

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
INCLE	240,274	326,189	523,874
INCLE-ERF	50,000	-	-
INCLE-SUP	170,000	-	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding is critical for advancing the U.S. national objective of blunting the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on Americans and American society. The United States faces serious continuing threats to its security from international terrorist networks and their allies in the illegal drug trade and international criminal enterprises. Terrorism, international drug trafficking and transnational organized crime simultaneously target Americans and American interests both at home and abroad. All three groups thrive in gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and where law enforcement institutions are weak or corrupt. They threaten not only U.S. security but also that of our close friends, neighbors, and allies. International drugs and crime jeopardize the global trend toward peace and freedom, undermine the rule of law, and menace local and regional stability, whether in Colombia, or Afghanistan.

To help meet these challenges, INCLE funds support a robust and comprehensive range of bilateral, regional, and global initiatives to help foreign governments build strong law enforcement and related institutions that can stop such threats before they reach U.S. soil. Together with Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI) funds, INCLE funding will strengthen the ability of key drug source and transit states to destroy drug crops on the ground; to disrupt and dismantle drug production and trafficking operations and organizations, arrest their leaders, and seize their assets; and to tighten border security against drug and people traffickers, terrorists, and other criminal groups. Internationally, the Department of State (DOS) will work closely with other countries to set anti-drug and anticrime standards, agree on collective actions, close off safe havens for drug, crime, and terrorist groups, fight corruption, and provide training as well as technical assistance to foreign law enforcement partners. DOS will partner in these activities with other USG agencies and with both international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In the wake of September 11, 2001, many anti-crime programs have been refocused to emphasize and sharpen their counter-terrorism impact.

Recent program successes include:

- **Combating Money-laundering and Terrorist Financing.** INCLE funds have helped produce needs assessments or provide technical assistance to 17 of the 25 priority terrorist financing countries. INCLE assistance programs have also helped “graduate” 17 of the 23 countries (three in 2004) on the FATF (Financial Action Task Force) list of non-cooperative countries and territories by improving their anti-money laundering performance. The State/INL-designed and funded Tri-Border anti-terrorist initiative has resulted in the drafting of new legislation, the establishment and enhancement of financial intelligence units and dramatically improved cooperation between the three affected countries.
- **Promoting U.S. and International Security in Afghanistan.** As part of U.S. and international efforts to strengthen Afghan security and stability by rebuilding the national police, FY 2004 and FY 2005 assistance enabled State/INL to establish six new Regional Training Centers (RTC) and a Central Training Center in Kabul, train more than 33,000 policemen in 2004, and implement a comprehensive Ministry of Interior reform program.

- **Undertaking Critical work with Pakistan to Strengthen Institutions and Security.** As part of the global war on terrorism and designation as a Major Non-NATO Ally, Pakistan demonstrated commitment to combat transnational threats such as terrorism, organized crime, and narcotics trafficking. Pakistan is making noteworthy progress toward sealing a porous 1,500-mile border with Afghanistan against infiltration by drug traffickers, terrorists, and other illegal armed groups, including through the use of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft provided by the Department of State. Moreover, with the assistance of the Department of State, Pakistan border guard units have been steadily expanding their surveillance of border areas and have increased both the number and effectiveness of their counter-drug and counter-insurgency operations.
- **Protecting our Border and Working with Mexico to Partner Against International Threats.** FY 2006 programs will continue to focus on breaking up major drug trafficking organizations and established new mechanisms to increase security along our common border. Programs continue to support Mexico's steps to modernize its justice sector and are significantly improving our ability to coordinate at the operational level. INCLE funds were used to purchase 13 state-of-the-art Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment (NIIIE) machines for the Mexican Customs Department which, within months of installation, have aided in the seizure of millions of drug dollars in cash. A \$1 million machine at the Mexico City Airport, for example, seized over \$5 million in its first four months in operation. State/INL also installed the Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) in Mexico, a \$4 million communications system to screen passengers on flights between Mexico and the United States; within one week of operation, a "hit" led to the arrest of a fugitive by the U.S. Marshals Service. In the few months that it has been in operation, APIS has resulted in several additional "hits" of highly sought-after fugitives.
- **Combating Trafficking in Persons.** As a part of the fight against trafficking in persons, INCLE funds supported training and technical assistance to foreign governments, civil society and non-governmental organizations to increase arrests and prosecutions of traffickers as well as improve legal advocacy for victims. Between FY 2002-2004 in approximately 58 countries, police, prosecutors, border officials, and judges received training and technical assistance to recognize trafficking, improve interview techniques, and build and manage trafficking cases. In addition, INCLE funds supported 18 projects promoting regional law enforcement cooperation on trafficking in persons and 16 global projects related to research and prevention awareness programs targeted at government officials and non-governmental organizations.
- **Fighting Corruption that Undermines U.S. Economic Interests and Security. Fighting Corruption that Undermines U.S. Economic Interests and Security.** The Department led successful negotiations in 2002 and 2003 to develop the UN Convention Against Corruption, the first global treaty against corruption, and is beginning to provide technical and diplomatic support to promote its acceptance and implementation. The Department also initiated work on G-8 Compacts as a vehicle for providing assistance to countries that commit to strengthen transparency in the areas of public procurement and management of public finances. The Department continues to support regional anticorruption mechanisms that complement our efforts with the UN Convention.
- **Confronting Cyber Crime.** This assistance is particularly timely given the growing support globally for achieving the standards set by the Council of Europe Cybercrime Convention ("COE"). Support for initiatives that provide cyber crime training and technical assistance promote adherence to the COE standards and assist nations and regions to combat the inherent cross-border nature of cyber crime. Additionally, the rising levels of Internet and network connectivity, and a concomitant rise in cyber

crimes, require the development of robust multilateral and bilateral initiatives to support political will and build capacity in nations and regions that require law enforcement assistance to meet their needs.

