

## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
INCLE	327,389	472,428	795,490
INCLE-SUP	620,000	-	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding is critical for advancing the U.S. national objective of blunting the impact of international crime, illegal drugs and terrorism 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, the Balkans, 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 traffickers and human smugglers and 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).

Recent program successes include:

**Combating Money-laundering and Terrorist Financing** - INCLE funds have helped produce needs assessments or provided technical assistance to 19 of the 25 priority terrorist financing countries. INCLE assistance programs have also helped “graduate” 20 of the 23 countries on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) list of non-cooperative countries and territories by improving their anti-money laundering performance. The Tri-Border anti-terrorist initiative has resulted in the drafting of new legislation, the establishment and enhancement of financial intelligence units (FIUs), and dramatically improved cooperation between the three affected countries. In 2005, INCLE funds enabled the establishment of Trade Transparency Units (TTUs) in the three Tri-Border countries (Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil). TTUs, analogous to financial intelligence units, uncover major disparities in trade data that enable law enforcement to investigate and prosecute for fraud, tax evasion and money laundering. Because the use of fraudulent trade documents is a primary method of the underground banking business system (hawaladars) settling their debts, TTUs will also play a key role in assisting the United States and its partner countries in thwarting the use of hawala to fund terrorist organizations. INCLE funds also provided for establishment of the Pacific Anti-Money Laundering Program (PALP) - a four year program modeled after the successful Caribbean Anti-Money Program. The PALP employs a team of resident expert mentors that provides regional and bi-lateral assistance to the 14 non-FATF member states of the Pacific Island Forum. In

addition, the Department-funded UN Global Program on Money Laundering Computer-Based Program has been widely acclaimed and is currently being translated into Spanish, French, Russian and Chinese.

- **Promoting U.S. and International Security Afghanistan** - As part of U.S. and international efforts to strengthen Afghan security and stability by rebuilding the national police, FY 2005 and 2006 assistance enabled the USG to continue to enhance and expand the curriculum included in the training program and complete training of more than 55,000 police by the end of 2006. In addition, DOS deployed 100 mentors to the field to support two new critical initiatives—the Field Training Officer and Mentoring program. Finally, 2005 and 2006 assistance enabled us to expand our work on the Ministry of Interior reform program to include a major pay, rank reform and anti-corruption initiative. The area of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan dropped 48 percent in 2005, although the potential opium derived only dropped 10 percent due to favorable weather conditions.
- **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 its 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, through the use of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. Moreover, 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** - We continued the 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 while significantly improving our ability to coordinate at the operational level. We have purchased 20 state-of-the-art Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment (NIIE) machines for the Mexican Customs Department which, within months of installation, have aided in the seizure of millions of drug dollars in cash. The \$1 million machine at the Mexico City Airport, for example, seized over \$20 million in CY 2005. We 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 first 16 months of operation, APIS resulted in over 1,200 hits--203 represented fugitives sought in the U.S. for homicide, robbery, kidnapping, drugs, money laundering, assault, and extortion. Other cases of interest included possible terrorists, missing juveniles, fugitives wanted by international law enforcement agencies, and fraudulent passport holders.
- **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 2002-2005 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** - The Department led successful negotiations in 2002 and 2003 to develop the UN Convention against Corruption, the first global treaty against corruption and the new international standard for building an effective

anticorruption regime, and is beginning to provide technical and diplomatic support to promote its acceptance and implementation. Recent efforts include supporting regional anticorruption mechanisms that complement our efforts with the UN Convention. The Department is also supporting programs in Asia, Africa and Latin America that promote acceptance and action relating to the recently-developed “No Safe Haven” policy, and is funding efforts to increase transparency in procurement and public finances and strengthen anticorruption investigative capacity in four G-8 Anticorruption and Transparency Compact countries: Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Peru.

**Fighting the Multi-Billion Dollar Theft from U.S. Companies by International Intellectual Property Rights 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)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Liberia	5,000	990	800
Nigeria	2,232	990	400
South Africa	1,756	594	500
Africa Regional	1,512	594	500
Sudan	-	-	9,800
Women's Justice Empowerment Initiative	1,200	-	9,500
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>21,500</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
East Timor	-	1,485	-
Indonesia	-	4,950	4,700
Laos	1,984	990	900
Philippines	3,968	1,980	1,900
Thailand	1,608	990	900
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>10,395</b>	<b>8,400</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Malta	2,976	-	-
<b>Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Iraq	-	-	254,600
Morocco	2,992	990	1,000
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>255,600</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	89,280	232,650	297,390
Afghanistan SUP	620,000	-	-
Pakistan	32,150	37,620	25,500
<b>Subtotal - South and Central Asia</b>	<b>741,430</b>	<b>270,270</b>	<b>322,890</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Bahamas	992	495	500
Guatemala	2,820	2,475	2,200
Haiti	-	14,850	10,000
Jamaica	1,488	990	900
Mexico	39,680	39,600	39,000
Caribbean and Central America Regional	-	-	1,700
Latin America Regional	3,224	2,475	-
Southern Cone Regional	-	-	500
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>48,204</b>	<b>60,885</b>	<b>54,800</b>

