made to the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Other areas of training and technical assistance will include witness protection, asset forfeiture, plea bargaining, investigation and prosecution of complex crime including financial crimes and trafficking in persons.

## Kosovo

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	6,645
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	1,206
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>7,851</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	-	2,681
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	142
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>2,823</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>10,674</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	1,011
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	60
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	160
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	117
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,348</b>

## Macedonia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	1,663

### Program Overview

While Macedonia is strategic to the security and stability of the Western Balkans, organized crime, political interference within Macedonian justice sector institutions, and judicial inefficiency remain specific country challenges that continue to erode the public's confidence in government. These challenges discourage local and foreign investment and limit Macedonia's ability to combat transnational crime. Rule of law reform will enable Macedonian criminal justice sector agencies to partner more effectively with U.S. counterparts and minimize the impact of transnational organized crime, narcotics trafficking and terrorism in the U.S.

### Program Goals and Objectives

INL programs strengthen Macedonia's democratic governing institutions and fully support Embassy Skopje's FY 2013 Mission Strategic Resource Plan priorities of governing justly through strengthening democratic institutions and promotion of the rule of law. By reforming and modernizing Macedonian criminal justice sector, INL programs also support INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic Resource Plan goal of providing Criminal Justice Sector Capacity-Building and Security Sector Assistance.

**Objective 1:** To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement institutions to combat crime and improve their professionalism.

**Objective 2:** To improve training and skills development for the criminal justice sector, including judges, prosecutors, and defense bar in making better use of criminal procedure tools.



## **FY 2013 Programs**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- **Organized Crime Project** builds the capacity of the Macedonian Organized Crime Directorate by providing training and mentoring focused on improving the quality of crime scene investigations, with an emphasis on specialized areas of transnational crime.
- **Professional Standards Project** supports the further development of the police unit for investigating police misconduct and the newly introduced merit based system in the Ministry of Interior (MOI). This project will address allegations of corruption, human rights violations, and unprofessional conduct by supporting mechanisms for holding the MOI accountable.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Justice System**

- **Prosecutorial Reform Project** focuses on the training of mentoring and prosecutors on adversarial elements such as plea bargaining, direct/ cross examination, and building strong prosecutorial investigation skills.
- **Judicial Mentoring Project** supports the development and implementation of interactive and practical skills training for judges to ensure that legal determination of cases are made in a consistent, transparent, and fair manner.
- **Defense Bar Project** provides training and mentoring for Macedonian defense attorneys on trial advocacy and investigative procedure.

## Macedonia

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	913
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	50
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>963</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	-	180
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	520
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>700</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,663</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	305
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	100
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	100
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	65
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>570</b>

## Moldova

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	3,230

### Program Overview

The United States stepped up its assistance to Moldova after the 2009 elections brought to power a non-Communist government that initiated a serious reform effort. In June 2011 the first resident INL officer arrived, and efforts intensified to build an overall INL program attuned to the government's reform agenda and fully coordinated with other donors, especially the European Union.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Moldova program supports the justice-sector segment of Moldova's comprehensive reform effort and Moldova's aspiration to achieve eventual membership in the European Union (EU). It also supports INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

**Objective 1:** To increase the capacity of Moldovan law-enforcement and criminal-justice institutions, including supporting the government's justice-sector reform program.

**Objective 2:** To combat transnational crime involving Moldova, including trafficking in persons and cybercrime, by assisting Moldova to prosecute, convict and incarcerate organized-crime figures.

### FY 2013 Program

#### Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

##### Law Enforcement Support

- INL will continue efforts to develop a self-sustaining in-service training program through the police academy to include interviewing and

interrogation, crime scene investigation, chain-of-custody rules for evidence, and crime data analysis.

- Other projects will, among other things, support efforts to combat cybercrime and trafficking in persons, bolster internal border controls and build greater trust in Moldovan law enforcement officials.

## **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

### **Justice System**

- INL will continue efforts to align Moldova's laws, and their enforcement, with international and European standards. Assistance will also continue legal education workshops for advocates in criminal law as well as trial skills, and assist in the strengthening of the capacity of the Union of Lawyers and the National Judicial Institute. We will continue to work with the National Institute of Justice, Moldova's official academy for judges and prosecutors.

## Moldova

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	971
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	341
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,312</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	250
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	100
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>350</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	-	1,127
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	441
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,568</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>3,230</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	562
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	43
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	50
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	227
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>882</b>

## Montenegro

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	1,826

### Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Montenegro is tailored to advance Montenegro's progress towards membership in NATO and the European Union (EU). Montenegro still faces challenges in fighting corruption, organized crime, and building a strong legal foundation in its criminal justice sector. Thus, criminal justice reform remains essential for supporting Montenegro's Euro-Atlantic integration and enabling Montenegro to continue playing a strategic role in resolving regional transnational crime threats. As part of a national strategy to build a stable and secure democratic society supported by a strong market economy, U.S. assistance projects are designed to strengthen the fight against organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, and improve the anti-corruption legal framework in Montenegro.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Montenegro program supports the priorities in Embassy Podgorica's FY 2013 Mission Strategic Plan: strengthening rule of law and civilian security. The criminal justice sector projects also support INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of providing Criminal Justice Sector Capacity-Building and Security Sector Assistance by improving the quality of criminal justice, increasing public knowledge of the law, and improving government accountability.

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

**Objective 3:** 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 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- **Special Investigative Team Project** provides expert assistance to the Office of the Attorney General in Montenegro to increase its capacity to effectively combat organized crime and corruption.
- **National Police Directorate Project** supports the reform of the overall police infrastructure in an effort to make the police agency more efficient at combating complex crimes.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Criminal Procedure Code Reform Project** develops a comprehensive training and mentoring approach for prosecutors, judges and attorneys to make better use of criminal procedure tools.
- **Judicial Training Center (JTC) Capacity Building Project** improves both the planning and quality of training provided to prosecutors, judges and other justice sector actors. INL continues to assist and strengthen the JTC capacity through staff development focused on building skills in planning, management, administration, and financing.
- **Civil Society Project** builds a stronger base for civil society organizations and actors who contribute to strengthening the rule of law, reducing corruption, suppressing criminal activity, and developing civic responsibility.

# Montenegro

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	602
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	-
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>602</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	-	600
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	624
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,224</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,826</b>

### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	290
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	93
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	210
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	31
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>624</b>



## Russia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	4,182

### Program Overview

The Russian Federation is the world’s largest nation and home to over 140 million people belonging to more than 160 nationalities. The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 brought new freedoms to the Russian people but also new opportunities for criminal enterprise and serious challenges to the old Soviet system of justice. Russia’s geopolitical importance and place in the global economy ensure that threats to the country’s rule of law affect states around the world, including the United States. Russia needs strong legal institutions and law enforcement to combat pervasive crime and corruption to underpin economic and democratic freedoms. Partnership in promoting the rule of law has proven to be an area of opportunity for the U.S.-Russian relationship.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Russia program supports Embassy Moscow’s Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goals of *Cooperating on Regional Conflicts and Enhancing Security in Russia’s Neighborhood, Encourage Russia’s Efforts to Build Democratic Institutions, Rule of Law and Civil Society, and Increased U.S.-Russian Cooperation to Fight Terrorism and Transnational Crime.*

**Objective 1:** To encourage an independent, non-corrupt, and effective Russian legal system.

**Objective 2:** To expand mutual legal assistance and operational cooperation in investigating and prosecuting transnational crime including intellectual property rights and trafficking in persons, and Russian participation in multilateral law enforcement efforts.

**Objective 3:** To strengthen counternarcotics efforts, including regional cooperation.

### **FY 2013 Program**

#### **Counternarcotics**

- **NATO-Russia Council Counternarcotics Training Project:** Supports U.S. and Russian participation in the project to train counternarcotics law enforcement officers from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia.

#### **Transnational Crime**

- **Transnational Crime Program:** Support development of anti-trafficking task force work with law enforcement and prosecutorial officials.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Resident Legal Advisor Program:** The goal is to enhance practical application of Russia's Code of Criminal Procedure and pertinent international standards, as well as to increase Russian capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases. The activities facilitate U.S.-Russian law enforcement cooperation and improve investigations of complex crimes, including sexual exploitation, human trafficking, money laundering, and intellectual property theft.

#### **Good Governance**

- **Criminal Law and Municipal Anti-Corruption Programs:** The program provides training to defense attorneys on topics such as jury trial skills, European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) standards, representing victims, advancing the position of the defense in pre-trial proceedings, and ethical conduct. It also conducts anti-corruption training in Russia's seven federal regions, providing recommendations for new legislation and distributing educational materials explaining what citizens can do to fight corruption.

<b>Russia</b>				
<b>INL Budget</b>				
(\$000)				
	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>	
<b>1.4 Counter Narcotics</b>	-	-		
NATO-Russia Council	-	-	300	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	-	-	149	
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>449</b>	
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>	-	-		
Anti-Trafficking Task Force	-	-	400	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	190	
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>590</b>	
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	-	-		
Resident Legal Advisor Program	-	-	800	
Criminal Law	-	-	551	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	660	
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>2,011</b>	
<b>2.2 Good Governance</b>	-	-		
Anti-Corruption Programs	-	-	700	
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.2)	-	-	432	
	-	-	<b>1,132</b>	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>4,182</b>	

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	604
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	142
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	460
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	225
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,431</b>

## Serbia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	3,000

### Program Overview

Serbia is a key strategic partner in fighting transnational criminal organizations and promoting regional stability. The INL Program began in 2003 when Serbia, following the assassination of Prime Minister Djindjic, began a serious crackdown on organized crime. INL assistance programs remain dedicated to strengthening Serbia's criminal justice system by increasing the capacity of Serbian institutions to prevent, investigate, and successfully prosecute domestic and transnational crimes, and harmonize its criminal justice system and law enforcement bodies in order to meet its international obligations and the European Union's accession requirements. Serbia continues to successfully fight organized crime, and the adoption and implementation of the Asset Forfeiture Law significantly contributed to this success. Furthermore, Serbia has excellent cooperation with other law enforcement agencies throughout the region and the world, the most notable example being Serbia's cooperation with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in Uruguay which led to the seizure of almost three tons of cocaine in Latin America. Serbia recently arrested the remaining fugitives wanted by the International Criminal Tribunal (ICTY) for the former Yugoslavia, who have been extradited and will be tried for war crimes by the ICTY.

### Program Goals and Objectives

INL Serbia programs support the Government of Serbia's *Anti-Corruption, Judicial Reform, Fight against Organized Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Strategies*. Serbia programs also support the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan goals of *Serbia is Committed to the Rule of Law and Combating Global Threats and Challenges*, and *Creating a Public Opinion Environment in which U.S. Policy can Succeed*. They also support the INL Bureau's FY2013 Strategic and Resource Plan goals of *Support the Drug*

*Control Efforts of Major Drug Source and Transit Countries, Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Transnational Crime.*

**Objective 1:** To assist with strengthening the capacity of Serbian law enforcement and judicial institutions to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate organized crime, war crimes and corruption cases.

**Objective 2:** To support the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code by improving skills of police, prosecutors, judges and defense attorneys to better use the procedural tools introduced in the new Criminal Procedure Code.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- **Law Enforcement Assistance Program** will increase the capacity of Serbia's police to investigate war crimes and corruption cases, and fight organized crime and transnational crime by providing technical assistance throughout Serbia.
- Assistance will be provided through a law enforcement advisor and technical experts embedded in the Ministry of Interior. The advisors will provide case-based mentoring and organize practical trainings that increase the skills of Serbian police in areas such as financial crimes and organized crime investigations, asset forfeiture, investigating corruption and war crimes.
- The program will also assist the Serbian government with the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Justice System**

- **Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program** will support the rule of law in Serbia through providing technical and legislative drafting assistance. The program will increase the capacity of Serbian judicial institutions to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate organized crime, war crimes and corruption cases.
- Assistance will be provided through a legal advisor and technical experts who will provide mentoring to prosecutors specializing in anti-corruption

and financial crimes cases, and organize general capacity building trainings for judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys.

- The program will also assist the Serbian government with the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, and with strengthening GOS's witness protection and asset forfeiture efforts.

## Serbia

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	1,059
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	50
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,109</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	-	1,815
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	76
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,891</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>3,000</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	94
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	32
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>126</b>

## Ukraine

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	4,100

### Program Overview

In spite of recent backsliding on democratic reform, the United States and Ukraine maintain a strong partnership in the law enforcement and justice sectors. Assistance has made significant progress toward bringing the State Border Guard Service to European Union (EU) standards. INL's focus has turned to upgrading the Ministry of Interior's police capabilities, including those needed to defeat transnational crime. Assistance will continue efforts to bring justice sector legislation to EU levels and to fight corruption at the level of government agencies and more broadly.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Ukraine program supports Ukraine's goal, reaffirmed by different governments, of eventual EU membership, and also supports INL's Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

**Objective 1:** To reform Ukrainian law-enforcement bodies along EU lines.

**Objective 2:** To bring Ukraine's justice system into compliance with Council of Europe standards via new legislation, including laws on judicial independence and elections.

**Objective 3:** To establish and strengthen anti-corruption institutions at national and agency levels.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- These projects will continue advanced training for the Border Guards, deepen our assistance to the Ministry of Interior and police (including cybercrime and community police training), build out our prisoner registration system for the State Penitentiary System, and counter trafficking in persons.

#### **Trans national Crime**

- These projects will focus on activities to enable the Ukrainian justice system to more effectively address trafficking in persons.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

#### **Justice System**

- These projects will continue to support Ukrainian reform efforts in enacting new legislation in such areas as judicial reform, anti-corruption and a new Criminal Procedure Code. Projects will also train prosecutors and judges to be more specialized in their efforts against organized crime. Efforts will continue to empower lawyers as a group and to assist in their continuing legal education. Anti-corruption will be a focus throughout.



## Ukraine

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	1,929
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	450
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>2,379</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	200
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	80
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>280</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	-	1,101
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	340
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,441</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>4,100</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	339
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	134
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	220
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	177
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>870</b>



**Near East**

## Egypt

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
1,000	1,000	7,894

### Program Overview

Recent unrest in Egypt calls attention to the important role of police services during the post-Mubarak transition and the need for effective criminal justice institutions oriented toward public service and crime reduction. The Ministries of Interior and Justice, and the institutions they oversee - especially the police - suffer from a deep credibility deficit with the public. These institutions also lack effective policies and procedures dealing with recruitment, training and management that would enable them to both reduce crime and build trust with the communities they are meant to serve. Civil society, including the press, is adapting to a new role in the post-Mubarak era, and will play an important part in promoting, overseeing, and crafting security sector reforms, and can serve as an important means of improved relations between Egyptians and the Egyptian public, including by providing bridges between victims of crime and the justice process. Vulnerable populations, especially women and third-country migrants, are left most acutely affected by a lack of justice services and merit additional focus. INCLE assistance will be used to support criminal justice sector reforms and assist in developing institutions that are more professional, accountable and responsive to the public.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Egypt program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of a democratic and transparent Egypt that serves as a positive force for regional peace and security; as well as INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan.

**Objective 1:** Support criminal justice sector reforms and develop institutions that are professional, accountable, and responsive to the public.

**Objective 2:** Enhance the ability of Egyptian criminal justice institutions to protect, and provide access to justice for, Egypt’s most vulnerable populations, including women, migrants, and juveniles.

**Objective 3:** To build civil society and legislative capacity to participate constructively in criminal justice reform processes and to monitor and conduct oversight of criminal justice institutions.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Police Modernization**

- **Civilian/Democratic Approaches to Policing:** INL programs will support the development of modern approaches to law enforcement, to include programs aimed at improving and incorporating investigative and prosecutorial techniques that reduce dependence on confessions-based evidence; programs will be used to improve capacity for the police and prosecutors in cooperating with, and providing services to, the public, especially in support of indigenous and context-appropriate approaches to community-based policing.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Criminal Justice Reform**

- Supports the role of civil society in participating in reform processes involving the criminal justice sector, especially the Ministry of Interior, and supports the role of civil society in public oversight of criminal justice institutions.
- **Protection of Vulnerable Populations:** Enhances capacity of Egyptian police, corrections, and judiciary in implementing anti-trafficking laws and improves conditions of detained migrants, especially in regions of Egypt where these populations are most vulnerable. Provides support for “safe” areas in major urban areas, where women and juveniles can expect access to police services and fair treatment.