Fighting the Multi-Billion Dollar Theft from U.S. Companies by International Intellectual Property (IPP) Piracy. The State Department designed and implemented the first global comprehensive training and technical assistance program to combat violations of intellectual property rights in foreign nations. In collaboration with other USG agencies, these programs are providing nations/regions with the law enforcement training necessary to enforce intellectual property laws. Additionally, the programs are building capacity for foreign law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and members of the judiciary to arrest and prosecute criminals who violated intellectual property laws.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Africa			
Liberia	-	5,000	2,000
Nigeria	2,250	2,232	1,000
South Africa	1,770	1,756	600
Africa Regional	2,830	1,512	600
Subtotal - Africa	6,850	10,500	4,200
East Asia and the Pacific			
Indonesia	-	-	5,000
Laos	2,000	1,984	1,000
Philippines	2,000	3,968	2,000
Thailand	2,000	1,608	1,000
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	6,000	7,560	9,000
Europe and Eurasia			
Malta	-	2,976	-
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	-	2,976	-
Near East			
Iraq	-	-	26,474
Morocco	-	2,992	2,000
Subtotal - Near East	-	2,992	28,474
South Asia			
Afghanistan	-	89,280	260,000
Afghanistan ERF	50,000	-	-
Afghanistan SUP	170,000	-	-
Pakistan	31,500	32,150	40,000
Subtotal - South Asia	251,500	121,430	300,000
Western Hemisphere			
Bahamas	1,000	992	500
Guatemala	3,000	-	2,500
Haiti	-	-	15,000
Jamaica	1,500	1,488	1,000
Mexico	37,000	39,680	30,000
Latin America Regional	4,850	3,224	2,000
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	47,350	45,384	51,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Global			
Anticorruption/Rule of Law	-	6,746	3,000
Asia Regional	1,000	496	-
Civilian Police Program	2,700	2,678	2,700
Demand Reduction	5,000	9,920	3,000
INL Anticrime Programs	11,324	8,333	10,000
International Law Enforcement Academies	14,500	12,734	13,500
International Organizations	12,200	5,000	10,000
Interregional Aviation Support	70,000	69,440	70,000
Program Development and Support	13,850	13,850	14,000
Systems Support and Upgrades	5,000	694	-
Trafficking in Persons	12,000	4,960	5,000
United Nations Crime Center	1,000	496	-
Subtotal - Global	148,574	135,347	131,200
Total	460,274	326,189	523,874

Africa
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
INCLE	6,850	10,500	4,200

Liberia (\$2.0 million) - Consistent with the President's priorities, strengthening Liberia's law enforcement and anti-terrorist capacity is a key US priority. We want to ensure civil order in the region and reduce the potential for criminals or terrorists to threaten Liberia's fragile peace or take advantage of Liberia as a haven for money laundering, arms smuggling and trafficking in persons, diamonds and timber.

Liberia has only the barest law enforcement and judicial infrastructure and little capacity to control its borders or enforce its laws. INCLE funds will continue to assist Liberia develop a credible and competent police force.

INCLE funds will provide non-lethal material and technical assistance to reestablish a national police force. INCLE funds will also be used to sustain 12 U.S. police officers to the civilian police component of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to assist training, vetting, monitoring, and advising the new Liberian Police Force.

Nigeria (\$1.0 million) - Sophisticated and entrenched, Nigerian criminal organizations are transnational in scope and have a direct impact on the United States. In Nigeria, funding will be directed at counternarcotics and financial crime units that are working closely with U.S. law enforcement organizations against transnational crime.

INCLE programs in Nigeria in FY 2006 are designed to achieve key U.S. foreign policy objectives of improving the performance of the criminal justice sector, strengthening democratic institutions, and protecting the United States against international crime. FY 2006 funds will continue interdiction training and technical assistance for the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency.

FY 2006 funds will be used to provide training and technical assistance to the newly created Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), as well as INTERPOL and the Special Fraud Unit of the Nigerian Police Force. The overall goals are increased GON investigations and prosecution of financial crimes and public corruption, and increased cooperation with partner nations on money laundering cases.

South Africa (\$.6 million) - South Africa is an anchor for stability and prosperity in the Southern African region and is a catalyst for encouraging other African countries to address crime, terrorism and immigration threats. Assisting South Africa on law enforcement and judicial issues addresses U.S. priority goals of supporting a stable and prosperous South Africa, fighting transnational security threats and creating a favorable climate for investment in the region. The FY 2006 program will build upon efforts undertaken in previous years in the professionalization of the police department.

FY 2003 funds were used to begin a technical police advisory program for the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD). FY 2006 funds will be used to continue this program and to assist with the expansion of JMPD training programs to other municipal police services in South Africa and the South African Police Service (SAPS). FY 2006 funds will be used to fund an independent evaluation of the JMPD training facility and the implementation of USG recommendations. Funds will also provide for limited equipment donations. The overall goal of the project to professionalize the JMPD service will be measured by an established model training facility for municipal police forces.

Africa Regional (\$6 million) - Criminal activities throughout Africa corrupt and weaken governments, sap precious resources, and undermine democratic reform, economic growth and foreign investment. INCLE crime and drug programs in West, Southern and East Africa (Senegal, Kenya, Mozambique, and Tanzania) support the development of professional and sustainable law enforcement and criminal justice institutions. By making Africa less attractive to criminal elements, INCLE programs foster the rule of law, forming the bedrock upon which the USG's broader goals of democracy and prosperity rest.