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

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Anticorruption	6,746	-	-
Anticrime Programs	8,333	10,395	14,500
Asia Regional	496	-	-
Civilian Police Program	2,678	1,980	2,000
Demand Reduction	9,920	9,900	1,900
International Law Enforcement Academies	12,734	15,840	17,000
International Organizations	5,000	3,960	5,400
Interregional Aviation Support	66,620	62,865	65,500
Program Development and Support	13,850	16,830	19,000
Systems Support and Upgrades	694	-	-
Trafficking in Persons	4,960	4,950	7,000
United Nations Crime Center	496	-	-
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>132,527</b>	<b>126,720</b>	<b>132,300</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>947,389</b>	<b>472,428</b>	<b>795,490</b>

**Africa**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
INCLE	11,700	3,168	21,500

*Liberia (\$ .8 million)* – Continuing to strengthen Liberia’s law enforcement capacity is a key U.S. priority. INCLE funds will continue to assist Liberia to develop a credible and competent police force. These funds will support police advisers to provide technical assistance for the Liberian National Police, specializing in community policing techniques, trafficking in persons cases, and domestic violence investigations. Funds will also provide essential equipment for training purposes.

*Nigeria (\$ .4 million)* -Sophisticated and entrenched, Nigerian criminal organizations are transnational in scope and have a direct impact on the United States. INCLE programs in Nigeria 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. Requested funding will be for salaries, benefits, and allowances for a Section Chief and office staff, who will be responsible for overseeing programs that provide assistance in counternarcotics, police modernization, and financial crime. Several programs, previously funded, are in the early stages of execution and require supervision to oversee their successful implementation.

*South Africa (\$ .5 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. FY 2007 funding will be used for salaries, benefits, and allowances for a Section Chief and office staff. The section chief is responsible for overseeing INCLE programs in South Africa, which provide assistance to the Johannesburg Police, immigration and border control, and financial crimes. Several programs, previously funded, are in the early stages of execution and require the supervision of a senior officer to oversee their successful implementation.

*Sudan (\$9.8 million)* - The USG will support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) by assisting the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) to establish, train, and develop the institutional capacity of the police and criminal justice system, including corrections, in Southern Sudan. Lack of continued peace and increased capacity to provide public and personal security will seriously impede the international humanitarian response and long-term development goals in Sudan. Creation of a credible, competent, and democratic police force in Southern Sudan is essential to public order and public confidence in the GOSS. Establishment of a criminal justice system in Southern Sudan that is transparent, accessible, respectful of human rights and due process, is critically important to a stable future throughout Sudan.

- Crime Control - Requested funds will support up to 20 U.S. police for deployment to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and assist with the development of the new GOSS police service in the South among other duties. U.S. police will advise, mentor and train the police in Southern Sudan and provide assistance with curriculum preparation and development of police training facilities in the South.
- Police Development - These funds will allow a program manager (PM) to be placed in Juba or at the Embassy in Khartoum to oversee the FY 2007 program, coordinate with other partners in the South (USAID, UN, UK, etc.) and act as liaison between the Embassy in Khartoum and DOS/INL in Washington. Funds will enable the PM to provide specialized technical assistance, procure essential equipment, and develop/improve infrastructure through contractor support for the police in Southern Sudan. A police advisor/expert will provide technical assistance for the GOSS in Juba on managing

command and control of the police in Southern Sudan and amalgamating the police in garrison towns with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) police in the South.

- Justice Reform - Coordinating closely with USAID and the United Nations, requested funds will support criminal justice reform in Southern Sudan and ensure that legal development takes place along with police reform. Such support may include legal advisors and technical experts; training for attorneys, judges, or other justice personnel; and infrastructure and equipment support. Assistance will focus on assisting Sudanese criminal justice officials with development of specific laws, policies and procedures to improve the effectiveness of all components of the criminal justice system (police, courts, corrections). Targeted courts and/or training centers will receive equipment, as needed.
- Correctional Development - One correctional expert from the U.S. will work closely with Sudanese and UN officials to develop a strategy for correctional reform. The U.S. correctional expert will advise and train correctional personnel at all levels, including those engaged in management, supervision and facility operation; and assist with the development and administration of Sudanese facilities that meet international standards for human rights. Funds will provide essential equipment for correctional staff and infrastructure development for select correctional facilities in Southern Sudan.
- Program Development and Support - Program development and support funds are used for the salaries, benefits, allowances and travel of direct hired and contract U.S. and foreign national personnel, residential leasing, ICASS costs and other general administrative and operating expenses for counter narcotics and anti-crime program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

*Africa Regional (\$5 million)* - Criminal activities throughout Africa corrupt and weaken governments, sap precious resources, and undermine democratic reform, economic growth and foreign investment. INCLE-funded crime and drug programs in West, Southern and Eastern Africa (Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Uganda) 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. Requested 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.

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 Mozambique will utilize the train-the-trainer approach, in-service professional development and community policing. Forensic laboratory programs in Tanzania and Uganda will continue to receive training, technical assistance and resource upgrades. In Ghana, funds will provide training in advanced investigative techniques, and airport and seaport interdiction to the Narcotics Control Board.