<b>Egypt</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
(\$000)			
	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Police Modernization	935	700	3,894
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	65	300	1,000
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4,894</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Criminal Justice Reform	0	0	3,000
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>7,894</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>500</i>
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>200</i>
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Program Support</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>250</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,000</b>

## Lebanon

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
19,500	24,000	15,500

### 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, and a plan in 2013 to assume full responsibility for training basic cadets, the ISF will further develop as an effective law enforcement institution throughout Lebanon and as a capable partner for U.S. law enforcement.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Lebanon program supports Department and Embassy 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Achieving Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically, as well as INL's Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Programs.

**Objective 1:** Provide technical assistance and advice to the ISF to increase their professionalism, and an orientation toward the protection of, and service to, the Lebanese population, while improving country-wide perceptions of the ISF as a professional, non-sectarian institution.

**Objective 2:** Improve the capacity of the ISF to exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory, including in Palestinian refugee camps.

**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 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **Corrections:** FY 2013 funds will provide assistance to strengthen Lebanon's corrections systems. INL will implement programs to develop Lebanese criminal justice capacity through training and infrastructure development for corrections institutions.
- **ISF Police Program:** In FY 2013, the United States will near completion of the transition of direct involvement in basic training and equipping of the ISF, and will assume a lower profile advisory role, focusing programming on leadership development and program sustainment. In addition, the United States will expand assistance to other areas of the justice system to include corrections, courts, prosecution, etc., to help promote the rule of law improve internal security and to relieve the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) from law enforcement duties so that the army can focus on military responsibilities.
- **Communications Program:** INL 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. This project will be expanded to include a secure network that covers all regions of Lebanon.



## Lebanon

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform and Operations	16,500	20,375	12,500
Corrections Assistance	1,000	1,000	1,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	2,000	2,625	2,000
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	900	1,125	900
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	100	250	100
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	160	260	160
<i>Program Support</i>	840	990	840
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>2,000</b>

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## Morocco

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
750	1,500	1,500

### Program Overview

Morocco remains one of our most reliable allies in the often troubled broader Middle East and North Africa region. In the wake of the Arab Spring, the time is ripe to take advantage of new opportunities to promote durable democratic change and stability. INCLE resources will support projects to strengthen Morocco's forensic analysis capability, prevent the recruitment of young offenders into terrorist groups, improve prison management, develop alternatives to imprisonment for youth, and improve judicial integrity and independence. The Government of Morocco (GOM) is an effective partner and has demonstrated the political will to tackle these challenges by signing a comprehensive INL Framework Agreement on criminal justice sector cooperation.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Morocco program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of *Morocco playing a greater role in advancing stability throughout the Broader Middle East and North Africa region and the Sahel while successfully countering transnational threats at home*, as well as INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan.

**Objective 1:** To help law enforcement and organizations build capacity to conduct criminal investigations and forensic analysis.

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

**Objective 3:** To support Morocco's efforts to improve prison management and prevent the recruitment of young offenders into terrorist groups.

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## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **Forensic Development Project:** Funds will improve the ability of law enforcement to collect and analyze fingerprint and DNA evidence; and will provide post-blast investigation training.
- **Corrections Reform Project:** Funds will provide technical assistance to address the issue of radical groups within the correctional system and identify and divert youth within the system at the greatest risk for recruitment by extremist groups.
- **Anti-Corruption Project:** Funds will support efforts to reform the legal system and address corruption by strengthening justice sector integrity; improve access to justice for the public, especially for juveniles; and increase the capacity to apply currently existing legislation.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Judicial Reform Project:** Funds will provide technical assistance to institutionalize alternative sentencing and pre-trial diversion mechanisms in the legal system, especially focused on juvenile offenders.

# Morocco

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Security and Judicial Sector	300	500	750
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	450	450	450
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Security and Judicial Sector	0	550	300
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	200	200	200
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	60	60	60
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	100	100	100
<i>Program Support</i>	90	90	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>

## Near East Regional (TSCTP)

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
1,030	1,000	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 criminal justice sector capacity in the Maghreb countries of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Funds will be used in the areas of law enforcement, border security, rule of law, and corrections. 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

The TSCTP program supports the relevant Embassies’ FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Countering Terrorism and Peace and Security, and INL’s FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals 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 2013 Program

### Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **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.
- **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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership	980	950	950
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	50	50	50
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	0	0	0
<i>Program Support</i>	50	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

## Tunisia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
1,500	-	8,000

### Program Overview

Calls for criminal justice reform were at the heart of the Tunisian revolution, which was ignited by a police officer's abuse of authority and fueled by the public's outrage over police violence and rampant official corruption. Under Ben Ali, the police, courts, and prisons were used to silence and intimidate regime opposition rather than to promote public security or bring criminals to justice. The judiciary was controlled by the president and could not serve as a check on the executive's powers. Supporting Tunisia's efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions, particularly a police that serves citizens and an independent judiciary, is imperative for its successful transition to democracy.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Tunisia program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Achieving Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

**Objective 1:** To support a police reform process aimed at reorganizing Tunisia's civilian law enforcement institutions and making them more accountable and transparent, developing a citizen-centered mission, and implementing democratic policing practices.

**Objective 2:** To enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary, in order to enhance the judiciary's capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes, including corruption.

**Objective 3:** To enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to

manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion.

**Objective 4:** To build civil society and legislative capacity to engage in criminal justice reform processes and to monitor and conduct oversight of criminal justice institutions.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- Supports efforts to reorganize the Tunisian police, endow it with a citizen-centered mission, and implement more democratic policing practices, in order to develop its capacity to protect public safety, prevent and combat crime, respect human rights, and work with prosecutors to bring perpetrators to justice.
- Assists Tunisian corrections systems in their efforts to design and implement sustainable institutional reforms and respect prisoners' human rights.
- Supports efforts to develop more democratic, responsive, and accountable criminal justice institutions that respect human rights and promote the rule of law, through efforts to improve judicial independence and combat corruption.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- Currently, both in law and in practice, the executive has almost exclusive control over the judiciary. INL will undertake efforts to address some of the legal issues impacting the independence of the judiciary, as well as work with training institutes and associations to improve the professionalism and technical capacity of judicial and legal personnel to tackle sophisticated and complex criminal matters. This is particularly urgent given the public's demand for accountability of former regime officials and the complicated cases Tunisia's criminal justice system is now responsible for investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating.
- INL will support efforts to investigate and prosecute high corruption committed by former regime officials, and well as develop a legal framework to deter, detect, and punish future acts of corruption. Combating corruption was the main impetus for the protests that led to former President Ben Ali's ouster and emerged as the key legal issue currently facing the criminal justice system in Tunisia.



## Tunisia

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Criminal Justice Sector Support	850	-	4,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	150	-	1,000
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Criminal Justice Reform	500	-	3,000
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,000</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	500
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	200
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	50
<i>Program Support</i>	150	-	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>

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## West Bank/Gaza

### Budget Summary (\$000)

<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>150,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>

### Program Overview

The Palestinian Authority (PA) Security Sector Reform Program (SSRP) is helping to create professional and competent Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) 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 5,000 PA Security Forces as well as other capacity-building goals. Training, equipping, and garrisoning of eight 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, Qalqilyah and elsewhere in the West Bank, providing law enforcement, fighting serious crime, countering terrorism, and meeting other threats to the rule of law. 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 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 reform and institution-building program. Announced in late

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2009, PM Fayyad's 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 programs support the FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan's goal to reform Palestinian security forces to improve law and order and reduce terrorism.

**Objective 1:** Provide follow-on training and equipment to PA Security Force to help maintain and sustain their deployments 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 operations and logistics support facilities.

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

**Objective 4:** Strengthen and improve the corrections sector so that prisoners are managed in a safe, secure, and humane environment that is consistent 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 institutional capacity to manage the security forces in a coordinated manner.

**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 2013 Program**

- 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.

- Funds will support sustainment and refresher training in Jordan and the West Bank for previously trained National Security Force (NSF) Special Battalions. Palestinian Civil Police and other members of the security forces will also benefit from leadership and other specialized joint training courses in the West Bank. An instructor development program will focus on developing a cadre of PASF instructors. Funding will address the need to resupply the security forces with equipment that has depreciated since the start of the program in 2007. The Borders and Crossings train, equip, and facilities program will be sustained to support the Palestinian Authority's border crossing plan.
- Funds will accelerate a program that started 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 provide 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. Funds will also be used to procure key equipment such as emergency response vehicles and survival breathing equipment.
- Funds for the Justice Sector Support project will continue the accelerated 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 operational and office equipment to ensure good performance, and office renovation and construction aimed at giving the prosecutors more and better space to improve their 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 (EUPOL/COPPS) to construct or renovate, furnish, and equip selected police stations in the West Bank. Projects to focus assistance on such topics as gender and juvenile justice, drug trafficking, and witness protection will be introduced.

- Most of the funds for a Corrections program 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.

## West Bank-Gaza

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Training	53,500	37,800	24,400
Non-Lethal Equipment	30,000	9,700	7,000
Infrastructure Development	45,500	8,800	2,500
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	4,500	6,300	6,300
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>133,500</b>	<b>62,600</b>	<b>40,200</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Training	2,500	5,000	5,600
Non-Lethal Equipment	3,000	5,500	3,100
Strategic Development/Capacity Building	500	-	-
Infrastructure Development	7,500	14,300	8,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	500	1,200	3,000
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>19,700</b>
<b>2.2 Good Governance</b>			
Strategic Development/Capacity Building	2,500	5,900	5,400
Infrastructure Development	-	4,500	3,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.2)	-	1,000	1,700
<b>2.2 Subtotal</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>10,100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	950	3,410	4,500
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	220	580	1,200
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	400	510	800
<i>Program Support</i>	3,430	4,000	4,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>11,000</b>

## Yemen

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
1,750	11,000	4,000

### Program Overview

The prevalence of corruption, the lack of judicial independence, security force abuses, and the absence of the rule of law are widespread grievances in Yemen, fueling the demonstrations that occurred for much of 2011 and led to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)-brokered agreement for President Saleh to step down, the security forces to be reorganized, and the constitution to be reformed. As Yemen undergoes its transition, INCLE assistance will be used to support the development of criminal justice institutions that are more effective, transparent, and accountable, that respect human rights, and that respond to citizens' justice and security needs, particularly at local levels.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Yemen program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of Achieving Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

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

**Objective 2:** To enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary and to increase access to justice.

**Objective 3:** To enhance the capacity of the Yemeni correctional system to operate in a safe, secure, and transparent manner and to respect human rights.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **Criminal Justice Sector Support:** Builds sustainable capacity within the civilian police to investigate crime, work with prosecutors to bring perpetrators to justice, communicate and engage with citizens, improve command and control, establish internal and external controls to enhance accountability, and implement more modern and democratic internal management systems.
- **Corrections Assistance:** Builds sustainable capacity within the prison administration to operate prisons in a safe, secure, humane, and rights-respecting manner.

### **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, to build judicial capacity to combat corruption, and to promote legal awareness and rights education.



# Yemen

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Criminal Justice Sector Support	1,000	4,500	1,750
Corrections Assistance	-	1,375	-
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	375	1,125	750
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Criminal Justice Reform	375	4,000	1,500
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	150	500	400
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	50	100	100
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	50	300	100
<i>Program Support</i>	125	225	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>750</b>



## **South and Central Asia**

For the countries of Central Asia, the FY 2013 budget includes requests for foreign assistance resources under the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account for law enforcement, counternarcotics, and rule of law projects for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account.

## Afghanistan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Core</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>OCO *</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>324,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>324,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>

\* The Afghanistan OCO programs are described in the OCO chapter beginning on page 272.

### Program Overview

FY 2013 INCLE funds will continue implementing core stabilization and security programs as the fiscal year straddles the period of transition for the U.S. mission in Afghanistan to one of host nation security lead. The FY 2013 INCLE request will allow INL to continue operating in major population centers throughout Afghanistan, even as DoD withdraws and closes its regional training facilities in which INL justice, corrections and counternarcotics programs have been able to operate over the past several years. Continued support of nascent but functioning local criminal justice systems is critical to ensuring stabilization of Afghanistan during and after the military drawdown.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The FY 2013 request for counternarcotics programs supports the U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan, U.S. Government counterinsurgency goals, and the key priorities of Afghanistan's National Drug Control Strategy, including targeting the nexus between narco-traffickers and the insurgency, reducing poppy 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 the 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 corrupt actors, 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 Counternarcotics Public Information, Governor-Led Eradication (GLE), and the 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 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 build a safe, secure, and humane Afghan corrections system that meets international standards and Afghan cultural requirements, including focusing on women and rehabilitation of insurgent inmates.

**Objective 7: Develop institutional capacity in the justice sector.** Build the leadership capacity of the Afghan government's 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 2013 Program**

### **Counternarcotics**

#### **Supply Reduction**

- **Governor Led Eradication (GLE):** INL funds will provide financial support for government eradication planning and execution, including a program to reimburse provincial governors for UNODC and Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN)-verified eradication. Funds may also support Ministry of Interior and provincial governors' information, planning, outreach, and implementation campaigns associated with eradication.

#### **Alternative Development**

- **Good Performers Initiative (GPI):** 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. FY 2013 funding will support MCN's continued efforts to streamline GPI implementation, procurement, and oversight. Where possible, INL will work with provincial authorities to strengthen their ability to utilize previously-awarded GPI funding via the MCN.
- **Monitoring, Verification, and Regional Cooperation:** Funds will support monitoring of illicit crops, eradication verification, and assessment surveys through UNODC, including its Annual Opium Survey, which serves as the basis for GPI awards and GLE reimbursements. Funding will build the Afghan government's ability to independently monitor and research drug trafficking and consumption trends in the region, and will support programs to strengthen regional counternarcotics cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors, including via international organizations.

#### **Interdiction**

- **Drug Enforcement:** Funds will provide operations and maintenance support to Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) facilities and
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include life support, mentoring, salary supplements and capacity building of the CNPA vetted units and their specialized teams. Funds will provide mentoring and support to the provincial CNPA and support an indigenous Afghan capacity to vet police officers and government officials through the use of polygraphs. FY 2013 funds will provide mentoring by experts in policy and administration issues at the Ministry of Interior (MOI), and may be used to provide salary support, equipment, supplies, logistical needs, and IT infrastructure at the MOI.

### **Demand Reduction and Public Information**

- **Demand Reduction:** FY 2013 funding will support drug treatment and rehabilitation capacity, as well as continue development of a nationwide treatment delivery system, including programs for women, children and adolescents, as well as treatment protocols for infants. INL funding will support clinical services, mentoring programs for female addiction counselors, village based treatments, and drug prevention programs for Afghan boys' and girls' schools, mullahs/mosques and madrassahs.
- **Counter Narcotics Public Information (CNPI):** In 2013, the CNPI program will provide oversight support for the MCN as it continues to assume increased responsibility and ownership of national CNPI media campaigns, and continue and expand the MCN and Ministry of Education drug prevention and life-skills program in Afghan schools.

### **Ministry of Counter Narcotics Capacity Building**

- **Ministry of Counter Narcotics Capacity Building:** The MCN capacity building program will continue to provide mentoring, as necessary, by capacity building experts in key areas such as administration, human resources, finance, procurement and policy development. FY 2013 funds will be used to fund life support costs for mentors and may provide salary support, equipment, supplies, logistical needs, and IT infrastructure at the MCN.