Funds will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to combat illegal migration and trafficking in people, narcotics and other contraband; and to develop democratic policing with an emphasis on human rights and ethics.

Funding will be directed at national efforts to tighten border control without hindering legitimate commerce. Emphasis will be on improving border control and interdiction efforts at sea, land and air ports of entry. Sustainable and institutional reform of law enforcement and criminal justice sectors will be supported through modernizing teaching curricula and teaching methodologies at law enforcement academies and through organizational change management.

Law enforcement development in Tanzania and Kenya will utilize the train-the-trainer approach, in-service professional development and community policing. Forensic laboratory programs in Tanzania and Senegal will continue to receive training, technical assistance and resource upgrades. In Mozambique, training and equipment will support the border security program initiated in 2005.

East Asia and the Pacific

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
INCLE	6,000	7,560	9,000

Indonesia (\$5.0 million) - Indonesia, the largest Muslim country in the world, is a center of transnational criminal activity and home base for international terrorist groups that threaten the region, U.S. allies, and the United States. Indonesia recognizes the need for and has requested assistance with police recruitment and basic and advanced training, marine police reform, environmental crimes, cybercrime and financial crimes, drug law enforcement and criminal justice reform.

Training, technical assistance and equipment will support the development of the Indonesian National Police and its Marine Police component into modern and effective civilian forces respectful of the rule of law and human rights. Technical assistance and training in the areas of criminal investigative skills and anticorruption measures, including the development of standards of operations, will be integrated into the police-training program. Funding will be provided to attack corruption and reform the criminal justice sector through the development of police-prosecutorial task force. INCLE funds also will be used to begin the close-out phase of the police instructor program (“train-the-trainer”).

Laos (\$1.0 million) - Often unnoticed, Laos is the world’s third largest producer of illicit opium and has the potential of producing significantly higher yields. INCLE funds will support successful programs in alternative development, crop control, drug law enforcement and demand reduction.

These projects will support additional road construction in Phongsali and Luang Prabang provinces to assist farmers in poppy growing regions with market access, government services and food production. Modest amphetamine treatment centers will be constructed and staffed.

Continued modest support for equipment and supplies donation will be limited to the Counternarcotics Units (CNU), which have demonstrated good performance. Training and technical assistance to the Lao Customs Department and the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision will continue.

Philippines (\$2.0 million) - As a strategic ally, the Philippines lies at the crossroads of the global wars on terror and drugs. Weaknesses in the Philippines law enforcement and judicial sectors hamper its ability to combat terrorism and other transnational crimes. A comprehensive assessment of the Philippine National Police (PNP) will be conducted in 2005 with anticipated active participation by Post’s Law Enforcement Working Group.

Funds will provide leadership, investigatory, and organizational training and technical assistance to assist the Philippine National Police to develop an effective civilian police force. Training for the PNP will be offered using a train-the-trainer philosophy. Police and prosecutors will be integrated in the courses in order to improve the working relationship between police and prosecutors. Funding will also support the continuation of a senior technical advisor to the PNP and a State Department Narcotics Affairs Officer (NAS).

Thailand (\$1.0 million) - Thailand is a key partner with the U.S. and a leader in efforts against drugs and crime, though it remains a hub of transnational criminal activity. Despite demonstrated long-term success against narcotics production and trafficking, its criminal justice, regulatory and investigative capabilities are

inadequate for the challenges of 21st century transnational and organized crime. A modest program implemented by the American Bar Association will be funded to fight corruption in the criminal justice system in order to enhance judicial ethics. Funds will be used to support drug control assistance and crime control, including funding for demand reduction and regional narcotics control.

Near East Asia

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
INCLE	-	2,992	28,474

Iraq (\$26.474 million) - The establishment of a professional, capable police force of 135,000 is an integral component of the national security strategy in Iraq. FY 2005 supplemental funding is being requested to train, equip, and mentor this police force. The FY 2006 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding request will continue to be focused on key police, justice, and prisons programs through the provision of bilateral technical assistance and support to the Ministries of Interior and Justice. Up to five senior advisors, one to each of the Iraq Criminal Justice System's (ICJS) components -- police, border enforcement, prosecutors, courts and prisons -- will be assigned to assist ongoing Iraqi reform and development of these institutions. In addition to mentoring senior Iraqi leadership, advanced and specialized training programs will enhance the overall organizational management skills of all ICJS components. Police, legal, judicial and correctional advisors and trainers will be deployed to provide assistance and instruction. A small support capability will be maintained in country to provide logistics, transportation and security support for advisors and trainers deployed to Iraq.

Ministry of Interior/Iraqi Police Service - FY 2006 INCLE funds for Iraq will support the assignment of senior police advisors to the Iraq Police Service (IPS) to continue the process of organizational development. The cadre will be led by the senior-most advisor who will, in addition to furnishing advice and guidance to the Director General (DG) of the IPS, as required by him, in terms of civilian police operations and development, function as Police Program Manager. An additional five advisors shall be assigned to specific IPS functions with the approval of the DG, including training academy, planning, internal controls, criminal investigations and traffic. A major initiative will be an assessment of appropriate personnel requirements based upon applicable levels of public disorder, crime and other needs for police services. Predicated upon the extent to which previous training has been incorporated within police managerial and operational practices, specific, advanced and specialized training and technical assistance programs shall be initiated to:

- Strengthen IPS leadership at senior, mid- and first-line supervisory levels;
- Develop an organizational climate which is consistent with principles of policing in a free society;
- Build police technical skills; and
- Develop the IPS training and self-development capacity so that the organization is capable of self-sustaining continuous improvement.