*Women's Justice & Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) (\$9.5 million)* - The WJEI is a \$55 million, 3 year Presidential initiative to promote women's justice and empowerment in four African nations- Benin, Kenya, South Africa and Zambia. This initiative will work to advance the initial efforts of these countries to combat sexual violence and abuse against women and empower them in society. DOS/INL is responsible for the criminal justice development aspect of the initiative. We are requesting \$9.5 million in FY 2007 to provide training, technical assistance and equipment needed to achieve the goals of strengthening: the capacity of the police to investigate reports of abuse and arrest; the court system's capacity to prosecute offenders; and laws supporting women's justice and empowerment. DOS staff in Pretoria will oversee and evaluate the criminal justice system elements of the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) in South Africa and possibly Zambia.

## East Asia and the Pacific

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
INCLE	7,560	10,395	8,400

*Indonesia (\$4.7 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 training, marine police reform, environmental crimes, cybercrime and financial crimes, drug law enforcement and criminal justice reform. Funding will focus on training, technical assistance and equipment that will support the development of the Indonesian Marine Police into modern and effective civilian forces respectful of the rule of law and human rights. Requested funding will support the Indonesian National Police's efforts to build organizational capacity and sustainability, improve and expand their entry level and in-service training for maritime law enforcement officials, and establish protocols for sharing of intelligence and cooperation between the Marine Police and other Indonesian and regional law enforcement agencies. Funding will also support a precursor chemical control program that will develop a unified automated system for the tracking of precursor chemicals that have a potential for diversion to illicit purposes.

*Laos (\$.9 million)* - Despite tremendous success in reducing poppy cultivation, Laos is still a major producer of illicit opium and has the potential to easily regain its position as the world's third largest grower of crop control programs falter. INCLE funds will support the successful alternative development programs that are bringing opium under control. These will include addict detoxification, crop substitution, education outreach, vocational training, ecotourism development, and small infrastructure projects in select areas where cultivation is still a problem. Amphetamine Type Stimulant (ATS) abuse is exploding throughout Laos. INCLE funds will also support a modest demand reduction program to promote ATS awareness and provide limited support to addict treatment centers.

*The Philippines (\$1.9 million)* - As a strategic ally, the Philippines lie 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. Building on a successful Law Enforcement Assessment, FY 2007 funds will address fundamental institutional weakness by continuing to develop long-term and sustainable civilian law enforcement capacity, improving police-prosecutorial cooperation, and supporting Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) efforts to strengthen respect for the rule of law. Funds will be used to provide resident technical advisors and training programs for target groups of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and jurists. Programs to improve the quality and transparency of civilian rule of law in Mindanao through assisting the Philippine National Police (PNP) with strategic planning, competency-building and sustainable training programs of PNP personnel will continue.

*Thailand (\$.9 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. Funding will support the establishment and initial operation of a new criminal investigative institution responsible for investigating most non-drug serious transnational and organized crime. Support will include training courses and technical assistance with organizational development by U.S. federal law enforcement agencies, including the FBI. The development of this institution will allow the U.S. Government counterparts to better able to work with the Thai law enforcement to solve crimes affecting USG interests, business and otherwise.

## Near East Asia

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
INCLE	2,992	990	255,600

*Iraq (\$254.6 million)* - Eight components advance ongoing rule of law programs in Iraq. These components will collectively develop and harmonize both an effective and efficient means for sustaining an integrated process of justice within civil law and based on human rights for the Government of Iraq. The INCLE programs will:

- strengthen human rights enforcement in the Iraqi criminal justice system
- promote the integration of police, courts and prisons
- continue development of public integrity codes of conduct and anti-corruption laws
- develop legal assistance centers and increase public understanding of the justice system
- initiate a public prosecutor development program
- provide courthouse infrastructure and security enhancements
- provide corrections advisors to the Iraq criminal justice system
- fund INL administration and oversight costs for Iraq

Human Rights within the Criminal Justice System (\$15 million) - Funding will be used to build capacity within the Iraqi justice system to protect and promote human rights. This will include strengthening internal monitoring, reporting and enforcement systems within the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and Ministry of Defense (MOD). Programs are planned to include human rights education and training for legal professionals, police and personnel under authority of MOI, MOD, MOJ and the Higher Juridical Council (HJC). Plans also call for inclusion of anti-torture campaigns and education for human rights NGOs on monitoring and reporting on human rights abuses in the justice system. This initiative will enhance our previous efforts to support the Ministry of Human Rights (MHR) in the promotion of public consultation on related human rights issues. The USG would fund salaries for implementing personnel (\$9M) and support costs (\$6M) in the form of international and in-country secured transportation (fully and up-armored vehicles), maintenance and fuel, lodging, food and personal security protection services.