## **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

### **Justice System Development**

- **Justice Sector Capacity Building:** With the CORE component of this funding, the Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) will continue training

and mentoring programs on a nationwide basis, helping investigators, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges more effectively promote security and governance. Funding will also allow direct support to the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and other justice organizations for infrastructure, system integration, and other needed development projects. The focus on building sustainability within Afghan justice institutions will increase through a continuing program to develop organizational capacity for planning, financing, communication, and functionality at the national and provincial level.

- **Access to Justice:** FY 2013 funding will support projects that promote the protection of legal rights and citizen access to, and participation in, the justice system. Programs will focus on building up the capacity of the citizenry to demand their rights, and will directly support democratic governance goals. Projects will include citizen polling, public outreach campaigns, rights awareness campaigns, and promotion and support of defense attorneys—including support to legal defense NGOs, protection of human rights and interaction between the formal and informal justice systems.
- **INL Training Centers:** Funds will support the consolidation of many of INL's programs in Kabul into one location to increase synergy between the programs, improve oversight and support a facility to expand the Afghan Government's capacity to provide sustainable training. This consolidated camp will require operations and maintenance, security, and other support services for program and oversight of personnel, advisors and residents. Funding will also support independent training facilities in the provinces, which provide localized mentoring and training efforts.
- **Gender Justice - Protecting Women and Girls:** FY 2013 funds will support a protective services initiative for women and children to provide female victims' assistance shelters in several Afghan provinces and develop a standardized training component for shelter caregivers. Funds would support legal education for female students at Afghan Law and Sharia universities, professional development programs for Afghan female justice practitioners, legal aid for indigent women and children, and promotion of women's legal rights.

### **Corrections System Development**

- **Corrections Training and Capacity Building:** FY2013 funds will support INL's ongoing mission in partnering with the Afghan



Government, as well as an embedded capacity building team at the Central Prison Directorate (CPD) headquarters, to develop and implement strategic plans for the development of a safe, secure and humane Afghan corrections system. Funds will also provide salary support for the CPD through the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan. INL's Corrections Sector Support Program (CSSP) advisory, support and training would continue at provincial prisons, as would special teams focusing on capacity building, rehabilitation of inmates, including vocational and educational training, initiatives for women and juveniles and expanded training initiatives, including bringing Afghan corrections officers to the United States for intensive specialized training programs at INL's State Partners' correctional facilities. FY 2013 funds will also provide mentoring by experts in policy and administration issues at the Ministry of Interior (MOI), and may be used to provide salary support, equipment, supplies, logistical needs, and IT infrastructure at the MOI.

- **Vulnerable Populations and Systemic Challenges:** Funding will support a variety of services and alternatives to incarceration for vulnerable inmate populations, including women (and their children), and juveniles. Support would include rehabilitation programs for women aimed at enabling them to rejoin society post-incarceration. Funds would also focus on rehabilitation and alternatives to incarcerations to mitigate the overcrowding problem in Afghan prisons. Funds will also provide support for the continued development of Afghan-led prison monitoring efforts, through the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.

### **Major Crimes and Anti-Corruption**

- **Counternarcotics Justice Center:** FY 2013 funds will continue to provide operations and maintenance for the Counternarcotics Justice Center (CNJC), support Department of Justice mentors for counternarcotics investigators, prosecutors and judges, and develop linkages between the Kabul-based CNJC and the Provincial Justice Centers—promoting security in those regions.
- **Anti-Corruption and Major Crimes Task Force:** Funding will support the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, Anti-Corruption Unit, the Major Crimes Task Force, and other Afghan government and civil society organizations focused on good governance through accountability and transparency.

## Aviation

- **Aviation Support Program:** The cost of the aviation services required by INL's Afghanistan programs (to include aircraft operations and maintenance, facilities, and other applicable charges) will be funded by INL through the Department's Aviation Working Capital Fund. For FY 2013, INL's aviation assets will provide critical security, overhead support and secure transport to and from regional aviation hubs for Mission Kabul personnel to provincial and district destinations that will be lacking safe and reliable access over-land. Additionally, as the military drawdown continues, mission support for DEA-mentored CNPA operations will require increased tactical support by INL aircraft. FY 2013 funds will also support an increased level of travel by Afghan government officials and employees, as well as local and international, non-governmental officials and staff and INL program and contract monitoring staff.

# Afghanistan

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Core Actual	FY 2012 OCO Estimate	FY 2013 Core Request	FY 2013 OCO Request
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>				
Counternarcotics Support				
<i>Supply Reduction (1)</i>	1,000	1,000	4,000	0
<i>Sustainable Alternative Development</i>	40,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
<i>Aviation Support (2)</i>	45,000	20,100	22,500	4,500
<i>Drug Enforcement - Interdiction</i>	45,000	46,000	50,000	20,000
<i>Demand Reduction &amp; Public Information</i>	17,000	14,000	16,000	0
<i>Ministry of Counter Narcotics Capacity Building</i>	10,000	2,000	5,000	0
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	7,500	10,532	6,178	3,203
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>165,500</b>	<b>106,632</b>	<b>117,678</b>	<b>42,703</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>				
Administration of Justice				
<i>Justice System Development</i>	93,000	65,000	116,000	65,000
<i>Corrections System Development</i>	76,000	67,000	90,000	40,000
<i>Counter-Narcotics Justice &amp; Anti-Corruption</i>	10,000	17,000	9,000	30,000
<i>Aviation Support (2)</i>	45,000	46,900	52,500	10,500
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	10,500	21,468	14,822	11,797
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>217,368</b>	<b>282,322</b>	<b>157,297</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>324,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>

(1) In FY 2012 and FY 2013 Supply Reduction encompassed only Governor-Led Eradication.

(2) Aviation Support provides aviation services to all INL programs in Afghanistan including Counternarcotics, Administration of Justice, including both Justice and Corrections, and Civilian Law Enforcement (Police). This was included under Supply Reduction in FY 2009 and prior years. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, Aviation Support is attributed between counternarcotics programs (30%) and rule of law programs (70%).

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	8,800	16,000	11,000	7,000
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	3,200	4,000	3,000	2,500
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	4,500	9,000	5,000	4,000
<i>Program Support</i>	1,500	3,000	2,000	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>

## Bangladesh

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
350	674	674

### Program Overview

As Bangladesh works to consolidate the democratic transition that began after the elections of December 2008, U.S. programs will support this effort by promoting 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 INL assistance program currently supports 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Denial of Space to Extremism through Security Sector and Education Reform*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal *Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform*.

**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 2013 Program

#### Rule of Law and Human Rights

##### Justice Reform

- Legal Advisors will provide training and operational support for prosecutors and judges to support skills development. Assistance will support efforts to increase efficiencies and transparency of the judicial process, improve rates

of prosecutions and convictions, and promote stronger working relationships between criminal justice sector actors and institutions.

- The program may include, but is not limited to, introducing recommendations for improvements in substantive and procedural laws and regulations governing the conduct of major crime prosecutions and adjudication, and supporting police-prosecutor collaboration.
- A range of training programs will develop more professional and independent prosecutorial and judicial services.

## Bangladesh

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
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#### 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

Justice Reform	320	659	654
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	30	15	20
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>674</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Program Support</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>20</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>

## Kazakhstan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	1,471

### Program Overview

Kazakhstan is geographically strategic, ethnically diverse, and resource rich. It is the ninth largest country in the world, roughly the size of Western Europe. Kazakhstan is also a main transit country for Afghan-origin narcotics being smuggled to Western Europe. Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies continue to improve their overall professionalism and capacities to fight transnational threats such as narcotics, trafficking in persons, and organized crime. Kazakh agencies are also working on increasing their capacity to address the growing demand for drugs – through both prevention and drug treatment. INL continues to support U.S. foreign policy objectives of enhancing our relationship with Kazakhstan as partners in regional and strategic security, promoting the development of democratic institutions, and stopping the flow of drugs from Afghanistan.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Kazakhstan program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Effective Partners in Regional and Strategic Security*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of *Counternarcotics*, addressing *Transnational Crime* and *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

**Objective 1:** To enhance the capability of Kazakhstani law enforcement officers to combat crime and ensure public safety in a professional, non-corrupt manner.

**Objective 2:** To strengthen border security and counternarcotics efforts, including drug abuse prevention and treatment.

**Objective 3:** To improve the investigation and prosecution of domestic and transnational crime, including through anti-money laundering and forensics efforts.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Border Security Project**

- Expands the capacity of the Kazakhstan Border Guard Service by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment donations at border guard institutions in the country.
- Assistance is delivered largely through technical experts, and includes training border guard officers in specialized topics such as profiling drug traffickers, personal concealment tactics, and other topics related to border security and counternarcotics.
- Assistance is also focused on canine units and includes delivery of advanced canine training courses in search and seizure techniques for explosives, narcotics and other contraband. The provision of specialized canine equipment is also planned.

#### **Counternarcotics**

- **Drug Interdiction** project strengthens Kazakhstan's counternarcotics capacity through provision of training in narcotics investigations and methods to increase convictions of drug traffickers; instructor development courses; and provision of technical expertise on counternarcotics legislation and international best practices to help improve Kazakhstan's legal and regulatory regime.
- This project complements the activities of the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) by developing capacities among potential participants in CACI Vetted Units and among those agencies such as border services which are not the focus of CACI.
- **Demand Reduction** project provides support for demand reduction activities through training on drug awareness and drug prevention to government, educational institutions and NGOs.

- The Program Development and Support budget includes a Law Enforcement Section (LES) director, as well as the associated locally-engaged staff, ICASS, and administrative support costs.

### **Transnational Crime**

- **Anti-Trafficking in Persons** project will continue to expand the victim identification program to train not only police units with direct anti-trafficking responsibilities (anti-trafficking units and migration units) but also police officers and other government officers who have not previously been exposed to counter trafficking practices (community police officers, duty officers, patrol officers, and police inspectors, labor inspectors, consular officers, border guards, and medical personnel).
- The project will also continue advanced training for anti-trafficking units of the MVD Criminal Police Committee and migration units of newly established MVD Migration Police Committee, and continue training for investigators from the Investigative Committee, as well as prosecutors and judges to improve understanding of TIP prosecution.



## Kazakhstan

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Border Security	-	-	200
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	298
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>498</b>
<b>1.4 Counter-Narcotics</b>			
Drug Interdiction	-	-	183
Demand Reduction	-	-	108
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	-	-	433
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>724</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Trafficking in Persons and Migrants Smuggling	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	149
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>249</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,471</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	371
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	143
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	274
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	92
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>880</b>

## Kyrgyz Republic

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	6,156

### Program Overview

The Kyrgyz Republic is a major partner for the United States in its effort in Afghanistan and a nascent democracy. The country sits astride several channels of the Afghan narcotics trade and suffers from instability caused by ethnic and regional conflicts and weak criminal justice institutions. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has initiated institutional reform and development of its security services, but these efforts are hampered by corruption and competing elite interests. Strengthening the nation's police force is a priority as the new government works to improve public trust in the nation's institutions. INL assistance programs focus on improving police capacity to deliver services to the Kyrgyz people, enhancing the forensics skills needed to investigate crime, strengthening criminal justice actors to ensure a legal system that targets and tries criminal suspects in a human rights-compliant manner, and diminishing the power of drug trafficking organizations.

### Program Goals and Objectives

INL's program in the Kyrgyz Republic supports the host government's Police Reform Strategy. The program also supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goals of 1) *A more representative government, with a developing Parliamentary system, improves access to justice and is increasingly able to deliver citizen services*, 2) *The Kyrgyz Republic is increasingly able to maintain its domestic security and stability, and defend itself against transnational threats*), and 3) *The United States is positively associated with the development of a stable, free, and independent Kyrgyz Republic where democratic principles are upheld and human rights promoted and protected*. The program also supports INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan Goals to 1) *Support the Drug Control Efforts of Major Drug Source and Transit Countries by Strengthening the Capacity of International Partners to Disrupt the Drug Trade*, 2) *Support Criminal Justice Sector*

*Capacity Building and Security Sector Assistance, and 3) Combat Transnational Crime.*

**Objective 1:** To promote the provision of professional law enforcement services to the Kyrgyz Republic's citizens via institutional reform, training, material support, and the establishment of better trust and cooperation between the police and the people.

**Objective 2:** To improve the capacity and capability of the Kyrgyz Republic's counternarcotics law enforcement agencies to identify, thwart and dismantle sophisticated transnational drug trafficking syndicates operating in and around the country.

**Objective 3:** To improve the skills and legal knowledge of the Kyrgyz Republic's justice sector actors and average citizens to help ensure that national and international standards of human rights and a fair legal process are upheld.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **A Senior Law Enforcement Advisor** oversees INL programs and provides expert advice regarding training, equipment, and technical assistance for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement agencies.
- **Law Enforcement Reform** supports institutional transformation of the Kyrgyz police through projects identified in coordination with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other donors, including reform of human resources, internal investigations, and policies and procedures, along with training in human rights-compliant professional police practices.
- **Enhancing Forensics Capability** provides training, equipment, and technical assistance to the national forensics laboratories of the Kyrgyz Republic to improve the ability of lab technicians to provide quality analyses for use in court trials by prosecutors and defense attorneys.
- **Anti-Corruption Assistance** supports the police reform process through development and support of civilian oversight mechanisms.

### **Counternarcotics**

- **Drug Interdiction** supports the State Drug Control Service, which is an increasingly effective counternarcotics unit targeting entrenched organized criminal groups. The project, implemented by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, supplements salaries for agency personnel, provides some training and equipment, and renovates facilities.
- This project complements the activities of the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) by developing capacities within the State Drug Control Service which is expected to house a future CACI Vetted Unit, limited to 20-25 officers.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- The **Resident Legal Advisor** helps strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's criminal justice sector through provision of training and expertise to prosecutors, joint projects with other legal-sector actors, and analysis and recommendations concerning new or revised legislation.
- The **Criminal Law Program**, implemented by the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative, builds the capacity of defense attorneys and supports a stronger role for them in the Kyrgyz Republic's court system by advocating for reform, analyzing relevant legislation, and raising public awareness of legal rights.

## Kyrgyz Republic

### INL Budget

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Senior Law Enforcement Advisor	-	-	380
Law Enforcement Reform	-	-	2,632
Enhanced Forensics Capability	-	-	200
Anti-Corruption Assistance	-	-	325
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	639
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>4,176</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Drug Interdiction	-	-	660
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	-	-	120
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>780</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Resident Legal Advisor	-	-	660
Criminal Law Program	-	-	340
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	200
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,200</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>6,156</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	625
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	40
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	200
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	94
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>959</b>

## Nepal

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
3,700	3,700	3,330

### Program Overview

Nepal's leading political parties recently achieved a breakthrough in progress toward the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, which formally ended the decade-long Maoist insurgency in 2006. Nevertheless, the country continues to face challenges to its stability, and 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 prospects for 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of *Promote Nepal's Transition to Democracy and Stability*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of *Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform*.

**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 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Reform**

- **Law Enforcement Training Project** expands the capacity of law enforcement officials such as 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.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Justice Sector Reform Project** assists 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Reform	2,595	2,585	2,325
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	10	15	15
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,340</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Reform	1,085	1,085	975
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	10	15	15
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>990</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,330</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	0	0	0
<i>Program Support</i>	20	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>



## Pakistan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
114,298	116,000	124,000

### Program Overview

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) continues to face the significant threats of terrorism, extremism, crime, and narcotics trafficking. 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 top U.S. national security goal of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al-Qaida, its affiliates, and other terrorist organizations and violent extremists. While a reduction in the size of safe havens along the Afghanistan- Pakistan border has been seen, this area remains a location and breeding ground for terrorist activity. We will continue to work with the GOP bilaterally, as well as with multilateral organizations, to counter the drivers of violent extremism, and address financial, narcotics, and precursor and weapons-trafficking networks that support terrorist organizations.

In addition to contributions to GOP security, INL's programs extend the writ of the GOP into formerly inaccessible regions of Pakistan with aviation support and road construction, including for law enforcement access, humanitarian assistance in times of natural disaster, internal displacement due to conflict, and developmental purposes. In doing so, INL supports the GOP's ability to meet their basic responsibilities to their own people, expand control over its territory, provide security, and improve the welfare for its people. 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. Where possible, INL's programs incorporate support to women, juveniles, and other vulnerable groups, as well as human right messaging.