Ministry of Interior/Border Enforcement (Border Police, Immigration and Customs) - Subject to the approval of the Minister of Interior and the Director General of the Iraqi Department of Border Enforcement (DBE), a total of three advisors will be assigned to each of the principal functions of the Department: border police, customs and immigration. As required by conditions extant at the time, the three advisors shall focus their efforts on providing training, mentoring and/or technical assistance to assist the GOI in maintaining the integrity of the country's borders.

Justice Sector (Prosecutors and Courts) - Two legal advisors shall be deployed to Iraq to build on the work of their predecessors in terms of strengthening the rule of law overall, and building the required skills of investigating and trial magistrates and the judiciary at appellate levels of the country's newly independent

courts. Working in conjunction with prosecutors and judges, the advisors shall identify and prioritize specific, continuing areas of need and develop/procure technical assistance and/or training to meet those needs. Specific emphasis shall be directed towards promptly and effectively investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating crimes committed by those seeking to interfere with the processes of delivering essential services to the general public or establishing and operating democratic governmental institutions, as well as those intended to disrupt public confidence in the future of Iraq as a stable and viable democracy.

Corrections - Maintain correctional advisors assigned to the Iraq Ministry of Justice to assist the Iraq Corrections Service build the capability to operate newly developed correctional facilities in an effective manner, consistent with commonly accepted principles of corrections in a free society. The focus of the work of the advisors will continue to be mentoring newly-appointed senior Iraq correctional executives to build their leadership, planning, managerial, and developmental skills with an eye toward creating a self-sustaining process of organizational improvement.

Morocco (\$2 million) - Funding will be used to provide training and technical assistance for U.S. Customs trainers to work with Moroccan counterparts on border control detection techniques at land and seaports. These funds will also be used for the purchase of commodities, such as detection/scan technology for use at border crossings. Specialized training in community-oriented policing techniques will be provided to local communities, along with assistance to Moroccan law enforcement institutions in training and complex case management analysis. Funds will also be used to expand an automated fingerprint identification system initiated in FY 2005.

South Asia
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
INCLE	31,500	121,430	300,000
INCLE-ERF	50,000	-	-
INCLE-SUP	170,000	-	-

Afghanistan (\$260 million)

Counternarcotics - Afghanistan is the world's largest producer of illicit opium, and production continues to grow at record-setting levels. The drug trade funds terrorist activities, undermines central government authority, and contributes to the instability that allows extremist elements inimical to the U.S. to operate.

Working in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom, INCLE programs will seek to reduce opium poppy cultivation, strengthen counternarcotics law enforcement efforts, and increase Afghan government coordination and oversight of national drug policy and programs.

Funding will support:

- eradication programs,
- demand reduction programs, and
- a national anti-drug campaign.

Funding for the eradication program will provide for the salaries, living expenses, equipment, transportation, and continued training of the Government of Afghanistan's eradication teams, including force protection personnel.

INCLE funds will also help finance community-based demand reduction programs aimed at rehabilitation and anti-drug education for youth and rural communities through school curriculum and other community activities.

The FY 2006 funding for a national anti-drug campaign will publicize eradication and enforcement activities; make clear the connections between the drug trade and conflict, crime, and corruption; work through radio, television, print media, community leaders, and elected officials; and support and strengthen the strides the Afghan government has made in its national drug control program in the past two years.

Police - FY 2006 INCLE funds for Afghanistan will support the efforts of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan (TISA) to firmly establish a stable democracy able to provide for its own internal security. A critical building block for long-term security is the development of a competent national police, border police, and highway patrol.

The United States continues to support the efforts of lead country Germany in training the Afghanistan National Police and complements long-term institutional development goals by focusing on basic skills training for existing police and lower-ranked new police.

FY 2004 supplemental funds and FY05 funds enabled DOS to significantly accelerate its police assistance to Afghanistan. The Department trained and provided personal equipment packages to over 33,000 police by the end of CY 2004 by establishing Regional Training Centers (RTC) in key provincial locations throughout Afghanistan. The Department also developed a comprehensive Ministry of Interior (MOI) reform program and deployed thirty (30) senior police advisors to the MOI in Afghanistan to assist with implementation.

Similarly, FY 2006 funds for the national police, border police and highway patrol officers will provide the resources to continue training efforts in order to reach the goal of up to 62,000 trained officers. INCLE funds will also support institutional capacity needs to ensure that the Afghan MOI is in a position to support a democratic police force. Funds will be used to:

- Support maintenance and operation costs for our six (6) INL Regional Training Centers (RTC) and the Central Training Center in Kabul and police trainer-advisors to continue to deliver a basic training program for low-level officers and deliver specialized courses that build on basic training previously provided to the police;
- Complete Ministry of Interior (MOI) reform efforts, which focus on organizational development, community policing initiatives, revenue-generating initiatives, establishment and enforcement of standard operating procedures, reform of the salary and personnel systems.

Justice Sector - DOS's role in restoring the rule of law in Afghanistan is vital to ensuring stability, promoting human rights, and encouraging economic growth. Three strategic objectives form the foundation of the INCLE-funded justice sector activities in Afghanistan: (1) development of the institutional capacity of the permanent justice sector institutions; (2) development of the operational capacity of the criminal justice sector actors to fairly and transparently investigate crimes and prosecute/punish offenders; and (3) professionalization of justice sector personnel.