Criminal Justice Integration (\$25 million) - Funding will be used to build upon existing efforts to strengthen Iraqi capacity to integrate police, courts and prisons. Funding will expand implementation of the pilot criminal justice information system in the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI) to other key USG priority locations. We will hold national and regional training sessions for police, judges and prisons officials on integration, information sharing and improved methods for coordination. This initiative will enhance the previously established inter-ministerial commission comprised of the Minister of Interior (MOI), the Minister of Justice (MOJ), the President of the Higher Juridical Council (HJC), Minister of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and the Minister of Human Rights (MHR), and its efforts to develop and harmonize criminal justice policy and procedures within the judicial process, thus underscoring judicial independence, transparency, and accountability. The USG would fund salaries for implementing personnel (\$10M), preparation and printing of materials as well as training equipment (\$9M), and support costs (\$6M) in the form of international and in-country secured transportation (fully and up-armored vehicles), maintenance and fuel, lodging, food and personal security protection services.

Public Integrity Program (\$18 million) - Funding will be used to build an environment within which public accountability is the rule and public corruption becomes anathema to Iraqi society. Funds will also assist the Government of Iraq to implement and, where needed, draft anti-corruption laws, regulations and codes of conduct consistent with its new Constitution and applicable on a mandatory basis to all civil servants. In

turn, this will serve as a guide for the private sector for selected positions, periodic financial disclosure, and security clearances, to include polygraph examinations. Requested funds will continue development of the Commission on Public Integrity in receiving and investigating complaints of public corruption and, as appropriate, criminally prosecuting those cases, as well as to develop civic education programs to promote integrity in public administration and private transactions, including available mechanisms for enforcing Iraq's public integrity laws. Training and technical assistance will be given to all Iraqi ministries in ethical public administration practices, anti-corruption laws and enforcement mechanisms, and the benefits of adherence to the rule of law to promote effectiveness, transparency and integrity in governance. This initiative underpins the democratic belief that public officials are not above the law and, in fact, have the direct responsibility to set the proper example for the people of Iraq. The USG would fund salaries for implementing personnel (\$8M), preparation and printing of materials as well as training equipment (\$5M), and support costs (\$5M) in the form of international and in-country secured transportation (fully and up-armored vehicles), maintenance and fuel, lodging, food and personal security protection services.

Rule of Law Outreach Program (\$50 million) - Funding will be used to strengthen Iraqi capacity to provide legal assistance through the court system and community-based organizations (NGOs). This project will develop legal aid centers, and train Iraqis to educate citizens on their rights in the justice system. Iraqis will also be trained on how to navigate the court system, the proper roles of judges, police and prisons officials, and other aspects that increase the public's understanding of their rights and the justice system. This improved capacity will provide for the fair representation of all those exposed to the judicial prosecution process. It supports the democratic notion that one is presumed innocent and has the inherent right to a defense when accused of criminal misconduct. The USG will pay for the salaries of the personnel developing and implementing training programs (\$25M), for preparation and printing of materials and purchase of training supplies and equipment (\$8M), for purchase of public media time and acquisition of public informational materials (\$7M) and for support costs in the form of international and in-country secured transportation (fully and up-armored vehicles), maintenance and fuel, lodging, food and personal security protection services (\$10M).

Provincial Public Prosecutor Development Program (\$14 million) - Ten additional legal advisors will work in key USG priority locations throughout Iraq to strengthen provincial justice systems. The legal advisors will identify and address problems that interfere with proper functioning of the justice system. They will train, mentor and advise Iraqi judges, judicial investigators, police investigators and others working within the justice system to enhance criminal case processing. They will provide advice and guidance to military and civilian personnel working on rule of law in Iraqi provinces. This initiative takes the accomplishments to date within Baghdad and extends its success to the governing provinces. The USG will pay the salaries of the personnel developing and implementing training programs (\$6M), for preparation and printing of materials and purchase of training supplies and equipment (\$3M), and for support costs in the form of international and in-country secured transportation (fully and up-armored vehicles), maintenance and fuel, lodging, food and personal security protection services (\$5M).

Courthouse Infrastructure/Security (\$93.6 million) - Funding will be used to bolster court and judicial security through court building improvements, security equipment, and training of judges and judicial protection personnel throughout Iraq. Current Iraq Court administration capacity is a significant inhibitor to our targeted integration of Rule of Law. The USG will pay the salaries of the personnel developing and implementing training programs (\$12M), for preparation and printing of materials and purchase of training supplies and equipment (\$5M), and for support costs in the form of international and in-country secured transportation (fully and up-armored vehicles), maintenance and fuel, lodging, food and personal security protection services (\$6M). Additionally, as assessed by construction engineers on a case by case basis, \$70.6M will be used to pay for security enhancements in the form of detention cells, judicial protection systems and others security features to improve and secure court facilities.

Fund Corrections Program (\$31 million) - Funds will be used to continue building capacity of the Iraq Criminal Justice System to properly and securely detain arrested persons awaiting trial and sentencing, as well as those who have been properly sanctioned by an Iraqi Court in a manner consistent with commonly accepted human rights principles. Funds will also add additional U.S. corrections advisors and interpreters to continue institutional development of Iraq Correctional Service (ICS) through selection, training and mentoring of ICS personnel at all levels, and educate correctional officials regarding the necessity for close cooperation with civilian police, prosecutors/investigative judges, trial and appellate judges, and court administrators. The USG will pay the salaries of the personnel developing and implementing training programs (\$21M), for preparation and printing of materials and purchase of training supplies and equipment (\$1M), and for support costs in the form of international and in-country secured transportation (fully and up-armored vehicles), maintenance and fuel, lodging, food and personal security protection services (\$9M).