INL's programming in Pakistan supports security and justice sector reform through a variety of measures. The programs are increasingly integrated, magnifying the impact of each. Integration efforts focus on building connections among civilian law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and prisons. All programs include elements of training, material assistance, and infrastructure support, as well as oversight mechanisms. Training and mentoring build capacity within the civilian criminal justice sector, teach respect for human rights, build civilian leadership, and foster host-nation ownership. In conjunction with training efforts, material and infrastructure support give recipients the physical tools to perform their functions within the criminal justice sector. INL's programs build on local efforts to improve security and rule of law, working closely with the GOP and other government entities. Through this partnership, INL is helping build effective and accountable security and justice institutions capable of maintaining law and order, providing a safe, secure environment for citizens, and administering justice. In addition to helping the GOP provide better services to its people, INL's integrated approach to border security, law enforcement, rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics assistance programs comprehensively support and improve Pakistan's ability to fully participate in the effort to rout al-Qaida, its affiliates, and other terrorist organizations and violent extremists from its territory.

### **Program Goals and Objectives**

INL's Pakistan program supports the President's *National Security Strategy*; Embassy Islamabad's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Law Enforcement Reform and Counternarcotics* and *Counterterrorism/Counterinsurgency*; and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic Resource Plan goals of *Counternarcotics* and *Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform*. INL's FY 2013 Pakistan request also supports 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 prevent the illegal movement of militants and material and to interdict trafficking of narcotics, narcotic and IED precursors, humans, weapons, other criminals, and illicit contraband, all which illegally transit Pakistan's border with Afghanistan, by building the capacity of

Pakistan's civilian law enforcement agencies to effectively share intelligence in order to detect, monitor, and interdict illicit trafficking.

**Objective 2:** Strengthen civilian law enforcement abilities to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat Al Qaeda and its allies, combat violent extremism, and deny the existence of safe havens.

**Objective 3:** Enhance the professional capacities of Pakistan's law enforcement entities to respond to provide public security, respond to instances of routine crime, strengthen the writ of the civilian government, and improve access to justice.

**Objective 4:** Increase support for drug demand reduction projects, specifically residential and outpatient drug treatment facilities and drug awareness campaigns.

**Objective 5:** Continue increase to agricultural and infrastructure programs which encourage the cultivation of high-value, licit crops and improve access to markets for rural farming communities.

**Objective 6:** Develop a safe, secure, humane, and transparent Pakistan corrections system which meets international standards and focuses on appropriate detention of security threat groups, development of a modern classification and probation/parole system, rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates, and proper treatment of vulnerable groups, including women and juveniles.

**Objective 7:** Increase the professionalization of Pakistan's prosecutors through guidance on leadership structure, institutionalized training, and material and infrastructure support.

**Objective 8:** Increase the capacity of Pakistan's prosecutors to effectively and efficiently prosecute cases, with particular attention to complex cases such as terrorism.

**Objective 9:** Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system by facilitating improved cooperation between police and prosecutors, achieved through guidance to senior leadership, joint training, and assistance in developing associated policies and procedures.

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**Objective 10:** Increase the capacity of Pakistan’s judges to provide efficient and equitable case resolution, through training in docket and case management, ethics, continuing legal education, and provision of material support.

**Objective 11:** Improve the quality of Pakistan bar through work with legal education institutions and in-service trainings, with an emphasis on trial advocacy skills, case management, ethics, and professionalism.

**Objective 12:** Promote human rights and gender equality through programs that incorporate training on human rights and gender-based violence, and improvement of working conditions for female professionals within the criminal justice system.

**Objective 13:** Develop public messaging and outreach opportunities geared toward the Pakistani general public to broaden awareness of criminal justice and public safety issues, as well as to improve access to justice.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Border Security Program**

- **Aviation:** Funds will continue to support to Ministry of Interior (MOI) Air Wing at Quetta. Aircraft supported by this program are critical to Pakistani law enforcement operations against traffickers, militants, and criminals, play a vital assistance role during humanitarian crisis and natural disasters, and extend the reach of the civilian government into inaccessible areas.
- **Infrastructure support:** Outpost and border security road construction supports civilian law enforcement agencies and expands their reach into remote frontier areas along the border with Afghanistan and provide a means to better combat militants and narcotics traffickers.

#### **Law Enforcement Reform**

- This program continues support that helps Pakistan’s civilian law enforcement entities counter violent extremism, deny and deter the establishment of safe havens, and hold areas cleared of militants, as well as meet the basic policing needs of the communities they serve. Funds

will support programs for provincial police forces and the Islamabad Capital Territory Police, as well as other law enforcement entities such as FATA and Balochistan Levies. The program will continue the provision of technical assistance, training, equipment, and infrastructure support that will bolster civilian law enforcement institutions, enhance police professionalism, survivability, mobility, and communications capacity; expand investigative and forensics skills; enhance leadership expertise and police training institutions; and build accountability and internal control structures, while remaining flexible enough to respond to a changing security threat. Training assistance will focus on the provision of train-the-trainer and instructor development courses in order to enhance sustainable Pakistani training capacity.

- Program funds will also advance human rights through training that incorporates gender crimes, domestic violence, and human rights in civilian policing. Additionally, this program will help empower women through the provision of assistance specifically for Pakistan's female law enforcement personnel.

### **Counternarcotics**

- **Crop Control:** INL's agricultural programs in Pakistan will continue to improve the economic potential of current and former poppy growing lands. FY13 funding will increase support for the cultivation of high-value, licit crops; training courses for farmers and farming communities; construction of farmer-to-market access roads and bridges with accompanying small water and electrical civic projects. Roads and bridges extend the reach of law enforcement into typically inaccessible areas and also allow for goods and services to reach isolated communities.
- **Interdiction:** Cooperation and professionalism among GOP law enforcement agencies continues to develop, resulting in sustained interdiction operations and intelligence sharing. Increased interdiction funding in FY13 will provide administrative and operational support to Pakistan law enforcement agencies with interdiction mandates. FY13 funding will also help facilitate the exchange of Pakistani and Afghan counternarcotics officials at the working level.
- **Demand Reduction:** FY13 funding will allow INL to not only maintain expanded support for residential and outpatient drug treatment facilities but also continue to identify reputable centers to support. In addition to

improving the quality of rehabilitation support available to addicts, this program garners the support of provincial governments and Pakistan non-governmental organizations, and possesses significant buy-in from local communities.

- **Operational Support to Law Enforcement Agencies:** FY13 funds will continue commodity support, including vehicular, fuel, and maintenance, to law enforcement agencies to continue to operate at full capacity. This support, including routine and emergency maintenance, greatly extends the useful life of vehicles INL provides.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Corrections:** Funds will be used to continue training, technical, and infrastructure support for provincial and federal corrections sectors. INL efforts include training of corrections managers and senior warders, assistance in developing provincial training curricula, and development and support for mobile training teams. Support also includes provision of mentoring and technical support, and infrastructure projects addressing proper detention of security threat groups and needs of vulnerable groups.
- **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, with particular attention to female practitioners. Funds will also continue modest material and infrastructure support to these groups. INL's programming is designed to increase Pakistan's low conviction rate in criminal cases, with particular focus on complex cases such as terrorism and narcotics, and increase general access to justice, paying special attention to women. Additionally, funds will support modernization of the legal education regime, both for current and future members of the bar.

## Pakistan

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Border Security Program			
<i>Aviation</i>	25,000	30,000	28,000
<i>Infrastructure/Commodities</i>		7,000	9,000
Law Enforcement Reform	66,000	53,185	62,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	3,848	3,865	4,500
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>94,848</b>	<b>94,050</b>	<b>103,500</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Counternarcotics Support			
<i>Crop Control</i>	4,000	2,000	3,800
<i>Interdiction/Operational Support to LE Agencies</i>	6,000	5,500	5,400
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	2,000	3,000	2,400
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	350	450	540
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>10,950</b>	<b>12,140</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Corrections	4,000	3,675	3,000
Rule of Law	3,000	7,000	5,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	100	325	360
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>8,360</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,298</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>124,000</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	1,800	1,940	2,300
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	550	700	700
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,198	1,200	1,500
<i>Program Support</i>	750	800	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>5,400</b>

## South and Central Asia Regional Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI)

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
4,210	7,000	9,000

### Program Overview

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 25-30 percent of Afghan opiates are trafficked through Central Asia. This trafficking fuels crime, corruption, drug addiction, and the transmission of HIV/AIDS, as well as contributes to political instability. While borders have been reinforced and equipment and training upgrades provided on a limited basis, drug seizures remain limited and trafficking organizations have not been impacted. This program will improve the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective investigation, prosecution and conviction of mid- to high-level traffickers. The focus of the programs will be regional cooperation and the establishments of vetted investigative units/task forces that will serve as an impetus for further reform, facilitate increased information sharing, and form a foundation for further institutional capacity building. With the impending transition and withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Afghanistan, the need to address the drug trafficking problem at the regional level is crucial.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The 2010 U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan calls for enhanced regional and international community support for Afghan led counternarcotics efforts, expanded U.S. government counternarcotics engagement with Afghanistan's neighbors and regional actors, and strengthening of counternarcotics cooperation between Afghanistan and neighboring countries. Our Central Asia Strategy identifies counternarcotics as a U.S. priority, with another being support for our efforts in Afghanistan.

**Objective 1:** To improve the ability of law enforcement officers and prosecutorial personnel to identify, arrest and prosecute drug trafficking



organizations and their leaders through collection, analysis and sharing of information used in national and cross-border prosecutions.

**Objective 2:** To promote regional cooperation and intelligence sharing against transnational drug trafficking organizations resulting in successful joint and cross-border operations against those organizations.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Counternarcotics**

- To achieve these strategic objectives and to engage Central Asian governments on regional cooperation, the program will utilize the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote joint collection, analysis and dissemination of drug related operational intelligence and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.
- Assistance will promote a vetted unit model for countering drug trafficking, along the lines of and in cooperation with the Afghanistan Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) model, but more importantly, the program will establish linkages and cooperation between the Afghanistan SIU and Central Asian national drug control agencies in order to increase capacity to share intelligence, collect evidence and build cases for prosecution.
- With the specific goal of improving regional information sharing and operational cooperation, the program will support and enhance DEA's efforts in the region to promote and use vetted counternarcotics units and intelligence-led investigations. It will provide support to counternarcotics agencies in Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan to establish vetted units and promote joint intelligence sharing and operations.
- Vetted Units are small (20-25 officers) highly-trained and specially equipped units drawn from within existing drug control agencies, services and departments. It builds upon capacities being developed through INL bilateral counternarcotics programs which are oriented towards the institutions as a whole, such as the Tajikistan Drug Control Agency and the Kyrgyz State Drug Control Service. CACI is narrowly focused on intelligence-led investigations while bilateral programs have a broader focus which includes capacity development among non-investigative agencies

such as border guards as well as counternarcotics law enforcement departments.

- The program, while unique to the Central Asian region, will also be closely coordinated with the counternarcotics efforts of the Department of Defense and with other assistance providers in the region.

**South and Central Asia Regional  
Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI)  
INL Budget  
(\$000)**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Counternarcotics Assistance	4,110	6,704	8,622
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	100	294	378
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	0	160	160
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	0	0	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	0	0	0
<i>Program Support</i>	100	134	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>378</b>

## Sri Lanka

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	1,440	1,440

### Program Overview

The end of armed conflict in 2009 after nearly three decades 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 presents a threat to long-term peace and stability. 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 so that they can further political reconciliation, reestablish normalcy, and contribute to a sustainable peace.

### Program Goals and Objectives

INL's Sri Lanka program will build on the current Department of Defense 1207-funded 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priorities of *Supporting Reconciliation, Democracy, and Civil Society in Sri Lanka* and *Strengthen Security Ties and Cooperation and Support Adoption of International Security Standards* and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goal of *Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform*.

**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 2013 Program**

#### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

##### **Law Enforcement Reform**

- Assistance will provide fundamental capacity building assistance to law enforcement entities. Programs will develop capacity by providing training and technical assistance to law enforcement officials to address identified gaps in the law enforcement sector, such as technical competence, professionalism, governance, community policing, capacity building, and managing organizational change in order to meet international standards.

##### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

##### **Justice Reform**

- Funds will support judicial sector reform and the development of rule of law principles. Areas of focus include but are not limited to improving judicial standards, building judicial sector capacity, increasing public confidence in the judicial sector, to improve capacity and competency of justice sector actors, including law enforcement entities.

## Sri Lanka

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Reform	-	705	710
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	15	10
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	<b>720</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Reform	-	705	710
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	15	10
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	<b>720</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,440</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	0	0
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	0	0
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	0	0
<i>Program Support</i>	-	30	20
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>

## Tajikistan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	7,255

### Program Overview

Tajikistan is a major partner for the United States in its effort in Afghanistan. The impoverished country sits astride the main channel of the Afghan narcotics trade and suffers from instability, compounded by internal conflict and weak criminal justice institutions. The Government of Tajikistan (GOT) has initiated institutional reform and development of the security services, but its efforts are hampered by corruption and competing political interests. Strengthening its long border with Afghanistan is a priority, particularly as the coalition withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2014 nears. INL assistance programs focus on improving law enforcement agencies' capacity to better serve Tajik citizens, developing a professional border management system, strengthening the criminal justice sector to ensure a legal system that investigates and prosecutes crime in a human rights-compliant manner, and dismantling drug trafficking organizations and reducing drug demand.

### Program Goals and Objectives

INL's Tajikistan program supports the host government's Police Reform Strategy and National Border Management Strategy. The program also supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan Goal to *Promote Stability Through Professionalization of Security Services*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan Goals to *Support the Drug Control Efforts of Major Drug Source and Transit Countries by Strengthening the Capacity of International Partners to Disrupt the Drug Trade*, to provide *Criminal Justice Sector Capacity-Building and Security Sector Assistance*, and to address *Transnational Crime*.

**Objective 1:** To promote the provision of professional law enforcement services to Tajikistan's citizens via institutional reform, training, material

support, and the establishment of partnerships between the police and the public to identify and resolve community problems.

**Objective 2:** To improve the ability of Tajikistan's security services to limit the illicit flow of people and goods over Tajikistan's borders and facilitate legal cross-border exchanges.

**Objective 3:** To improve the capacity and capability of Tajikistan's counternarcotics law enforcement agencies to identify, thwart, and dismantle sophisticated transnational drug trafficking syndicates operating in and around Tajikistan.

**Objective 4:** To improve the skills and legal knowledge of Tajikistan's justice sector actors and average citizens to help ensure that national and international standards of human rights and fair legal processes are upheld.

**Objective 5:** To improve the capability of Tajikistan's law enforcement sector to combat trafficking in persons and protect the rights of trafficking victims in compliance with international norms and conventions.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- **Law Enforcement Reform and Capacity Building** provides training and curriculum development for the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and in-service training for personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies. A related project develops bottom-up, sustainable community policing partnership teams to strengthen trust and improve collaboration between the police and the communities and assists the MIA to institutionalize community policing from the top down. Both projects support the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) led police reform process.
- **Border Guard Training and Infrastructure** supports the Tajik Border Guards through training and infrastructure improvements in strategic areas of Tajikistan's border. The training often involves Afghan counterparts, in order to develop cross-border cooperation. Infrastructure modernization aims to improve dilapidated Soviet-era facilities to provide conditions necessary for effective border guard performance.

- **Women and Justice** supports efforts to increase the role of women in law enforcement and access to justice for women in Tajikistan. The project tackles challenges such as enforcement of domestic violence laws.