FY 2006 funds will enable continuation of the work with the Government of Afghanistan, the Italian lead and the rest of the International Community to strengthen the rule of law throughout Afghanistan as well as provide support for the development of the corrections system. Funds will support:

- Development of infrastructure including expansion of court construction to district levels;
- Advisory support to the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General and Supreme Court;
- Specialized training for judges and prosecutors on issues such as corruption, trafficking, counternarcotics and prosecutorial investigations;
- Support for institutional development of legal institutions;
- Provision of coordinated trainings for law enforcement and justice sector personnel;
- Support for the bar association and licensing development, for legal aid centers and general professionalization of the legal sector. The reintegration of women into the legal system will remain a focus through FY 2006.

INCLE funds will also be used to support development of the correction systems, to contribute to the establishment of temporary detention facilities, to provide correctional personnel advising and training

emphasizing human rights and support for the institutional capacity within the MOJ addressing salaries, training programs and a prisoner tracking system and database.

Pakistan (\$40.0 million) - Pakistan is a critical ally in the war on terror. Its 2,500-mile border with Afghanistan and Iran runs through remote mountainous and desert terrain that is easily exploited by terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminals. Law enforcement institutions currently lack the capability to adequately investigate the serious threats posed by terrorists and other extremists. At the same time, resurgent opium poppy cultivation in Pakistan--due in part to massive cultivation in neighboring Afghanistan--must be eradicated before its economic impact becomes too deeply rooted.

FY 2006 funding will build upon the successful implementation of prior year programs in three areas: border security, law enforcement, and counter-narcotics. Funds will be used to construct roads in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) to expand the presence of Pakistani security forces in previously inaccessible terrain. Additional checkpoints will be constructed at key intersections. Commodities such as vehicles, communications equipment, and long-range optical devices will be provided to civilian border agencies. Beneficiaries will include the Ministry of Interior, Anti-Narcotics Force, Frontier Corps, Federal Investigative Agency, Home Departments, and provincial police forces.

FY 2006 funding will provide ongoing maintenance, support, and operating costs for the USG-established Ministry of Interior Air Wing based in Quetta, Balochistan province to conduct anti-terrorism and counterdrug missions. Funding will further extend air mobility to a new forward operating base to service the North West frontier province and the FATA.

Technical assistance, training and equipment for Pakistani law enforcement authorities will be provided to increase investigative and forensic skills, build accountability, and develop internal controls and leadership skills. Likewise, implementation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System and national criminal information databases funded in previous years will be expanded to link federal and provincial law enforcement agencies. To reduce opium cultivation, FY 2006 funds will support the continued expansion of alternative crop programs into non-traditional growing areas, poppy crop control, and demand reduction efforts through a public awareness campaign.

Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
INCLE	47,350	45,384	51,000

Most drugs reaching the United States come from South America through three vectors: Central America/Mexico (the Eastern Pacific or Western Caribbean routes) and the Caribbean. Programs supported in these areas are also centerpieces in the DOS effort to achieve recordable and sustainable successes in this ‘tipping point’ moment in the hemisphere, both for counter-narcotics and counter-terrorism. INCLE funds aim to disrupt the flow to enable local countries to interdict and capture traffickers and the proceeds of their trade and fight related organized crime.

Bahamas (\$0.5 million) - Funds will be used to support Bahamian Police participation in Operation Bahamas Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) program through training and technical assistance.

Guatemala (\$2.5 million) - Within Central America, this country presents unique narcotics transshipment and corruption issues. An estimated 70 percent of drugs destined for the United States go through the Central American corridor, particularly Guatemala, before entering Mexico. INCLE funds will provide training, equipment, and other support to the Anti-Narcotics Police (SAIA), the prosecutors of the Public Ministry, and the Guatemalan Government demand reduction organization (SECCATID) to improve their ability to detect, capture, interdict and prosecute drug traffickers. Funding will also support eradication of opium poppy and marijuana. Finally, as the need to address corruption in key government institutions is high, funding will support special prosecution units (anti-narcotics, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering) in coordination with USAID’s judicial reform efforts.

Haiti (\$15.0 million) - Reforming and developing the criminal justice system will be key to the long-term goals of stability and economic development in Haiti. Funds will be used to enhance the accountability, functioning, and training capacity of the Haitian National Police (HNP). This will be accomplished by working in coordination with the United Nations and other donors to assist in the training of new HNP recruits, to vet and train existing officers, provide equipment and infrastructure repairs to facilitate mobility and communications, to continue the development of a forensics and investigative capacity, support the development of the Inspector General function, and establish a personnel system that ties employment to pay.

INCLE funds will also be used to continue the contribution of up to 35 U.S. police officers to the civilian police component of the UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to assist training, vetting, monitoring, and advising the new Haitian National Police.

To stem the drug flow through Haiti, funds will also support DEA’s Special Investigative Unit and the development of the Haitian Coast Guard’s interdiction capability, as well as the efforts of the government’s Financial Investigative Unit to combat money laundering and corruption.

Jamaica (\$1.0 million) - Funds will provide equipment and training for a vessel maintenance program for the Jamaican Defense Force Coast Guard and support an expanded Customs Contraband Enforcement Team and the Jamaican Constabulary Force’s Fugitive Apprehension Team, Narcotics Division Counter-Drug Special Investigative Unit, and National Intelligence Bureau.