Protection of Judges (\$1 million) - Requested funds will address threats and attacks on judges by criminals and insurgents. These funds will provide increased personal security for judges, secure travel and access to offices and courts, additional courtroom security, and improved screening of individuals attending judicial proceedings.

Administrative Oversight (\$7 million) - Funds will pay for Program, Development and Support (PD&S) at post, which includes: salary costs for 20 full-time equivalent staff (FTE) assigned to Embassy Baghdad, and additional program support provided by contractors and local personnel; personnel expenses for State Department Direct hire staff (both civil service and foreign service), in both Washington, DC and in Baghdad, for management support, budget support, financial support, and program analysis; travel expenses for direct hire staff and contractors directly involved in management oversight of the Iraq Criminal Justice Development Program; and information technology expenses and contractor support services costs in Washington, DC in direct support of management oversight.

*Morocco (\$1 million)* - U.S. support for Morocco as a stable, democratizing, and liberalizing Arab Muslim nation is consistent with our National Security Strategy to strike at the roots of terrorism and improve America's image in the Muslim world. INCLE funds will be directed towards our continued efforts in assisting Morocco improve its border control security. Funds will provide equipment, technical assistance and training to counter illegal migration, human smuggling, narcotics production and trafficking.

**South Asia**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
INCLE	121,430	270,270	322,890
INCLE-SUP	620,000	-	-

*Afghanistan - (\$297.39 million)*

Counternarcotics - Afghanistan remains the world's largest producer of illicit opium. Despite a 48 percent drop in opium poppy acreage and a 10 percent reduction in opium produced, the 2005 crop was the second largest on record. The drug trade undermines central government authority and contributes to instability. FY 2007 funding will support programs in three critical areas: counternarcotics and related law enforcement, and administration of justice.

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

Funding will support:

- opium poppy elimination and manual eradication programs,
- drug enforcement interdiction,
- demand reduction programs,
- a national anti-drug campaign, and
- drug control capacity building.

Funding for the poppy elimination and eradication programs will provide for salaries, living/operating expenses, personnel force protection, equipment, transportation, and training of teams to promote planting of licit crops and to eradicate opium poppy that is grown.

Funds will also provide assistance to Drug Enforcement Agency-facilitated drug interdiction efforts, including, when feasible, providing helicopter airlift for raids, as well as training and equipment support for the Narcotics Interdiction Unit and its parent Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan.

A national anti-drug campaign will reinforce Muslim strictures against narcotics focused on farmers in the 18 provinces producing 90 percent of the opium. Requested funds will help fund community-based demand reduction programs aimed at rehabilitation and anti-drug education through schools and other community activities. Finally, funds will be used to continue to support institutionalization of counternarcotics capacity building, including the Ministry of Counternarcotics.

Justice Sector - DOS's role in restoring the rule of law in Afghanistan is vital to ensuring stability, promoting human rights, deterring crime, and encouraging economic growth. Three foundational objectives in the justice sector are: development of the institutional capacity of the permanent justice sector institutions; development of the operational capacity of criminal justice sector actors to fairly and transparently investigate crimes and prosecute/punish offenders; and professionalization of justice sector personnel.

FY 2007 funds will enable the USG to continue to work with the Government of Afghanistan 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:

- A comprehensive criminal justice reform program including institutional development and infrastructure support programs for Kabul and the provinces;
- Advisory assistance to the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, and Ministry of Interior and other justice institutions;
- Specialized training for judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, and investigators on issues such as counternarcotics, trafficking, and corruption;
- Assistance for legal licensing organizations, legal aid centers, and general professionalization of the legal sector;
- Assistance for the reintegration of women into the legal system.

Funds will also be used to continue to support the development of the corrections system through a comprehensive reform and support program: to provide training and mentoring for correctional personnel that emphasizes human rights; to provide infrastructure support; and to support institutional capacity projects within the Ministry of Justice addressing salaries, systems management, and a prisoner tracking system and database.

*Pakistan (\$25.5 million)* - Pakistan is a critical ally in the war on terror. Its 2500-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 2007 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 to expand the presence of Pakistani security forces in previously inaccessible terrain. Some limited 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, the Anti-Narcotics Force, the Frontier Corps, the Federal Investigative Agency, the Home Departments, and provincial police forces.

Bridging the worlds of counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics, core 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.

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 reduce opium cultivation, FY 2007 funds will continue 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 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
INCLE	48,204	60,885	54,800

Most drugs reaching the United States come from South America through Central America/Mexico (the Eastern Pacific or Western Caribbean routes) and the Caribbean. In the 2004-2005 time period, maritime trafficking through Central America/Mexico routes constituted up to 90 percent of the flow, and will likely remain the focus of USG interdiction efforts for several years. INCLE funds aim to disrupt the flow to enable partner nations to interdict loads, capture and prosecute traffickers, and to seize and affect forfeiture of the proceeds of drug trafficking and organized crime.