### **Counternarcotics**

- **Counternarcotics** primarily supports Tajikistan's Drug Control Agency (DCA), which is considered by international observers to be the most effective counternarcotics unit in Central Asia. The project supplements salaries for DCA personnel, provides training and equipment, renovates facilities for use by DCA mobile units, and funds a DCA liaison office in northern Afghanistan that conducts joint operations with Afghans. The project also promotes drug demand reduction particularly through youth outreach activities.
- This project complements the activities of the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) by developing capacities among all personnel within the agency from which the officers of the very small CACI Vetted Unit will be drawn and in fields beyond the intelligence-led investigative focus of CACI.

### **Transnational Crime**

- **Anti-Trafficking in Persons** improves Tajik law enforcement's capability to investigate and prosecute human traffickers and to protect trafficking-in-persons (TIP) victims. Activities include trainings, study tours, roundtables, embedding programs, legislation reform, and assistance with the GOT's action plan.

### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Justice Sector Development** supports international and local NGOs' projects that strengthen rule of law and human rights through training for lawyers, judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officers, as well as an intensive legal education and exchange program. Several projects also raise the public's legal knowledge through community outreach events, various forms of media, and direct legal aid, while other INL partners monitor court proceedings, analyze legislation, advocate for reform, and report on Tajikistan's compliance with national laws and international human rights standards.



## Tajikistan

### INL Budget

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Reform & Capacity Building	-	-	2,900
Border Guard Training & Infrastructure	-	-	1,000
Women & Justice	-	-	165
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	1,135
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>5,200</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Counternarcotics	-	-	645
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	-	-	175
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>820</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Anti-Trafficking in Persons	-	-	165
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	70
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>235</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice Sector Development	-	-	775
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	225
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>7,255</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	659
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	90
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	550
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	306
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,605</b>

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## Turkmenistan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	550

### Program Overview

Turkmenistan's 744-kilometer border with Afghanistan and an extensive outlet to the Caspian Sea make the country a prime drug transit corridor. Through its foreign assistance programs, INL promotes the key U.S. foreign policy objectives of supporting stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform by helping Turkmenistan strengthen control of its borders and advance the goals of long-term regional stability.

INL began a series of meaningful U.S. assistance projects in the criminal justice sector in 2004 when the Government of Turkmenistan (GOT) began to display a willingness to cooperate on counternarcotics, including forensic lab training and equipment and border security programs. INL is currently working with the GOT to develop the capacity of law enforcement to interdict narcotics and investigate drug-related crime.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Turkmenistan program supports the Embassy's FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of *Promoting Peace and Security*, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of *Counternarcotics*, addressing *Transnational Crime*, and *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

**Objective 1:** To assist with building the capacity of law enforcement institutions to interdict narcotics and investigate drug-related crime; and to assist the Government of Turkmenistan's ability to fight transnational crime such as human trafficking.

### FY 2013 Program

#### Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

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### **Law Enforcement Support**

- **Law Enforcement Development** expands the capacity of Turkmenistan law enforcement, including border and counternarcotics officers, by improving the English language ability of Turkmen law enforcement officials. These skills will improve their ability to deal with foreign visitors at the points of entry, better understand U.S. government-provided training and improved awareness of English language technical information supporting law enforcement reforms.

### **Counternarcotics**

- **Interdiction** support improves the basic interdiction and investigation skills of Turkmen counternarcotics police, who are present at border posts, by providing training and technical assistance and provision of equipment. This project complements the activities of the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) by developing capacities among potential participants in CACI Vetted Units and among those agencies such as border services which are not the focus of CACI.
- **Drug Demand Reduction** will continue to support a drug awareness project, targeting rural Turkmen. This project will be implemented through an NGO that has an extensive network of centers distributed throughout the country, with access to the Turkmen population that does not exist among other international implementers.

### **Transnational Crime**

- **Anti-Trafficking in Persons** funds would continue complementary programs aimed to prevent human trafficking through capacity building measures and training on methods to combat trafficking based on international experience and best practices.

# Turkmenistan

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement Reform and Capacity Building	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	26
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>126</b>
<b>1.4 Counter-Narcotics</b>			
Drug Interdiction	-	-	137
Demand Reduction	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	-	-	61
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>298</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Trafficking in Persons and Migrants Smuggling	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.5)	-	-	26
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>126</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>550</b>

### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	23
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	35
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	40
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	15
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>113</b>

## Uzbekistan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	-	743

### Program Overview

Uzbekistan’s relatively large population, strategic location, and extensive mineral resources make it a potential force for economic growth and stability in the Central Asia region. The Northern Distribution Network (NDN) transit lines that run through the country provide non-lethal supplies to NATO troops in Afghanistan make Uzbekistan critical for our efforts there. Through its foreign assistance programs, INL promotes the key U.S. foreign policy objectives of fostering of regional cooperation, combating trafficking in persons, narcotics, and corruption, and developing rule of law structures compliant with international standards.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The Uzbekistan program supports the Embassy’s FY 2013 Mission Goals of *Regional Stability, Security, Law Enforcement, and Border Control*, and *Democracy, Governance, and Civil Society* through support to development of forensics capacities, assistance on combating trafficking in persons, and work on good governance through combating corruption.

**Objective 1:** To increase the capacities of law enforcement authorities and the NGO community to address the problem of trafficking in persons.

**Objective 2:** To improve prosecutorial training and skills development in regard to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

**Objective 3:** To promote drug control through interdiction assistance and drug demand reduction among vulnerable populations.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Law Enforcement Support**

- **Forensic Science:** enhances capacities through training and provision of equipment as well as training in the proper use of forensic evidence by investigators, prosecutors, judges and defense attorneys.

#### **Counternarcotics**

- **Interdiction:** Increases the capacities of drug law enforcement departments to successfully interdict and seize drugs trafficked through Uzbekistan. This project complements the activities of the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) by developing capacities among potential participants in CACI Vetted Units and among those agencies such as border services which are not the focus of CACI.
- **Drug Demand Reduction Program:** Promote healthy lifestyles and prevent drug abuse among at-risk youth populations through awareness-raising activities.

#### **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

- **Justice System:** Assistance to the GOU's development of an action plan to implement new habeas corpus legislation.

#### **Good Governance**

- **Anticorruption:** The project supports efforts to increase the national capacity to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption. The project provides technical assistance in building institutional and legislative capacity within the Prosecutor General's Office to prevent and combat corruption.

## Uzbekistan

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Law Enforcement	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)	-	-	29
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>129</b>
<b>1.4 Counter narcotics</b>			
Interdiction	-	-	100
Drug Demand Reduction	-	-	27
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	-	-	29
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>156</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	-	100
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	29
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>129</b>
<b>2.2 Good Governance</b>			
Anti-Corruption	-	-	300
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.2)	-	-	29
	-	-	<b>329</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>743</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	39
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	26
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	51
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>116</b>





# Western Hemisphere

## Bolivia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>15,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>

### Program Overview

Bolivia is the world's third largest producer of cocaine and a major transit country for Peruvian-origin cocaine. In recent years, eradication results have improved. However, the Government of Bolivia's (GOB) policies and actions, including the expulsion of the DEA in January 2009, have failed to counter an increase in drug trafficking and the presence of foreign drug traffickers. Still, GOB officials that recognize the growing threat posed by drug traffickers and Bolivia's pivotal role in the illicit drug industry request 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 rapid transition of counternarcotics costs associated with interdiction to the GOB, as part of a regional nationalization strategy. Program Support 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan goals of focusing the GOB on disrupting crime, drug trafficking, and orienting security forces to operate in accordance with constitutional rule of law and international norms, as well as INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals related to Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform.

**Objective 1:** Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement to conduct criminal and financial investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of trafficking organizations.

**Objective 2:** Increase institutional capability to identify, prevent, and prosecute cases of transnational crime, including trafficking in persons.

**Objective 3:** Build institutional capability to interdict and eradicate narcotics and precursors produced within or transiting through Bolivia.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Counternarcotics**

- **Interdiction:** Funds will provide logistical support to the GOB and assist the transition of interdiction costs to the GOB. Funds will assist the counternarcotics prosecutors and Garras del Valor canine training school with administrative and logistical support such as travel and per diem costs. The program will also provide support for operating costs (INFRA).
- **Eradication:** Funds will support two technical NAS participants to a UNODC sponsored trilateral (Bolivia and Brazil) eradication measuring, monitoring and verification project.
- **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.

# Bolivia

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
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### 1.4 Counternarcotics

#### Interdiction

<i>Program Support</i>	2,450	1,075	800
<i>Operational/Logistics Support</i>	1,800	700	300
<i>Aviation Support</i>	900	-	-

#### Eradication

<i>Program Support</i>	2,850	-	180
<i>Operational/Logistics Support</i>	900	-	-
<i>Aviation Support</i>	900	-	-

#### Law Enforcement Capacity Building

	1,000	888	1,500
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#### Demand Reduction

	-	-	420
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#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)

<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>
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### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail\*

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	478	737	450
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	2,213	1,611	200
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,277	1,977	1,037
<i>Program Support</i>	232	512	113

<b>Total</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,837</b>	<b>1,800</b>
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## **Brazil**

### **Budget Summary (\$000)**

<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>

### **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 U.S. government 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 2013 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 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics.

**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 2013 Program**

#### **Counternarcotics**

- Funds will 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.
- Funding will also provide “major events” training and support to Brazil in preparation for the World Cup and Olympics, further Brazil’s demand reduction initiatives, and support prison reform for the second-largest prison system in the Western Hemisphere.
- The Program Development and Support (PD&S) budget includes a Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) director, as well as the associated locally-engaged staff, ICASS, and administrative support costs. The NAS has been actively engaged in implementing prior-year funded programs. As these programs continue to be implemented, we anticipate PD&S levels to decrease in the future.

#### **Transnational Crime**

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

## Brazil

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Special Investigation Units	-	200	120
Canine	-	300	185
Urban Crime Program	80	1,200	500
Demand Reduction	-	280	50
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	920	920	1,060
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1,915</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Anti-Money Laundering	-	100	85
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	130	130	130
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	300	300	350
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	378	420	510
<i>Program Support</i>	112	70	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,060</b>

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## Colombia

### Budget Summary (\$000)

<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>204,000</b>	<b>160,600</b>	<b>142,000</b>

### 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 Colombian National Police has trained more than 11,000 police officers from 21 Latin American and African countries, as well as Afghanistan in areas such as criminal investigation skills, rural commando skills, VIP protection, intelligence/counter-intelligence, anti-kidnapping/anti-extortion, and canine programs.

To address the relationship between security, counternarcotics programs and economic development, the GOC launched the National Consolidation Plan (NCP) in 2009 that focused on selected priority geographic areas where violence, drug trafficking, social marginalization, and inadequate government presence converge. The PNC centers on increasing state capacity to provide security for communities; achieving lasting eradication; transferring security responsibilities from the national military to the police; and providing a wide range of social and economic services.

The United States supports the PNC through the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI). U.S.-supported eradication and interdiction programs are being better coordinated with alternative development and applied in a more strategic manner to encourage more permanent results. U.S. programs 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.



## **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, Justice and Peace and BACRIM Units.

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

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Attorney General's Office/JSRP**

- Funding will support training, including with the U.S. Marshals Service, for Colombian agencies that provide protection at Colombia's courts and protect witnesses, prosecutors and judges. Assistance will also be provided for training investigators and prosecutors within the Prosecutor General's BACRIM unit.

**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 continuity and subject matter expertise to bolster the Colombian Ministry of Defense’s demobilization program. A team of U.S.-supported advisors will offer 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. 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 U.S. government will support limited infrastructure and base construction within the Pacific region, 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 U.S. pilots to oversee Colombian pilots, and 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 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 are credited with the 61 percent decline in cocaine production potential from 2001 to 2010 (700 to 270 metric tons). 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.
- **Re-establishing Rural Police:** 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.

### **Transnational Crime**

- Money laundering associated with the drug trade remains a key problem in Colombia. A comprehensive approach to combating the BACRIM and other criminal organizations will require enhanced training for Colombian institutions responsible for anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts.

### **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 accusatory system and criminal code will continue.

## Colombia

### INL Budget (\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Attorney General's Office	4,500	4,500	4,000
Judicial Reform Program	2,750	1,000	500
Reestablishing Rural Police (Carabineros)	3,500	4,500	4,028
Individual Deserter Program	500	750	500
Strategic Initiative - Rule of Law	-	5,000	5,000
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>14,028</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Support to the Colombia Military			
<i>Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade</i>	500	-	-
<i>Army Aviation Support</i>	20,000	-	-
<i>Air Bridge Denial Program</i>	1,000	-	-
<i>Navy Maritime Interdiction Support</i>	5,000	8,000	8,000
Support to the Colombian National Police			
<i>Aviation Support</i>	52,000	51,650	42,500
<i>Support for Eradication</i>	51,250	48,000	40,772
<i>Support for Interdiction</i>	16,000	14,000	14,000
<i>Reestablish Rural Police/Carabineros</i>	1,500	1,500	1,500
Demand Reduction	500	500	500
Critical Flight Safety Program	17,300	-	-
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	6,700	6,700	6,700
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>171,750</b>	<b>130,350</b>	<b>113,972</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Money Laundering	-	-	500
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
DOJ Attorney General's Office	11,500	10,500	10,500
DOJ Justice Sector Reform	3,000	4,000	3,000
USAID Human Rights Programs	2,500	-	-
USAID Inspector General	1,000	-	-
USAID Ombudsman	1,000	-	-
USAID UNHCHR	500	-	-
USAID Human Rights Fund	500	-	-
USAID Rule of Law Partnership	1,000	-	-
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>13,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>204,000</b>	<b>160,600</b>	<b>142,000</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail Below

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	1,760	1,900	1,700
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	3,000	3,000	2,700
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,750	1,800	1,745
<i>Program Support</i>	190	-	555
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,700</b>

## Ecuador

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
4,500	4,500	4,500

### 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 helping 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 2013 to disrupt narcotics trafficking and other transnational crimes. The objectives and goals also reflect INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform, Counternarcotics, and Transnational Crime.

**Objective 1:** Strengthen police capabilities to significantly 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 2013 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 as 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. INL 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 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Interdiction	3,050	2,900	3,100
Demand Reduction	50	50	50
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	1,250	1,400	1,300
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>4,450</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Money Laundering	150	150	50
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	372	434	280
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	138	180	180
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	592	663	640
<i>Program Support</i>	148	123	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>



## Guatemala

### Budget Summary (\$000)

<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>3,992</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>

### Background and Context

The funding request for Guatemala will assist the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG). CICIG will continue to support, strengthen and assist institutions in Guatemala responsible for investigating and prosecuting crimes allegedly committed in connection with the activities of illegal security forces and clandestine security organizations and any other criminal conduct related to these entities operating in the country, as well as identifying their structures, activities, modes of operation and sources of financing and promoting the dismantling of these organizations and the prosecution of individuals involved in their activities.

<b>Guatemala</b>				
<b>INL Budget</b>				
(\$000)				
	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>	
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>				
CICIG	3,992	5,000	2,000	
<b>2.1 SubTotal</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	

## Haiti

### Budget Summary (\$000)

<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
19,420	19,420	17,500

### Program Overview

Achieving a secure and stable Haiti is a priority of the Obama Administration and this request supports the U.S. Government's post-earthquake Haiti Strategy. Sustaining the political stability achieved in Haiti since 2004 and ensuring the law enforcement sector is more capable than it was before the 2010 earthquake is critical to effectively realize the goals put forth in the strategy.

The Haitian National Police (HNP) is the country's sole security force, encompassing the correctional institutions, the Coast Guard, counternarcotics, and a sexual and gender-based violence unit. The centerpiece of the INL program in Haiti is reform, expansion, and development of the HNP. In the aftermath of the January 2010 earthquake, the FY 2010 emergency supplemental provided funding for operational and physical infrastructure improvements for the HNP. This funding sought to accelerate Haiti's recovery from the earthquake through the repair and reconstruction of damaged criminal justice facilities and by increasing our support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Additionally, the supplemental supported the expansion of counternarcotics activities throughout the entire country.