Mexico (\$30.0 million) - Mexico's counterdrug effort is critical to the effectiveness of the U.S. national strategy. Over 80% of South American drugs enter the U.S. via Mexico and Mexico's territorial waters, and Mexico is itself a major provider of heroin, methamphetamines and marijuana. In addition, US-Mexican cooperation in ensuring border security is critical to our domestic security. INCLE programs will focus on continuing to strengthen and modernize Mexico's criminal justice and security sector institutions and to support their ongoing successful efforts to dismantle major trans-border drug trafficking groups and related threats. These efforts will include such activities as providing specialized training, upgrading computer equipment, and improving operational readiness of rapid response units. Funding will partially upgrade the aging helicopter fleet of the Office of the Attorney General and support the Mexican Air Force's C-26 program, both of which will enhance interdiction capabilities. Funds will also be used to support border security projects agreed to under the U.S.-Mexico Border Security Accord. These include additional procurement of non-intrusive inspection systems, development of a computer information system to screen passengers coming to the United States, border safety training, and construction of designated lanes for pre-cleared low-risk commuters throughout the border.

Latin America Regional (\$2.0 million) - These funds are directed to three sets of countries; the drug transit zones of Central America and of the Caribbean, plus the key Tri-border region in South America. In the drug transit zones, funding will go towards improving endgame interdiction capabilities. Funding for the Caribbean region will focus on interdiction, law enforcement, tactical and operational intelligence gathering and the administration of justice, with an emphasis on sustainability. In Central America, funding will continue to support efforts to modernize justice sector institutions and legal frameworks to allow successful prosecutions of drug traffickers, money launderers, alien smugglers and corrupt public officials. We will also work with governments to address the problem of youth gangs. Bridging growing concerns on both drug trafficking and terrorism, particularly in the Tri-border Area, funding provided to Paraguay will support programs to disrupt cocaine trafficking and improve investigative and prosecutorial efforts aimed at disrupting potential sources of funds for trafficking groups, which support terrorists.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation

For preparation of the FY 2006 budget, the Administration evaluated the Department's International Narcotics, Crime and Law Enforcement Programs in the Western Hemisphere using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The program was rated as Adequate. OMB's review reported that State "...is on track to meet or exceed its long-term goals for reducing the production of pure cocaine and interdicting drug shipments from the Andean region." The program primarily seeks to support counter-narcotics and other law enforcement operations, and strengthens home countries' capacities to conduct such activities in the Western Hemisphere. Countries covered by the Andean Counternarcotics Initiative (ACI) had a separate evaluation. INCLE-WHA focuses mainly on the countries responsible for trafficking narcotics into the U.S.: Mexico, Guatemala, Jamaica and the Bahamas, which together account for more than 70% of U.S.-bound trafficking of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana.

Key Indicators: (1) Reduce transit and border zone flow of cocaine and heroin into the U.S. by 50% by 2010; (2) Foreign nation seizures of illicit drugs per INL program costs; and (3) Increase illicit drug seizures in Transit Zone countries as compared to the total potential production of cocaine from the Andean Region shipped to the US.

Global
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
INCLE	148,574	135,347	131,200

Anticorruption Compacts (\$3.0 million) - The G-8 Anticorruption Compacts were announced by President Bush and G-8 leaders at the Evian and Sea Island summits in 2003 and 2004. Four countries – Peru, Nicaragua, Georgia, and Nigeria – have entered into such Compacts and, along with G-8 and other donors, have begun to identify and commit to take concrete actions in several areas considered key to preventing corruption, including the management of public finances, public procurement, and engaging civil society. The Department is beginning to provide assistance under these Compacts using FY 2005 funds. The request will allow the Department to continue the program in the initial four Compact countries.

Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program (\$2.7 million) - Continues to support development of U.S. institutional capabilities to provide civilian police, justice, and corrections advisors and trainers to support civilian components of international peacekeeping missions, complex security operations and related activities. Key program elements include:

- Sustain basic capacity of three existing Department of State (DOS) contracts to recruit and select highly qualified individuals who are available to train, equip, deploy, and serve as US advisors and trainers assigned to peacekeeping missions and complex security operations in Kosovo, Haiti, Liberia, Serbia & Montenegro, Macedonia, Afghanistan and Iraq;
- Maintain certification in each U.S. state of the basic pre-deployment training program throughout and further develop relationships with federal, state and local law enforcement associations, organizations, and unions;
- Improve deployment capabilities to support quick response of assessment teams, advance teams, and technical advisors.
- The FY 2006 program also continues to support a training coordinator and police advisor, and a position established at the U.S. Mission in New York responsible for working with the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Funds also support DOS program management and oversight efforts and responsibilities.

Demand Reduction (\$3.0 million) - The Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions to give increased attention to the deleterious affects of drug abuse on society. INCLE funding supports a key National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) on International Drug Control Policy objective of “expanding U.S. international demand reduction assistance and information sharing programs in key source and transit countries.” As opposed to drug production and trafficking, the NSPD addresses rising global demand for drugs as the principal narcotics-related threat to the U.S. The NSPD further notes that the linkage between drug trafficking organizations and international terrorist groups constitutes a serious threat to U.S. national security by generating money that increasingly threatens global peace and stability. Funds will assist countries to reduce drug consumption, thereby helping to preserve the stability of society and government while reducing a principal source of revenue for trafficking and terrorist groups. INCLE funds support the

development of national, regional and international coalitions of private/public sector social institutions, the faith community, and law enforcement entities, enabling the USG to mobilize international opinion and cooperation against the drug trade, encourage governments to develop and implement strong anti-drug policies and programs, and strengthen support for USG counter-narcotics policies and initiatives.