*The Bahamas (\$ .5 million)* - Funds will be used to continue support for Bahamian Police participation in Operation Bahamas Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) program through training and technical assistance.

*Guatemala (\$2.2 million)* – Guatemala’s geographic position and extensive Peten jungle area make it a magnet for narcotics transshipment. The fight against this and other transnational crimes is complicated by the ongoing fight against corruption and the additional challenge of youth gangs and associated crime. 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, the prosecutors of the Public Ministry, and the Guatemalan Government demand reduction organization, the Executive Secretariat for the Commission Against Addiction and Drug Trafficking, to improve their ability to detect, capture, interdict and prosecute drug traffickers. Funding will also support eradication of opium poppy and marijuana. The Government of Guatemala has shown the political will to combat corruption, but needs the tools to do so. Requested funding will support special prosecution units (anti-narcotics, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering) in coordination with USAID’s judicial reform efforts. Funds will also support a multi-agency strategy to address the problem of youth gangs.

*Haiti (\$10 million)* - Reforming the criminal justice system is one of the keys to stability and economic development in Haiti. Funds will be directed to enhance the accountability, functioning, and training capacity of the Haitian National Police (HNP), in coordination with the United Nations and donors. Funds will assist in the vetting, selection and training of new HNP recruits, vetting and training of existing officers, provision of equipment and infrastructure repairs to facilitate mobility and communications, continuation of the development of a forensics and investigative capacity, and support for police reform, adherence to proper policies and procedures through the model station program and police accountability. INCLE funds will also be used to contribute up to 30 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. Funding will continue the ongoing effort aimed at restoring the logistical and maintenance capacity of the Haitian Coast Guard (HCG). Requested funds will be directed toward equipping and training the HCG for maritime drug operations. In addition, funds will support Drug Enforcement Agency’s Special Investigative Unit, as well as the efforts of the Government’s Financial Investigative Unit to combat money laundering and corruption.

*Jamaica (\$ .9 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 the National Intelligence Bureau. Requested funding will also assist in strengthening the Government of Jamaica's ability to counter public corruption, increase seizures of

precursor and essential chemicals being diverted for the manufacture of drugs, help facilitate the extradition to the U.S. of fugitives from U.S. justice, as well as provide limited funding for drug awareness and demand reduction programs in Jamaica. Finally, the funding will also be used for the newly created Airport Interdiction Task Force, which is a multi-national task force that targets illegal human and drug trafficking through Jamaica's international airports.

*Mexico (\$39 million)* – Mexico remains a critical ally in combating drug trafficking and other organized crimes aimed at the United States. Over 90% of the South American cocaine and heroin destined for U.S. drug markets flows through the Central America/Mexico corridor; most of this is via maritime conveyance to Mexico and then overland through Mexico and across the 2000-mile U.S.-Mexico border. In addition, Mexico is a major provider of heroin and the principal foreign source of methamphetamines and marijuana. Mexican government cooperation is critical to U.S. border security efforts and, therefore, critical to our domestic security. Effective partnership relies on law enforcement competence and mutual confidence. INCLE programs will focus heavily on promoting reform and modernization within Mexico's criminal justice and security sector institutions. Operational support will be directed to ongoing successful cooperative efforts to dismantle major trans-border drug trafficking groups and related threats. These activities will include such things as providing specialized training, upgrading computer equipment, and improving operational readiness of rapid response units. Attacking the growing problem of methamphetamine production and trafficking will be a priority. To enhance GOM interdiction capacity, funding will be used to upgrade the aging air fleet of the Office of the Attorney General and support the Mexican Air Force's C-26 program. Funds will also be used to support border security projects agreed to under the U.S.-Mexico Border Security Accord and the 2005 US-Mexico-Canada Security and Prosperity Plan (SPP). 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 along the border. These efforts directly complement parallel enhancements being made by the Department of Homeland Security on the U.S. side of the border.

*Caribbean and Central America Regional (\$1.7 million)* - Funding will be directed to the drug transit zones of Central America and of the Caribbean. In the Caribbean, programs will go towards improving endgame interdiction capabilities, focusing 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.

*Southern Cone Regional (\$.5 million)* - 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 groups, which support terrorists.

**Global**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
INCLE	132,527	126,720	132,300

*Anticrime Programs (\$14.5 million)* - The international crime threat to U.S. national interests is manifest in many areas. Anti-crime programs seek to confront not only dire terrorist challenges 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. Effective international law enforcement cooperation is essential to ensure global stability and protect American communities, businesses and financial institutions. This year’s funding will support institution-building assistance programs and global and regional diplomatic efforts in the following key areas:

Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing

INCLE programs in FY 2007 will target Administration priorities in addressing terrorist financing and money-laundering threats to the United States. The supported efforts will include vulnerability and needs 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 Nigeria. These comprehensive programs will focus on creating robust anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing regimes, law enforcement capabilities and regulatory schemes.