These U.S. investments will not reach their full potential without the allocation of additional resources to make them sustainable and to address other challenges to law enforcement and justice sector development in Haiti. For example, vehicle and facility maintenance capacity is needed for the HNP to transition to a self-reliant security institution and to sustain our investment in HNP facilities and equipment. In addition, there are acute HNP development needs in the areas of logistical, organizational, and maintenance capabilities. The HNP does not have a sufficient number of police officers that are trained and able to adequately protect the entire country. Specialized units, including counternarcotics, and the Inspector General, lack the capabilities to fulfill their

duties. Additionally, the absence of an effective, integrated Haitian criminal justice system limits HNP investigative effectiveness, exacerbates prison overcrowding due to long-term pre-trial detentions, and increases the likelihood of human rights abuses.

### **Program Goals and Objectives**

The FY 2013 program focuses on police reform and development (crime control assistance), corrections (criminal justice assistance), counternarcotics, and transnational crime (anti-money laundering). These programs will be coordinated with the Government of Haiti (GOH), MINUSTAH, and other donors. The Haiti program supports INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Strengthening the Capacity of International Partners to Disrupt the Drug Trade; Building Criminal Justice and Security Sector Capacity; and Fighting Transnational Crime. INL assistance also supports the post-earthquake U.S. government Haiti Strategy, which was approved in January 2011.

The goal of the FY 2013 request is to build upon past investments in infrastructure and capacity-building to both maintain and further institutional and operational gains within the HNP and the justice sector.

**Objective 1:** Strengthen the law enforcement capabilities of the GOH to maintain public order, reduce the attractiveness of illegal migration, and limit the ability of criminals to traffic drugs into the United States, which will promote economic development and long-term stability. Ensure that Haitian police are able to respond to reports of crime in a timely manner, conduct effective patrols, direct traffic, communicate with each other in a timely manner, and conduct internal and criminal investigations. Decrease both incidences of crime and of human rights abuses by police.

**Objective 2:** Improve the public's confidence in the police as an institution through increased crime reporting and strengthened HNP capabilities.

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

**Objective 4:** Increase 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 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

#### **Civilian Police (CIVPOL)**

- FY 2010 Supplemental INCLE funds supported an increase in the number of police and corrections officers the U.S. contributes to MINUSTAH from 55 to 110 to respond to greater needs in the aftermath of the earthquake. FY 2012 funds will return the U.S. contribution to the pre-earthquake level and our FY 2013 will support what we anticipate to be further reductions to the number of police and corrections 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's efforts to recruit, select and train 1,000 qualified new officers in FY 2013. Funds will also provide support to strengthen operationally significant units within the HNP to build their capacity to respond to emerging threats and the needs of vulnerable populations, and will continue to build upon post-earthquake projects aimed at institutionalizing strong leadership and mid level management skills within the HNP, including support for specialized training to enhance supervisory, management and human rights skills.
- 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**

- 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.
- Funds will provide technical assistance to the BLTS to assist it in further developing the capability to effectively conduct and track operations and investigations. The BLTS currently has some officers vetted by DEA. Funds will be used to provide additional training and equipment to support the deployment of officers of both units throughout the country.

## **Transnational Crime**

### **Anti-Money Laundering**

- Funds will be used to continue efforts to improve 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. While these units are now operational again, 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 their anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts.

## **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

### **Criminal Justice Development**

- Funds will provide training, advising, equipment and logistical support to strengthen the capacity of correctional personnel to effectively manage and maintain facilities either upgraded or newly-built with FY 2010 supplemental funds.

# Haiti

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Civilian Police	10,000	8,930	8,500
Police Development and Reform	4,320	4,320	4,500
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.3)		2,000	975
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>14,320</b>	<b>15,250</b>	<b>13,975</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Counternarcotics Support	2,570	2,570	1,300
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	930	-	60
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>1,360</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Anti-Money Laundering	300	300	300
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Criminal Justice Development (Corrections)	1,300	1,300	1,750
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	-	115
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,865</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,420</b>	<b>19,420</b>	<b>17,500</b>

### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	540	1,445	650
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	90	90	80
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	275	440	400
<i>Program Support</i>	25	25	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,150</b>

## Mexico

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request	FY 2013 Request
117,000 *	248,500	199,000

\*Note: The FY 2010 supplemental appropriation included \$175 million for Mexico considered advance funding for the FY 2011 appropriation.

### 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.

### The Four Pillars of the Merida Initiative in Mexico are:

**Pillar 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.

**Pillar 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.

**Pillar 3:** Create efficient, economically competitive border 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.

**Pillar 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.

### **Program Goals and Objectives**

While the FY 2013 Merida request is built around the four pillar strategy outlined above, it reflects two major shifts in programming driven by changing circumstances in Mexico. These shifts are: 1) the ongoing transition away from major equipment purchases and toward more training and capacity building; and 2) an expansion from assistance solely for federal institutions to an increasing emphasis on state and local government.

Following these shifts, Pillars 1 and 3 are reduced from previous levels, as we will have completed significant projects in these areas and the Government of Mexico continues to invest its own resources in equipment and technology according to their own requirements.

Funds will be used in Pillar 2 to provide training, technical expertise, and some equipment to build professional, trustworthy Mexican law enforcement and judicial sector institutions and advance Mexico's transition to an oral, accusatory justice system. Programs under Pillar 2 would continue to provide valuable support for forensics laboratories and justice sector security, as well as prison reforms and prosecutorial capacity building.

Funds allocated to Pillar 4 will provide assistance to reduce Mexico's domestic drug demand, promote a culture of lawfulness, and encourage respect for human rights.

### **FY 2013 Program**

The following are significant (but not all) FY 2013 program initiatives under the four pillars:



- **Pillar I - Disrupt Capacity of Organized Crime to Operate**

Plataforma Mexico/C4s Info Management and Tech Systems – To help the states standardize and centralize information gathering, processing, and sharing by improving their command, control, communications and computer (C-4) centers, the key piece of architecture that allows federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to better share and analyze information.

Security Equipment for Law Enforcement – To enhance training, investigations, operations, and prosecutions with the purchase and deployment of select protection, operational, unit, and training equipment for prosecutors, investigators, and tactical units.

- **Pillar II - Institutionalize Capacity to Sustain Rule of Law**

Evidence Preservation/Chain of Custody – To improve understanding by Mexican justice sector and law enforcement personnel of proper Evidence Preservation and Chain of Custody (EPCC) principles and techniques from the initial crime scene investigation through prosecution and trial.

Forensics Laboratories – To provide technical assistance, equipment, and training to bring Mexico's state forensics laboratories and personnel into conformity with international standards.

Institution Building/Rule of Law – To provide training, technical assistance, and limited equipment for federal and state judicial systems to implement necessary reforms.

Justice Sector Security – To provide training via six programs, including Judicial and Court Order Enforcement, Witness Protection, Prisoner Operations, Prosecutorial Discretion, Legal Framework Development, and Police, Judicial, and Court Security. Limited infrastructure enhancements and technology equipment may improve security of judicial sector facilities.

Law Enforcement Professionalization/Enhancement – To support expanded training requirements for both new and existing units at the local, state, and national levels. As needed, training may also include the purchase of

equipment to develop training programs and academies that build GOM capacity to replicate training, particularly at the state and local level.

Defense Attorneys – To strengthen the capacity of public and private defenders to play their appropriate role in the new criminal justice system.

Prosecutorial Capacity Building – To provide training in accusatory trials, presentation of evidence in trials, and forensics to enhance the ability of prosecutors to obtain proper convictions in state and federal courts.

- **Pillar III - Create a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Border Structure**

Southern Border Security – To increase support for Mexico’s efforts to establish a secure southern border that permits the free flow of licit goods and people while deterring illicit flows.

- **Pillar IV - Build Strong and Resilient Communities**

Culture of Lawfulness – To support four sectors of society that play key roles in influencing attitudes towards the rule of law: schools, police, mass media, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Drug Demand Reduction – To enable broad civil society and government action to increase drug awareness, combat addiction, and elevate the professionalism of drug treatment providers.

Human Rights Training for Police, Prosecutors, and Others – To promote training for law enforcement agents, police, prosecutors, and other officials to implement internationally-accepted standards and Mexican law in human rights.

## Mexico

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
	Actual	Estimate	Request

#### 1.4 Counternarcotics

Counternarcotics Program	15,000	52,000	40,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	15,000	15,000	15,000
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>

#### 1.5 Transnational Crime

Transnational Crime Program	-	13,000	-
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights

Rule of Law and Human Rights Program	87,000	150,500	123,000
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	-	5,000	-
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>155,500</b>	<b>123,000</b>

#### 2.2 Good Governance

Good Governance Program	-	13,000	21,000
<b>2.2 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>248,500</b>	<b>199,000</b>
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#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	3,597	6,400	6,500
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	7,500	1,200	1,500
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	1,400	1,500
<i>Program Support</i>	3,903	11,000	5,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>

## Paraguay

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
500	500	150

### 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 2013 funds will allow for limited support for counternarcotics efforts and 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 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan priority of Disrupting Criminal Organizations, and INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Transnational Crime, Counternarcotics, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform.

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

### FY 2013 Program

#### Counternarcotics

- **Interdiction:** Funds will provide limited 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.

- The Program Development and Support (PD&S) budget includes locally-engaged staff and ICASS charges associated with the management and oversight of a significant Department of Defense 1207 funds-supported project in Paraguay.

## Paraguay

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Interdiction	170	230	25
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	130	145	125
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Financial Crimes/Money Laundering	200	-	-
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Justice System	-	125	-
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>150</b>

#### Program Development & Support (objective 6.2) Detail

<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	25	20	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	43	45	45
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	42	60	60
<i>Program Support</i>	20	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>125</b>

## Peru

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
31,500	28,950	23,300

### Program Overview

Peru is a major cocaine producing country and one of the world's leading exporters of cocaine. 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.

As part of a planned regional nationalization strategy, INL will nationalize portions of its traditional program, including aviation assets. INL will press for Peruvian authorities to assume maintenance costs for field bases and will turn over some or all of its forward operating bases. This shift in programmatic focus will enable INL to place a greater emphasis on institution building in order to develop greater Peruvian capacity to combat narcotics trafficking and promote the rule of law.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The U.S. government 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. U.S. government 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. U.S. Embassy Lima identified keeping drug production and trafficking in check as one of their top priorities in the Mission Strategic and Resource Plan. The Government of Peru's counternarcotics strategy coincides with U.S. goals, clearly linking interdiction and eradication with alternative development and prevention. The objectives and goals also reflect INL's FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals,

notably, counternarcotics, transnational crime, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform.

**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 2013 Program**

### **Counternarcotics**

- **Eradication:** FY 2013 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. 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 include operations and maintenance assistance for Peru's aviation police (DIRAVPOL), including airlift for eradication and logistical support. As part of the nationalization strategy, aviation support will be reduced by turning over responsibility for a portion of the aviation program to the

Government of Peru. INL will fund pilots, aircrews, and associated personnel for U.S. government-owned fixed-wing aircraft, as well as limited operational support for Peruvian MI-17 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft in support of coca eradication and related law enforcement activities east of the Andes. U.S. government funded training for pilots and mechanics, maintenance, hangars, warehousing, aircraft rental (as needed), and operational support for DIRAVPOL personnel will also be scaled-back. INL will press for Peruvian authorities to assume maintenance costs for field bases and will turn over some or all of its forward operating bases.

- **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. Funding will support PNP education improvements, including curriculum reform, as well as PNP basic police academies and pre-academies, 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. 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.
- **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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Eradication			
<i>Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication and Crop Monitoring</i>	11,500	8,000	6,000
<i>Crop Research and Extension</i>	1,000	750	500
<i>Aviation Support</i>	2,200	3,500	1,800
Interdiction			
<i>Law Enforcement Support</i>	6,000	5,450	3,120
<i>Community Policing</i>	-	300	1,300
<i>Peruvian Customs</i>	1,350	1,000	700
<i>Port Security Program</i>	1,350	1,000	1,030
<i>Aviation Support</i>	2,000	2,650	2,000
Administration of Justice/Prosecution	750	1,200	1,200
Demand Reduction	600	600	600
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	4,000	3,750	4,000
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>30,750</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>22,250</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Money Laundering and Financial Crime	750	550	750
Asset Forfeiture	-	200	300
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,050</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>23,300</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	840	1,051	840
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	1,450	1,201	1,450
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,052	1,127	1,052
<i>Program Support</i>	658	371	658
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>4,000</b>

## Western Hemisphere Regional

### Budget Summary (\$000)

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Central America Regional Security Initiative</b>	<b>71,508</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>
<b>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</b>	<b>37,500 *</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,008</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>81,000</b>

\* Note: Although the CBSI President's Request in FY 2011 was requested as a separate line item, CBSI was subsumed in FY 2011 and reincorporated in FY 2012 and FY 2013 into the Western Hemisphere Regional line item.

### 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):** CARSI funds will support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America. Activities will address border and port security; support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; and law enforcement capacity to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training.
- **Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI):** Funding will continue efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, reduce the demand for illegal drugs, and promote social justice. Funding will support programs to enhance the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions, such as the Regional Security System in the Eastern Caribbean, and will support technical assistance in the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes, prison reform, maritime interdiction, and border control efforts.

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## Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
71,508	85,000	60,000

### 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. Through the Central American Integration System (SICA) Security Strategy, Central American officials have identified Combating Crime; Prevention of Violence; Rehabilitation, Reinsertion, and Penitentiary Security; and Institutional and Capacity Building. 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

President Obama announced the Central America Citizen Security Partnership in March 2011 during his trip to El Salvador. This new partnership reflects our understanding of the importance of citizen security as a priority concern to the people of Central America, and will build upon our efforts already underway there. For the United States, this means reviewing our assistance under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) to adapt to changing conditions, as well as a commitment to continuing support as appropriate.

CARSI assists countries in the region in breaking the power, violence, and impunity of drug, gang, and criminal organizations, and strengthening law enforcement, military, and judicial sector institutions to enable them to advance the rule of law, strengthen respect for human rights, and resist corruption. To

do so with maximum effectiveness, we will strengthen coordination among all the U.S. government partners engaged in this effort.

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. Throughout, INL and USAID will coordinate activities to maximize impact and avoid expensive duplication, while also leveraging other international donor assistance.

**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 2013 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 other vetted units; continue support for demand reduction programs such as Drug Abuse Resistance Education; analyze and combat the growing poppy cultivation 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; and training and technical assistance on financial crimes and asset forfeiture for the region.

### **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; 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 targeted support in high-risk areas.

**Central America Regional Security Initiative**  
**INL Budget**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stability Ops and Security Sector Reform</b>			
<i>Border and Ports</i>	3,600	3,350	2,950
<i>Regional Equipment and Training for Law Enforcement</i>	2,000	2,550	3,720
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>6,670</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
<i>Vetted Units</i>	5,800	7,000	6,300
<i>Regional Maritime and Land Interdiction</i>	6,600	4,800	6,600
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	250	650	630
<i>Aviation - Guatemala</i>	8,300	15,500	
<i>Eradication</i>	500	500	500
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>21,450</b>	<b>28,450</b>	<b>14,030</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
<i>Capacity Enhancement</i>	26,800	14,400	18,900
<i>Assets Forfeiture Training</i>	1,500		2,000
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>20,900</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
<i>Justice Sector Reform</i>	2,600	7,950	3,000
<i>Prison Management</i>	2,000	13,050	3,000
<i>Improved Police Academies &amp; Training</i>	1,450	1,200	1,200
<i>Community Policing</i>	4,600	4,800	5,000
<i>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)</i>	5,508	9,250	6,200
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>16,158</b>	<b>36,250</b>	<b>18,400</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,508</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>

Note: Funding for the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) program is included in bilateral Guatemala program budget in FY11 - FY13

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	3,000	4,800	3,500
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	900	1,475	900
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,100	2,000	1,300
<i>Program Support</i>	508	975	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>6,200</b>

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## Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI)

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
37,500	30,000	21,000

Note: Although the CBSI President's Request in FY 2011 was requested as a separate line item, CBSI was subsumed in FY 2011 and reincorporated in FY 2012 and FY 2013 into the Western Hemisphere Regional line item.