The demand reduction budget request will support international demand reduction programs that address Presidential priorities including the formation and enhancement of effective drug-free community coalition programs in key drug producing countries that assist civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs. These public/private sector coalitions work towards reducing substance abuse among youth, enhancing intergovernmental collaboration, and strengthening collaboration among organizations and agencies in both the private and public sectors. INCLE funding will sustain the Colombo Plan's regional network of Muslim, faith-based demand reduction organizations in the Middle East and Southwest/Southeast Asia. Given the priority on improving America's image and relations with Muslim countries, these networks provide the Department with a unique opportunity to deliver services in regions critical to the U.S. for cooperation in the worldwide coalition against terrorism. Addiction Technology Transfer Centers will disseminate the most effective approaches for delivering science-based prevention, treatment and violence reduction services. Funds will also be used to continue research-based, cross-cultural prevention and treatment programs whose results can be used to improve U.S.-based services.

Anticrime Programs (\$10.0 million) - The international crime threat to U.S. national interests is manifest in multiple areas. We confront not only a dire terrorist challenge but also the unprecedented spread of transnational criminal groups that exploit the vulnerabilities of the global economy to amass illicit wealth using increasingly sophisticated and creative means.

More than ever, effective international law enforcement cooperation is essential to ensure global stability and protect American communities, businesses and financial institutions. Included in this year's funding are both institution-building programs and global and regional diplomatic efforts.

- **Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing.** INCLE funding supports Administration priorities in addressing terrorist financing and money laundering threats to the United States. The supported efforts include assessments, technical assistance and training programs for approximately two dozen countries most vulnerable to terrorist financing as well as countries that are on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) "non-cooperative" list such as Indonesia and the Philippines. These comprehensive programs focus on creating robust anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing regimes, law enforcement capabilities and regulatory schemes.

INCLE funds also support international organizations like the FATF and the seven FATF-style regional bodies, which promote the standard-setting and peer reviews vital to fighting terrorist financing and money laundering, as well as organizations such as the OAS/CICAD and U.N. Global Programme against Money Laundering, that provide anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing training and technical assistance to countries and regions.

In FY 2006, a new initiative will be the development of a "FIU in a Box" – a scaled down version of the sophisticated software used by Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in large economies. "The FIU in a Box" will be a self-contained set of expandable software that can be provided to small jurisdictions, cost very little, but will enable the new FIUs to fulfill all usual functions, including sharing information with foreign analogs. INCLE funds will continue to support the nascent Trade Transparency Units initiative --modeled on FIUs--to better track and detect the movement of funds by terrorists and other criminals through alternative remittance systems that lie outside the formal financial sector and the nascent regionally-based technical assistance/training program in the Pacific Islands. DOS will

continue its preliminary effort to develop a similar regional program in Central America to provide efficient use of resources in areas trying to establish comprehensive anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing regimes.

- **Border Controls.** Funding will be used to continue to support the President's East Africa Counter Terrorism Initiative (EACTI) and the new requirements detailed in the International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS). Efforts will be made to provide technical assistance and training to developing nations with porous borders and weak infrastructures. Basic police training will be provided with emphasis given to law enforcement officials with border security responsibilities. Vulnerability assessments will be conducted of significant ports and reports will be prepared detailing their shortcomings and suggested remedies. Port security plans will be drafted where necessary and low cost recommendations for covering glaring security weaknesses will be provided.
- **Alien Smuggling.** The smuggling of illegal migrants, which can serve as a vehicle for terrorist entry into the United States, is a major national security concern. Funds for this program will help support the newly created Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center—a joint State/Justice/Homeland Security center that has begun to collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence and other information to facilitate coordinated international law enforcement efforts against illegal alien smuggling and trafficking in persons.

The Center will prepare two required reports for Congress. The first will be based on an assessment of vulnerabilities in the United States that can be exploited by alien smugglers, traffickers, and terrorists. The second will be a report on the status of implementation of the Center with information identifying staffing and resource needs. In addition, the Center will produce strategic assessments and reports of special interest.

- **Cyber Crime, Cyber Security and Intellectual Property Rights Crime.** This assistance is particularly timely given the growing support globally for achieving the standards set by the Council of Europe Cybercrime Convention ("COE"). Support for initiatives that provide cyber crime training and technical assistance promote adherence to the COE standards and assist nations and regions to combat the inherent cross-border nature of cyber crime. Additionally, the rising levels of Internet and network connectivity, and a concomitant rise in cyber crimes, require the development of robust multilateral and bilateral initiatives to support political will and build capacity in nations and regions that require law enforcement assistance to meet their needs. Funds will also be used to sustain and expand the comprehensive program of some two dozen initiatives started in Asia, Africa, and Latin America in FY 2004 to address Intellectual Property Rights crimes.
- **Anti-corruption.** INCLE funds will be used to build on the initiatives launched at the 2004 G-8 summit, where the U.S. Government committed to a multilateral effort to develop anti-corruption compacts in Nicaragua, Peru, Nigeria, and Georgia. As part of the President's anticorruption foreign policy goals, INCLE funding also will support several international mechanisms (including at the UN, Council of Europe, OAS, and the OECD) to promote implementation of anticorruption commitments made by over 60 governments, ensuring the translation of these commitments into action by supporting peer-review evaluations and directing technical assistance to strategic countries.

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) (\$13.5 million) - INCLE funds will continue to support the work of established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone and Roswell, New Mexico. In addition, DOS continues to negotiate for the establishment of a new ILEA in Latin America to address areas of strategic importance to the United States. If established, this ILEA is expected to deliver pilot training sessions in FY 2005 and should deliver its full training program in FY 2006. Other activities in FY 2006

will include implementing modified curricula for core and specialized curriculum that targets areas of growing international criminal activity such as terrorism, financial crimes, corruption and trafficking in persons.