INCLE funding will also support international organizations like the FATF and 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.

FY 2007 funding will support the establishment of “FIUs 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” is a self-contained set of expandable software that has been provided successfully to six small Pacific jurisdictions at a fraction of the cost for larger FIUs, and enables the new FIUs to fulfill all requisite functions, including sharing information with foreign analogs. INCLE funding also 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. Requested INCLE funding will also continue to support the Pacific Anti-Money Laundering Program, the regionally-based technical assistance/training program in the Pacific Islands.

Border Controls

INCLE funding is requested to continue to support the work of the counter terrorism committee of the Organization of American States (CICTE) and the requirements detailed in the International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS). Technical assistance and training will be provided to help shore up porous borders and weak infrastructures in key developing nations. 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 training will also be conducted.

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. INCLE funds for this program will help support the Human Smuggling

and Trafficking Center, a joint State/Justice/Homeland Security fusion center and information clearinghouse established by Congress under Section 7202 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The Center will continue 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 continue to submit the required reports to Congress. The first is a report on the status of implementation of the Center with information identifying staffing and resource needs. The second is an annual strategic assessment of vulnerabilities in the United States and foreign travel systems that can be exploited by terrorists, alien smugglers, traffickers, and their facilitators. Enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, which is expected during FY 2006, will require an annual report to Congress on links between trafficking in persons and terrorism, including links between the proceeds of trafficking and terrorist finance. In addition, the Center will produce strategic assessments and reports of special interest.

#### Crimes Involving Information Technology, including Intellectual Property Rights and Cyber Crime

This assistance is particularly important given the growing losses faced by U.S. economy due to intellectual property piracy and computer crime. INCLE funds will be used to sustain and expand comprehensive programs in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that help governments institute and implement effective anti-piracy regimes. Assistance will be strategically targeted to problem areas of the world, and will focus on building, as necessary, core components of an anti-piracy regime, including the legal framework, enforcement capacity, government-industry relationships, international cooperation and public awareness. INCLE funds will also support initiatives that provide training and technical assistance to assist nations and regions to combat the inherent cross-border nature of cyber crime. 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.

#### Anticorruption

Any effective anti-crime/anti-terrorism program must also attack corruption. As part of the President's anticorruption foreign policy goals, INCLE funds will support several international frameworks (including at the UN, Council of Europe, OAS) to promote implementation of anticorruption commitments made by over 60 governments. This includes promoting international implementation of the new UN Convention against Corruption, the new global standard that entered into force in December 2005, and the "No Safe Haven" policy for corrupt public officials. Funds will also be used to support the G-8 Anticorruption Compacts 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 take concrete actions in several areas considered key to preventing corruption and increasing transparency, including the management of public finances, public procurement, and engaging civil society. The Department began providing assistance under these Compacts with FY 2005 funds, and FY 2007 INCLE funds will be used to finalize the program in the initial four Compact countries.

*Civilian Police Program (CIVPOL) (\$2 million)* - Requested funds will be used to continue to develop the capacity of the U.S. to sustain basic capacity in three existing contracts to recruit and prepare well qualified individuals to train, equip, deploy, and serve as U.S. advisors and trainers in peacekeeping missions and complex security operations and to improve planning and deployment capabilities (e.g., assessment teams, advance teams, and technical advisors) for quick and effective post-conflict response on criminal justice issues. The FY 2007 program will also fund a training coordinator and police advisor, as well as 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 program management and oversight efforts and responsibilities.

*Demand Reduction (\$1.9 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. 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.

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. The program will also expand the focus to Southeast Asia and Africa, where injecting drug use is fueling the HIV/AIDS epidemic, thus complementing the HIV/AIDS assistance programs in those regions. This 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 us with a unique opportunity to deliver services in regions critical to the U.S. for cooperation in the worldwide coalition against terrorism.

*International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) (\$17 million)* - INCLE funds will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone and Roswell and also continue to develop the newly established ILEA for Latin America. In FY 2007, the USG intends to increase the tempo/focus of the instruction in the regional ILEAs in critical areas such as counter-terrorism, financial crimes, corruption, alien smuggling, culture of lawfulness and accountability in government. Other activities in FY 2007 will include continuing to modify curricula for core and specialized curriculum to address emerging international criminal activities, and finalizing construction efforts for a new building to house administrative staff and student classrooms for the new ILEA in San Salvador.

*International Organizations (\$5.4 million)*

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (\$4 million) - Located in Vienna, UNODC is the primary multilateral organization providing assistance to combat drugs and crime. Funds requested in FY 2007 will not only complement INCLE and ACI bilateral programs, multiplying our support internationally, but will also demonstrate U.S. commitment to combat these global threats. UNODC is the only multilateral institution providing global technical assistance for the development of modern law enforcement, financial regulatory and judicial institutions and practices. It has a unique role to assist states in ratifying and implementing the UN international counter-drug and anti-crime conventions including, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), the UN Convention against Corruption (CAC) and the 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.