### 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 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.

INL 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 "Organized Crime Strategy." The program also supports the goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform, Counternarcotics, and Transnational Crime.

**Objective 1:** Substantially reduce illicit trafficking.

**Objective 2:** Advance public safety and security.

**Objective 3:** Promote Social Justice.



## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

- Funds will support law enforcement operations reform in the region to establish and sustain professional and accountable law enforcement services. Funds will be used to establish, train, and equip law enforcement units that can work on a wide range of issues to include illicit trafficking, customs and border control, and port security operations. Programs will support increased information sharing among governments in the Caribbean Basin, including digital fingerprint and ballistics data.

### **Counternarcotics**

- Funds will combat the cultivation, production, and trafficking of drugs throughout the Caribbean Basin. Support will include training, equipment, and operational support for vetted units to enhance law enforcement officials' ability to interdict illicit drugs. Funds will also establish sustainable institutional change in support of host nation interdiction capacity, enhance regional cooperation in interdiction efforts, and provide alternatives to criminal activities through support of rehabilitation efforts.

### **Transnational Crime**

- Funds will seek to minimize the adverse effects of criminal activities in the Caribbean Basin. Efforts will 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**

- U.S. government assistance will seek to advance rule of law activities in the Caribbean Basin. Efforts will include improving courts administration, management, and processes; increasing proficiency of corrections personnel; building capacity of prosecutors and promoting 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Regional Law Enforcement Professionalization and Support	10,195	8,000	4,000
Regional Information Sharing Program	1,100	2,000	-
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>11,295</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Strengthening Counternarcotics Control Capabilities	10,006	3,938	5,200
Drug Demand Reduction	850	600	800
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	3,249	6,462	5,500
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>14,105</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,500</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Money Laundering/Financial Crimes	3,400	2,200	1,500
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption	8,700	6,800	4,000
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	1,030	2,757	2,892
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	510	844	782
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	745	1,935	1,538
<i>Program Support</i>	964	926	288
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>6,462</b>	<b>5,500</b>

## **Centrally-Managed Programs**

## Anti-Crime Programs

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
14,650	16,154	12,500

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 criminal threats 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. In support of the President's Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, which was released July 25, 2011, INL Anti-Crime teams design and implement efforts to address the growing threats posed to U.S. national interests by transnational crime, including high-level public sector corruption (kleptocracy), money laundering and terrorist financing, cyber- and intellectual property crimes, border security, narcotics trafficking, and other smuggling and trafficking crimes. INL Anti-Crime teams help to create and reinforce shared international standards on these issues; develop multilateral processes and special regional or substantive initiatives to promote the implementation of those standards through effective laws and institutions at the domestic level; and 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

INL Anti-Crime teams continue to develop and implement enforcement tools, such as international standards and groundbreaking conventions and protocols that provide the United States with the framework to raise political will and to strengthen international cooperation among committed governments and partners 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 the 40+9 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 effectively implemented these and other important anti-crime legislation including by increasing the number of effective Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and financially-focused law enforcement and judicial authorities, task forces, anticorruption authorities, and other investigatory and prosecutorial bodies.

**Objective 3:** Strengthen criminal justice institutions and systems to successfully conduct criminal investigations, prosecutions, and seizures/forfeitures of assets in these and related areas and enhance processes for international and multilateral law enforcement cooperation and sharing of good practices.

## **FY 2013 Program**

INL Anti-Crime programs include initiatives and projects that support the Administration's priorities of fighting transnational crime and corruption 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**

- INL will continue to work with the Organization of American States, Counter-Terrorism Committee (OAS/CICTE), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the European Union, and other international and regional organizations to support global programs and regional activities in the Western Hemisphere, Asia, Africa, and Eurasia. U.S. Government agencies,

such as Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Investigations (DHS/HSI), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and others, may be utilized to deliver foreign assistance training and technical assistance projects to: raise global border security and related anti-crime capacity; raise international standards in border security; help countries adopt and implement these standards; foster international cooperation and coordination; and build the capability of law enforcement and border security institutions, e.g., detection and analysis of fraudulent travel documents, methods of bulk cash smuggling, illicit movement of goods and persons across international borders, promote criminal investigation and prosecution of cross-border crimes, and address the threat to U.S. and foreign border security posed by transnational organized criminal groups.

### **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)/Cyber Crime**

- INL and the Department of State's Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs work together to ensure goals and objectives are consistent with the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator's office established by Congress and the President's International Strategy for Cyberspace. 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 works to further U.S. foreign policy interests and coordinate with private industry to avoid duplicating efforts to address intellectual property crime. In the area of cyber crime, 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 regional training initiatives for less developed nations that are just now expanding their wireless networks.

### **Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crimes**

- INL will continue to support multilateral and regional organizations, including contributing to U.S. Government dues paid to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia-Pacific Group against Money Laundering (APG). Funds will also support the efforts of FATF-Style Regional Bodies as they work with their members to build capacities, and adopt and implement international standards to address money laundering and other financial crimes. Funds will further INL and U.S. Government anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing goals in the Gulf, Middle East/North
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Africa, Latin America, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Africa through bilateral engagement, capacity building, mentorship and diplomatic efforts.

Assistance will continue to support regional mentors in Africa, as well as provide targeted training sessions. Programs will also continue to support DHS efforts to combat trade-based money laundering by establishing and helping to develop trade transparency units, delivering capacity-building training and technical expertise in key countries.

### **Transnational Organized Crime**

- INL will build on efforts underway 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 crime; 3) promoting public-private partnership to combat illicit trade including with the World Economic Forum and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); and 4) supporting committed governments through collaborative platforms to disrupt and dismantle transnational illicit networks including crime-terror pipelines. Funds will also support law enforcement cooperation with regional multilateral institutions such as UNODC, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, OECD, OAS, the European Union, and partnerships across the Pacific and Atlantic to combat transnational crime and dismantle illicit networks.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically/Rule of Law and Human Rights**

#### **Anticorruption**

- Assistance will continue U.S. Government leadership on anticorruption issues by sustaining efforts to encourage adoption of good practices to prevent and combat corruption and to promote implementation of UNCAC and other international anticorruption frameworks. Funds will support efforts to expand the fight against corruption, including kleptocracy, around the world. Such efforts include securing action by a wider range of countries to join the United States in 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. Funds will continue U.S. government participation in anticorruption multilateral monitoring mechanisms (e.g., United Nations Convention against Corruption and OAS) that rely on U.S. Government support and participation to effectively promote concrete domestic action by states parties to comply with these standards. Assistance will continue consolidation of the new UNCAC process for robust review of implementation of the convention's provisions, bolstered by on-the-ground implementation activities in key areas including asset recovery, specialized anticorruption authorities and techniques, and other emerging issues. Funding will capitalize on new opportunities to engage reformers in the Middle East; sustain diplomatic and capacity building anticorruption efforts in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Eastern Europe/Eurasia/Central Asia and other regions of emerging interest and strategically important countries; permit enhanced support to Bureau and Department capacity on anticorruption, including through assistance in the development and implementation of bilateral programs; and leverage U.S. government resources through cooperation with initiatives such as the International Anticorruption Academy, World Bank, UNODC, and INTERPOL.



## Anti-Crime Programs

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	1,000	1,000	750
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights	3,750	5,000	3,500
Financial Crimes/Money Laundering	4,150	4,150	3,600
Transnational Organized Crime	1,000	1,000	750
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>7,850</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>			
Fighting Corruption	4,750	5,004	3,900
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>3,900</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,650</b>	<b>16,154</b>	<b>12,500</b>

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## Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
4,000	4,000	3,800

### Program Overview

The Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program improves U.S. capacity to plan, design, implement, and monitor and evaluate law enforcement, criminal justice, and corrections programs that support peacekeeping, stability operations and broader INL missions globally. Funding will be used for subject matter experts in relevant fields to ensure sound, effective criminal justice programming built on best practices and to perform strategic outreach and partnership building to support the incorporation of qualified federal, state and local law criminal justice professionals, multilateral organizations, and non-governmental actors into INL's foreign assistance programs and training. Funding will continue to develop and support INL-managed training for deploying criminal justice advisors to address the pre-deployment and continuing professional development requirements of INL advisors in the field.

### Program Goals and Objectives

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

**Objective 1:** Significantly increase the quality of INL-managed pre-deployment training and in-service training for criminal justice advisors deployed annually to INL-supported missions.

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

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

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## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

**Assistance in Launching Critical Programs:** Police, justice sector and corrections senior experts will provide a key resource to INL and the Department in providing immediate assessment, program development, and coordination for critical law and order functions around the world.

**Improved Programs Bureau-wide:** Senior subject matter experts will assist INL in the development and implementation of project management, program assessments, training curriculum, monitoring and evaluation, and technical assistance, drawing from lessons learned from prior and ongoing INL assistance efforts.

**Directly Managed Pre-Deployment Training:** INL will continue to develop and support an INL-directed and managed pre-deployment and professional development training program for the U.S. police, justice, and corrections personnel deployed to help implement INL missions globally, improving the consistency, quality, management and oversight of the training and equipping of U.S. personnel and better ensuring their appropriate preparation for duty.

**Outreach and Partnerships:** Funds will support integration of a broad range of qualified law enforcement and criminal justice experts into INL foreign assistance programs 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 Program

### INL Budget

(\$000)

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
Civilian Police Program	4,000	4,000	3,800
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,800</b>

## Criminal Youth Gangs

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
7,000	7,000	3,000

### Program Overview

Transnational gangs, such as MS-13 and M18, are a security threat for the United States and the 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 a regional strategy to combat transnational gangs. In FY 2013, the program will share best practices and leverage examples to address anti-gang issues in other regions of the world, based on experiences in Central America.

### 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 the U.S. Embassies in Central America. This program also supports the FY 2013 Bureau Strategic and Resource Plan goals of Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime, and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform.

**Objective 1:** Build bilateral and regional capacity to reduce crime by transnational criminal youth gangs operating overseas 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 2013 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, electronic surveillance programs targeting gang-related organized crime 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.
- **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 school based Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program, and a regional prevention conference. Funds will also support training and implementation of preventative policing tools such as digital crime mapping and analysis.
- **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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.5 Transnational Crime</b>			
Investigative Capacity	1,000	1,000	300
Legal Capacity	260	260	160
Intelligence Capacity	1,000	1,000	300
Community Policing	1,350	1,350	1,000
Prevention	1,350	1,350	490
Prisons	890	890	-
Technical Assistance	650	650	750
Program Administration	500	500	-
<b>1.5 Subtotal</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>

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## Critical Flight Safety Program

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
16,250	16,250	12,385

### Program Overview

The Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) is a multi-year program to modernize the INL air fleet and 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, CFSP makes it possible for individual country programs to continue to be successful in their overarching objectives and missions. Through CFSP, 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 INL Air Wing.

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



## FY 2013 Program

- 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 aircrew 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 continue long-term programmed depot maintenance cycles for the aircraft fleet.
- Funds will provide ongoing life cycle fleet management with the induction of ten rotary-wing and three fixed-wing aircraft for depot maintenance; and the continuation of the Aircraft/Aircrew Safety upgrade program.

### Centrally-Managed Critical Flight Safety Program

#### INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Fixed Wing Depot	-	700	700
Rotary Wing Attrition	7,000	3,500	-
Rotary Wing Depot	4,000	9,990	10,000
Aircraft/Aircrew Safety of Flight	5,250	1,900	1,685
Program Management	-	160	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,250</b>	<b>16,250</b>	<b>12,385</b>

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

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,500	3,400	4,200
1.4 Counternarcotics	10,750	7,838	8,185
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	5,012	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,250</b>	<b>16,250</b>	<b>12,385</b>

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## Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
12,500	12,500	12,500

### 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. Unprecedented child drug addiction and lack of services to target rising drug addiction among women pose challenging public health threats to selected regions worldwide.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The demand reduction program supports INL's FY 2013 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 2013 Program

#### Training and Technical Assistance

- **Regional Training:** Funding will support 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, 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 curricula, follow-on training assistance, research, and demonstration programs that address the unique needs and closes the treatment gap of female addicts worldwide.
- **Anti-Drug Demonstration Programs:** Funds will support model outreach and aftercare centers in volatile 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 world's first pilot drug intervention programs for drug addicted children (as young as 7 - 8 years of age) and adolescents in Latin America (crack cocaine), South Asia (opiates), and Sub-Saharan Africa (amphetamines/crack), in addition to development of unique drug treatment protocols and related training curricula.

### **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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>			
Training and Technical Assistance	8,000	9,500	9,000
Research and Demonstration Programs	3,000	1,000	1,500
Coalitions and Networks	1,500	2,000	2,000
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>

## International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA)

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
34,000	31,300	24,000

### Program Overview

ILEAs promote international law enforcement cooperation and social, political, and economic stability by providing law enforcement training and technical assistance that develop law enforcement capabilities, supporting related institution building, and fostering 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, Roswell, New Mexico, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima, Peru.

**Objective 1:** The total number of students trained will be approximately 4,600.

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

**Objective 3:** Increase regional cooperation and capacity building through strategic training efforts.

## **FY 2013 Program**

### **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

The FY 2013 program consists of the traditional ILEAs, and projects that support security sector and capacity building initiatives.

- **ILEA Program:** Funds will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima, Peru. 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. Funds will also continue to support the ILEA Global Network (IGN), and program support costs.
- **Emerging Regional Security Priorities:** Funds will support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa, as well other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. Focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts that address a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist and criminal organizations, and other criminal activities such as piracy of the coast of Africa.

<b>International Law Enforcement Academy</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
(\$000)			
	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
<b>ILEA</b>			
Bangkok, Thailand	3,300	3,600	3,600
Budapest, Hungary	3,500	3,600	3,600
Gaborone, Botswana	3,200	5,300	3,800
Roswell, New Mexico	4,500	4,500	4,500
San Salvador, El Salvador (Includes Lima RTC)	4,000	5,000	4,200
ILEA Global Network	0	2,000	300
Program Administration	1,000	1,300	1,400
<b>ILEA Subtotal</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>21,400</b>
<b>Shared Security Partnership (SSP)</b>			
Regional Security Priorities/Mobile Training Teams	9,500	6,000	2,600
San Salvador Phase II Construction	2,000	0	0
ILEA Global Network	2,000	0	0
Program Administration	1,000	0	0
<b>SSP Subtotal</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>24,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>24,000</b>

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## International Organizations

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
4,500	5,000	4,500

U.S. funding to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and to the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) supports the Administration’s “front line” effort to confront three key global and regional threats – transnational organized crime, international drug trafficking, and terrorism – through multilateral action. UNODC is the primary mechanism through which the international community sets criminal law standards, pools resources, shares best practices and other expertise, and works together to close off safe havens (e.g., weak or corrupt states, under-governed areas such as Afghanistan and neighboring states, key vulnerable African states, and the Middle East) to crime, drug, and terrorist groups. UNODC and CICAD are largely donor-funded and lack the resources, especially for “core” functions, needed to carry out their mandates. The funding provided will strengthen U.S. political influence and leadership at a time when both organizations are reshaping themselves under new Executive Directors.

### Program Overview

INL supports two international organizations as a means to pursue our national drug control and anti-crime objectives: UNODC and CICAD. Notably, INCLE funding enables anti-crime and counterdrug treaty implementation activities that directly advance U.S. interests and globalize international norms based on U.S. standards/law. U.S. support for UNODC and CICAD effectively leverages political and financial contributions from other states, which is critical because both organizations are largely (90 percent) funded from voluntary funds provided outside of the regular UN and OAS funding systems.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The International Organizations program supports Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics goals, the National Drug Control Strategy, and the Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime. It is also a crucial component of the Administration’s effort to increase engagement with multilateral organizations.