International Organizations (\$10.0 million) -

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Drug Program (\$6.0 million).** The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the major multilateral organization providing assistance to combat drugs and crime. Many countries unable to develop and finance their own bilateral assistance programs provide support to UNODC. U.S. support for the organization complements INCLE and ACI bilateral programs and allows us to leverage U.S. funds to gain increased buy-in and support from a broader array of donor countries. As the only multilateral institution providing technical assistance on a global basis for the development of modern law enforcement, financial regulatory and judicial institutions and practices, UNODC has a unique role in supporting the development of modern national legislation corresponding to obligations set forth by the three UN anti-drug conventions, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), the UN Convention Against Corruption (CAC), and the 12 universal instruments against terrorism. It is also the only multilateral institution that provides technical assistance on a global basis for the establishment of effective national regimes to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

UNODC offers an invaluable multilateral option through which to pursue U.S. objectives. UNODC is a steadfast ally in support of strict enforcement efforts against illicit drugs, organized crime, and terrorism as required under international law. The organization's ongoing programs act as force multipliers for the aforementioned foreign policy priorities and also allows us to better reach areas where U.S. bilateral assistance has proven either impractical or prohibited due to broader political circumstances.

DOS support to UNODC programs in FY 2006 will build on ongoing international programs that enhance law enforcement, judicial, and financial institutions in developing countries.

Funds will be used to continue support to several UNODC regional projects to track the flow of precursor chemicals to manufacture illicit drugs, to train law enforcement officials, and to support the International Narcotics Control Board's global database of precursor chemical shipments and legitimate industrial needs.

In the past, INCLE funds have supported UNODC efforts to help reduce illicit opium production in traditional growing areas within Southeast Asia. INL funding in FY 2006 will continue to support the implementation and monitoring of alternative development projects within opium producing areas in this region.

Funds will also support UNODC efforts to help states pass or strengthen legislation to prohibit and penalize illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorist financing, and other ancillary crimes and improve mutual legal assistance, extradition, and asset forfeiture cooperation in compliance with UN drug-control treaties.

Finally, as a complement to these efforts, INCLE funds will support the extension of UNODC on-the-ground technical assistance to additional countries in order to promote the ratification and implementation of the UN TOC and the 12 legal instruments against terrorism.

- **OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) (\$4.0 million).** CICAD - the drug commission of the Organization of American States (OAS) - is the principal counternarcotics

policy forum and inter-governmental program implementer in the Western Hemisphere. Through CICAD, the United States has fostered a greater acceptance of shared responsibility for the drug problem and stimulated a strong regional commitment to fight the drug trade. CICAD's Secretariat conducts a wide range of practical programming and training that complements the USG's bilateral programs in the region. In particular, CICAD's programs promote practical cross-border cooperation between neighboring states.

In an on-going effort to raise cooperation, INCLE funding will be focused principally on the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) – a peer review system for assessing national anti-drug performance – and providing follow-on training and technical assistance to address gaps or deficiencies identified by the MEM in the anti-drug programs of individual governments.

Interregional Aviation Support (\$70 million) - In FY 2006, the Interregional Aviation budget will continue to provide the core level services necessary to operate a fleet of 187 fixed and rotary wing aircraft supporting aviation activities in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, border security operations in Pakistan, and, as needed, programs at other temporary deployment locations. Operations include eradication, mobility, interdiction, monitoring, and logistical support. The primary focus will continue to be on the aggressive aerial eradication of Colombian coca and poppy, where U.S.-funded planes sprayed over 131,500 hectares of coca and approximately 3,000 hectares of poppy in 2004. This marks the fourth consecutive year of record spray results, and 2002 and 2003 totaled a 33 percent net reduction in coca cultivation in Colombia. Aviation services in Bolivia and Peru will continue to support manual eradication as well as limited interdiction efforts in Peru and Bolivia. Also, in 2005, the Air Wing will deploy an aerial recon team to Peru over several weeks to locate and mark illicit poppy fields for subsequent eradication. DOS-owned aircraft provide Pakistan with an Air Wing capability for integrated helicopter, fixed-wing, and ground forces operations in day, night, or using night vision goggles (NVG); it is used to provide surveillance along the porous, 1500-mile Afghan-Pakistan border area to permit interdiction of trafficking in persons, narcotics, arms, and other contraband, as well as to assist in monitoring areas where opium poppy is cultivated to permit eradication efforts. Finally, the establishment of host-government self-sufficiency remains a central goal for Air Wing operations in each country.

Program Development and Support (\$14 million) - These funds support domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff, including additional salaries and benefits of U.S. direct hire employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants and reimbursable support personnel, maintaining information resource management systems, and administrative support expenses, such as office equipment rental, telephone services, printing and reproduction, miscellaneous contractual services, materials, supplies, furniture, furnishings and equipment are essential components which are included in the FY 2006 budget.

Trafficking in Persons (\$5.0 million) - Funds will be directed at those Tiers 2 (especially Watchlist) and 3 countries of the 2005 Trafficking in Persons Report as well as less developed countries in Tier 1 and countries not listed in the report but which have a growing problem or a demonstrable need for resources.

Uses of this funding will include:

- Training for police, prosecutors, judges and immigration officials on investigating and prosecuting traffickers and monitoring international borders;
- Legislative assistance;
- Equipment such as computers, forensic crime kits, radios, and vehicles for anti-trafficking women and children police units or taskforces;

- Awareness training by NGOs or international organizations for law enforcement officials on appropriate treatment of victims; Awareness program to prevent sex tourism.
- Creation of victim sensitive forensic interview rooms; establishment of national hotlines; and,
- Development of anti-trafficking curriculums for police academies; and a mapping project for a particular region to pinpoint anti-trafficking services compared to trafficking hot centers.

The use of these funds will be coordinated with other anti-trafficking resources such as the \$12 million requested under Economic Support Funds.