OAS/CICAD (\$1.4 million) - The Organization of American States’ Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD), located in Washington, DC, is the leading forum for anti-drug cooperation in

the Western Hemisphere. CICAD is charged with implementing the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, as established in 1996 within the Summit of the Americas process. A key tool for this is the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), a peer review system that identifies shortcomings in national and regional anti-drug efforts. U.S. funds will support the operation of the MEM, as well as provide program assistance and training by the OAS to assist OAS Member States to address those shortcomings. CICAD conducts most of its training and programs on a sub-regional level, complementing U.S. bilateral programs by promoting cross-border cooperation, harmonization of legislation, and information exchange. CICAD uses U.S. funding to support a wide array of supply reduction (chemical control, firearms trafficking control, port security and maritime interdiction, and alternative development), demand reduction (education for prevention, epidemiology, treatment training, nursing training, social and economic costs research, etc.), and policy/legal development (national drug commissions, model legislation, training for legislators, regulators and prosecutors). U.S. funding to the OAS demonstrates U.S. commitment to partnership with its neighbors in the Hemisphere.

USG support to UNODC and OAS programs in FY 2007 will continue to provide funding for international and regional programs that enhance law enforcement, judicial, and financial institutions in developing countries. This funding provides an invaluable multilateral option to pursue U.S. objectives. UNODC and CICAD are steadfast allies in support of strict enforcement efforts against illicit drugs, organized crime, and terrorism, as required under international law. UNODC programs allow for increased leverage internationally, acting as force multipliers for U.S. foreign policy priorities; CICAD programs do the same at the hemispheric level. Financial resources will specifically be used to assist countries in developing and implementing legislation in compliance with aforementioned international and OAS conventions against drugs and crime, as well as the instruments against terrorism.

Funds will fortify ongoing support for UNODC and CICAD regional projects concerning precursor chemical control. They will continue to enable UNODC 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. Working with UNODC and DEA, CICAD will promote sub-regional cooperative arrangements to close off opportunities for chemical and pharmaceutical diversion.

Finally, funds will also be used to support UNODC's Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU), which provides independent assessments on the efficiency of program implementation to UNODC senior management and donor states, including the United States.

*Interregional Aviation Support (\$65.5 million)* - In FY 2007, the Interregional Aviation budget will continue to provide the core level services necessary to operate a fleet of 189 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 approximately 138,500 hectares of coca and 1,600 hectares of poppy in 2005. This marks the fifth consecutive year of record coca spray results, and from 2001 – 2005, we have sprayed over 600,000 hectares of coca that would have produced some 4.8M metric tons of cocaine. Aviation services in Bolivia and Peru will continue to support manual eradication as well as limited interdiction efforts in Peru and Bolivia. State Department-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); such capability is used for 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 (\$19 million)* - Program Development and Support funds have become more critical as more funding is managed. These core funds support domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based staff, including additional salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants and reimbursable support personnel, field travel, maintenance of information resource management systems, and administrative support expenses, such as office equipment purchase and rental, telephone services, printing and reproduction, miscellaneous contractual services, materials, supplies, furniture, and furnishings are essential components that are included in the FY 2007 budget request.

*Trafficking in Persons (\$7 million)* - As a part of the fight against trafficking in persons, INCLE funds have 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. From FY 2002 through 2005, police, prosecutors, border officials, and judges in approximately 58 countries received training and technical assistance to recognize trafficking, identify victims, improve interview techniques, and build and manage trafficking cases. In addition, INCLE funds supported 18 projects promoting regional law enforcement cooperation to increase trafficking in persons investigations, prosecutions and convictions and 16 global projects related to increasing awareness of and preventing trafficking in persons, researching the extent of the problem, improving protection and assistance to victims, including child victims of child sex tourism.

In FY 2007, requested funds will support anti-trafficking in persons programs with a focus on Tier 2 (especially Watchlist) and Tier 3 countries of the 2005 Trafficking in Persons Report. Programs will provide needed assistance in the areas of training for police, prosecutors, judges and immigration officials on investigating and prosecuting traffickers and monitoring international borders; legislative and drafting assistance; equipment such as computers, forensic crime kits, radios, and vehicles for anti-trafficking women and children police units or taskforces; awareness training by Non Government Organization's (NGO's) 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; 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.

*INCLE PART for Asia and Africa* - For preparation of the FY 2007 budget, the administration evaluated the Department's International Narcotics, Crime and Law Enforcement Programs in Africa and Asia using OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The program was rated as Adequate. The program primarily seeks to support counter-narcotics and other law enforcement operations, and strengthens home countries' capacities to conduct such activities. INCLE -Asia and Africa focuses mainly on the countries responsible for production and trafficking of illicit drugs as well as supporting stabilization operations in post-conflict operations. Primary countries of focus include Laos, Thailand, Liberia, Nigeria, the Philippines, and South Africa. Pakistan will be covered by a separate evaluation.

Key Indicators: (1) Number of Southeast Asia nations removed from and kept off the President's list of Major Drug Producing and Drug Transit Nations; and (2) Re-establish rule of law in Liberia through civilian police assistance programs while building capacity of local security forces to provide security throughout Liberia.