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- **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, as well as methamphetamine.
- **Objective 3:** Strengthen counternarcotics capacity, particularly in the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

### **FY 2013 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. This support bolsters other countries' ability to cooperate with the United States, which alone has used the UNTOC over 70 times, including for cases involving illegal arms tracking, money laundering, and fraud. Funds will also support the efforts of the UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) to promote international cooperation in criminal matters. In the first half of 2011, the TPB assisted 41 countries in ratifying and implementing the universal legal instruments against terrorism, provided 19 countries with specific legal and legislative drafting assistance (including several in the Middle East and throughout Africa), facilitated 6 regional and sub-regional workshops that reached 25 countries, and trained 679 national criminal justice officials on the legal regime against terrorism.
- **Precursor Chemical Control:** Funds will continue support for International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) activities, including its global database and early warning system to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs, including methamphetamine. In 2011, this database registered 126 users (an increase of 9 users since 2010) and reached an average of 1,800 transactions per month. 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. For example, under the auspices of the INCB, countries continue to cooperate and exchange data on precursor and essential chemical used to produce illicit drugs. Preliminary results from a newly launched operation indicates that 59 countries recently launched a time-bound operation to target shipments of phenylacetic acid, which is used in the production of methamphetamine and other amphetamine-type stimulants. Under the operation in 2011, the INCB seized or stopped 32 shipments in international trade, totalling 600 tons of precursor chemicals that could be used in the production of methamphetamine. The INCB with partner countries have designed several follow-up/expanded programs to target illicit trade in these precursors in the Americas, Africa, Oceania and West Asia.

- **General Purpose funding and Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU):** 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. While overall voluntary funding to UNODC has increased over the past several years, General Purpose funds have not kept pace with this growth. Much of UNODC's important data collection and reporting function comes out of GP funding. It also helps fund the IEU, which the U.S. helped create and which plays a vital role in the oversight and evaluation of UNODC programs. However, the IEU has been underfunded, which led to staff reductions. In 2011, following political pressure from the U.S. and others, the IEU received full staffing and became fully functional. The IEU helps provide needed transparency and builds confidence among donors and others about UNODC use of its resources and the effectiveness of its programs.

**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, from expert groups that produce model legislation, to regional public health education in support of demand reduction, to building data collection

capacity throughout the region, to developing and supporting pilot projects aimed building institutional capacity. The United States particularly supports drug control-training efforts 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD)</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>G-8 Roma Lyon Group</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>

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

1.4 Counternarcotics	3,400	3,900	3,400
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	1,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>

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## International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
-	10,000	5,000

### Program Overview

The International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) program helps fill a critical gap in policing and rule of law in peacekeeping and stabilization operations. IPPOS helps build the capacity of police contributing countries (PCCs) to deploy highly trained and well-equipped police to peacekeeping and stabilization missions, thereby increasing the effectiveness of these missions.

International policing has become a critical component of peacekeeping operations, and as such there has been a greater need to build the capacity of PCCs to provide qualified, trained police for United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations either as formed police units (FPUs) or individual police officers (IPOs). Over time, the number of police involved in these missions has increased significantly while their peacekeeping responsibilities have increased in complexity. FPUs provide much needed protection of civilians and public order management as seen in Darfur and Haiti while IPOs help reform domestic police through training, advising/mentoring, and other support.

Rapid and effective response to unforeseen crisis like the Haiti earthquake and to new peacekeeping missions ( e.g., Southern Sudan) require IPOs and FPUs who are fully trained and qualified to respond in an appropriate manner to perform their mandated duties. The UN has requested assistance from Member States to ensure that all IPOs and FPUs are provided with pre-deployment training to build the knowledge, skills and abilities required for the proper performance of essential responsibilities.

The U.S. government deploys roughly 90 police, corrections, and judicial peacekeepers to UN missions, ranking 61<sup>st</sup> of the contributing countries, and we do not deploy FPUs; as such, another way for us to contribute to peacekeeping

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efforts is to help other PCCs who have the manpower but lack training and resources.

The IPPOS program will help enhance the operational effectiveness of police peacekeepers through training, equipment, and capacity building support, as well as assist the UN and other regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects in support of improved international policing and rule of law in peacekeeping operations. Also, the IPPOS program benefits many countries at the same time – i.e., the training we provide the Nepalese for deployment to Darfur will benefit both Nepal and Sudan.

### **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 UN to strengthen its policies to improve international policing in peacekeeping missions and to develop the tools to implement these policies.

**Objective 3:** Support deployment of peacekeepers to new missions or emerging crises.

### **FY 2013 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 IPOs and FPUs. INL 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 UN Initiatives:** INL will continue to assist the UN to develop policies and training modules for specific skill sets to get people with the right skills into mission. Additionally, INL will provide training to PCCs on the new UN training modules and policies, support the maintenance of a database of trained police peacekeepers and their skill-sets, fund an advisor to help facilitate

the coordination with the UN and provide oversight of various programs and activities, and fund specific UN project(s).

**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. Funds will allow INL to respond to 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>			
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	-	10,000	5,000
<b>1.3 Subtotal</b>	-	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

## Interregional Aviation Support

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
57,052	53,652	46,322

### Program Overview

The Interregional Aviation Support (IAS) budget provides centralized core-level services necessary to operate the Air Wing's fleet of over 135 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft supporting INL's aviation activities worldwide. This base of support is essential for sustaining logistical systems, 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, 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 missions. 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:** Execute aviation missions safely and professionally 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 2013 Program**

The Interregional Aviation Support budget will continue to provide core-level services necessary to operate a fleet of over 135 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft. The IAS program will continue to: provide aerial eradication and Colombian Army aviation support in Colombia while facilitating the transition of responsibility and equipment to the host government; provide logistical and technical support and training to successful, mature aviation programs in Peru and Bolivia; 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Aviation Support Services Contract</b>	<b>41,152</b>	<b>43,545</b>	<b>36,100</b>
<b>DOD-Source Parts</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Operations Support</b>			
<i>Salaries and Benefits</i>	9,750	6,243	6,243
<i>Field Travel</i>	650	353	352
<i>Administrative Services and Program Support</i>	1,423	650	767
<i>GSA Warehouse Leases</i>	1,760	900	933
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	575	335	354
<i>Base Support at Patrick AFB</i>	330	190	212
<i>AQM Fee</i>	412	436	361
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>9,107</b>	<b>9,222</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,052</b>	<b>53,652</b>	<b>46,322</b>

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

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	337	3,290	4,271
1.4 Counternarcotics	56,715	50,362	41,951
2.1 Rule of Law	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,052</b>	<b>53,652</b>	<b>46,322</b>

## Program Development and Support

### Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
29,250	34,500	32,550

### 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 U.S. government agencies and with other governments and international organizations; budget and financial management activities; program administration and analysis including development, implementation, oversight and 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 2013 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 staffing and associated costs needed to properly oversee the expanded requirements associated with INL's programs.

<b>FY 2013 Washington PD&amp;S</b>			
<b>INL Budget</b>			
<b>(\$000)</b>			
	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Personnel Compensation</b>	17,469	20,500	20,500
<b>Personnel Benefits</b>	5,060	5,945	5,945
<b>Field Travel and Transportation</b>	918	1,050	910
<b>Training</b>	-	450	400
<b>Equipment Rentals, Communication and Utilities</b>	336	355	355
<b>Printing and Reproduction</b>	304	330	330
<b>Miscellaneous Contractual Services</b>	3,757	4,785	3,332
<b>Materials and Supplies</b>	124	135	138
<b>Security Upgrades</b>	91	-	-
<b>Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment</b>	1,190	950	640
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,250</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>32,550</b>

## **Overseas Contingency Operations (INCLE)**

## Afghanistan

### Budget Summary (\$000)

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Core *</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>OCO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>324,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>324,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>

\* The Afghanistan core programs are described in the core chapter beginning on page 151.

### Program Overview

The ability of Afghan forces to credibly assume various security roles and control restive provinces as international troops draw down will be critical to the success of transition and the long term stability of Afghanistan. FY 2013 INCLE OCO funds will continue implementing stabilization and security programs as the fiscal year straddles the period of transition for the U.S. mission in Afghanistan to one of host nation security lead. With military forces drawing down, the Department of State will help Afghans take the lead in the areas of justice, corrections, and counternarcotics.

### Program Goals and Objectives

The FY 2013 request for counternarcotics programs supports the U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan, U.S. government counterinsurgency goals, and the key priorities of Afghanistan's National Drug Control Strategy, including targeting the nexus between narco-traffickers and the insurgency 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 the 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 corrupt actors, and disrupt processing operations and trafficking networks.

**Objective 2: 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 3: Develop a corrections system that meets international standards.** Help build a safe, secure, and humane Afghan corrections system that meets international standards and Afghan cultural requirements, including focusing on women and rehabilitation of insurgent inmates.

**Objective 4: Develop institutional capacity in the justice sector.** Build the leadership capacity of the Afghan government's 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 2013 Program**

### **Counternarcotics**

#### **Alternative Development**

- **Good Performers Initiative (GPI):** FY 2013 funding will support the Afghan government's incentivized supply reduction program, and associated management and administration, including the MCN's continued efforts to streamline GPI implementation, procurement, and oversight.

#### **Interdiction**

- **Drug Enforcement:** Funds will provide operations and maintenance support to Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) facilities and include life support, mentoring, salary supplements and capacity building of the CNPA vetted units and their specialized teams. While all of the efforts under CORE funding are coordinated with INL's interagency partners, including DEA and DOD, in Kabul and

Washington, the OCO portion of the request will be used to fund specific interdiction activities essential to combating the insurgency during this critical transition. These will include more mentors for CNPA as DoD draws down, increased DEA mentored CNPA operations in forward locations, and additional short term support for the transitional security environment.

## **Rule of Law and Human Rights**

### **Justice System Development**

- **Justice Sector Capacity Building:** Using OCO funding, special attention will be given to areas designated as crucial to the transition in order to sustain governance, security, and criminal justice at efficacious levels. In areas where the Department of State is partnering with the military, such as the Provincial Justice Centers, OCO funding will allow necessary transition of projects from donor to Afghan control. OCO funding will also provide ongoing support for capacity building programs operating in difficult and kinetic areas that have been deemed critical by joint civilian and military planners. Particular support will be given to particularly those areas in-line for transition, or at risk of supporting insurgent supplied-justice. These projects will help protect current U.S. military gains from lapsing back into insurgent control.
- **Justice Center in Parwan:** The Justice Center in Parwan (JCIP) is currently a joint DOD – State Department/INL project focused on building the capacity of the Afghan Government to transition cases from U.S. military Law of Armed Conflict custody into the Afghan criminal justice system. FY 2013 funding will provide mentoring for investigators, prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges working on national security cases as well as operations and maintenance costs for the JCIP.
- **Legal Education:** FY 2013 funding will help the Afghan government develop internal legal education capacity, including infrastructure, in critical provincial areas that would allow INL to decrease and eventually end its current training program. Funding will also help train Afghan law professors to increase the abilities of legal practitioners, and develop a regional model in partnership with Afghan law schools, and in support of the Provincial Justice Centers in kinetic areas.

- **Access to Justice:** Access to Justice request is classified as OCO given the program's role in promoting citizen ability to demand individual and legal rights as a balance against large security and law enforcement sector expenditures, and will be particularly useful in funding defense lawyers to represent defendants being transitioned from military detention to the civilian justice system.
- **Provincial Justice Centers:** FY 2013 funding will support Embassy-designated population centers as "Provincial Justice Centers" where the donor community, particularly the military, has been working with the Afghan government to develop Afghan-driven plans to improve functionality. INL funding will support provincial justice councils, Afghan government planning, interaction with citizenry, and training and capacity building in 5 major regional centers.

### **Corrections System Development**

- **Corrections Training and Capacity Building:** FY2013 OCO funds will support INL's ongoing mission in partnering with the Afghan Government to support programs designed to build the organizational capacity to safely, securely, and humanely incarcerate national security threat inmates, including supporting the Afghan Government's efforts to provide vocational and educational training and combat the insurgency within the prison system. Funds would provide support in those areas deemed critical for transition, including where INL and the U.S. military are closely partnering.
- **Infrastructure Renovations:** These funds will enable necessary renovations and security enhancements in provincial prisons and district detention facilities that are most at risk from the insurgency.

### **Major Crimes and Anti-Corruption**

- **Counternarcotics Justice Center:** FY 2013 funds would support the Counternarcotics Justice Center (CNJC) and Department of Justice mentors for counternarcotics investigators, prosecutors, and judges in promoting stabilization through prosecution of drug traffickers, given the clear relationship between the poppy trade and insecurity. Funds would allow linkages to be built between the Kabul-based CNJC and the Provincial Justice Centers—promoting security in those regions.
- **Anti-Corruption and Major Crimes Task Force:** Funding will support the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, Anti-Corruption Unit, the Major Crimes Task Force, and other Afghan government and civil society



organizations in stabilizing citizen and government interaction, particularly on the provincial level where trust in government is a key precursor to successful transition.

- **Judicial Security:** FY 2013 funds will support the Afghan Marshal Service, providing training and mentoring, and establishing limited regional programs to protect judges and prosecutors in the more kinetic provinces.

## **Aviation**

- **Aviation Support Program:** The cost of the aviation services required by INL's Afghanistan programs will be funded by INL through the Department's Aviation Working Capital Fund. For FY 2013, INL's aviation assets will provide critical security, overhead support and secure transport to and from regional aviation hubs for Mission Kabul personnel to provincial and district destinations that will be lacking safe and reliable access over-land. Additionally, as the military drawdown continues, mission support for DEA-mentored CNPA operations will require increased tactical support by INL aircraft. FY 2013 funds will also support an increased level of travel by Afghan government officials and employees, as well as local and international, non-governmental officials and staff and INL program and contract monitoring staff.

# Afghanistan

## INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2011 Core Actual	FY 2012 OCO Estimate	FY 2013 Core Request	FY 2013 OCO Request
<b>1.4 Counternarcotics</b>				
Counternarcotics Support				
<i>Supply Reduction (1)</i>	1,000	1,000	4,000	0
<i>Sustainable Alternative Development</i>	40,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
<i>Aviation Support (2)</i>	45,000	20,100	22,500	4,500
<i>Drug Enforcement - Interdiction</i>	45,000	46,000	50,000	20,000
<i>Demand Reduction &amp; Public Information</i>	17,000	14,000	16,000	0
<i>Ministry of Counter Narcotics Capacity Building</i>	10,000	2,000	5,000	0
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 1.4)	7,500	10,532	6,178	3,203
<b>1.4 Subtotal</b>	<b>165,500</b>	<b>106,632</b>	<b>117,678</b>	<b>42,703</b>
<b>2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>				
Administration of Justice				
<i>Justice System Development</i>	93,000	65,000	116,000	65,000
<i>Corrections System Development</i>	76,000	67,000	90,000	40,000
<i>Counter-Narcotics Justice &amp; Anti-Corruption</i>	10,000	17,000	9,000	30,000
<i>Aviation Support (2)</i>	45,000	46,900	52,500	10,500
Program Development & Support (objective 6.2 attributed to 2.1)	10,500	21,468	14,822	11,797
<b>2.1 Subtotal</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>217,368</b>	<b>282,322</b>	<b>157,297</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>324,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>

(1) In FY 2012 and FY 2013 Supply Reduction encompassed only Governor-Led Eradication.

(2) Aviation Support provides aviation services to all INL programs in Afghanistan including Counternarcotics, Administration of Justice, including both Justice and Corrections, and Civilian Law Enforcement (Police). This was included under Supply Reduction in FY 2009 and prior years. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, Aviation Support is attributed between counternarcotics programs (30%) and rule of law programs (70%).

<b>Program Development &amp; Support (objective 6.2) Detail</b>				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	8,800	16,000	11,000	7,000
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	3,200	4,000	3,000	2,500
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	4,500	9,000	5,000	4,000
<i>Program Support</i>	1,500	3,000	2,000	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>

## **Iraq**

The Iraq FY 2013 INCLE request in the FY 2013 Congressional Budget Justification was \$850M. The Department is in the process of refining the FY 2013 budget requirements and will provide further information regarding these requirements.

