

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



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Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$169.896	\$311.072	\$451.975
International	621.617	784.437	738.546
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$791.513	\$1,095.509	\$1,190.521
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Andean Counterdrug Programs	\$319.848	\$315.000	0.000
INCLE	315.090	586.509	1,190.521
INCLE Supplemental	156.575	194.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$791.513	\$1,095.509	\$1,190.521

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	258	259	259
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	\$1.277	\$1.779	\$1.947
Drug Resources Percentage	62.0%	61.6%	61.1%

Program Summary

Mission

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is dedicated to strengthening criminal justice systems, countering the flow of illegal narcotics, and minimizing transnational crime. Functioning democratic criminal justice systems strengthen international law enforcement and judicial effectiveness, bolster cooperation in legal affairs, and support the rule of law and respect for human rights. Strong criminal justice systems are also essential to counternarcotics efforts and minimizing transnational crime. In addition to traditional counternarcotics activities, such as disrupting the

overseas production and trafficking of illicit drugs, INL supports the development of capable police and competent judicial officials. In order for counternarcotics efforts to be sustainable, strong criminal justice systems must be developed. Similarly, minimizing transnational crime requires both specialized assistance and the overall development of criminal justice systems.

Budget

In FY 2010, the Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs requests an estimated \$1,190.5 million for drug control programs, which is an increase of \$289.0 million over the FY 2009 estimated level

of \$1,095.5 million, which includes the FY 2009 base appropriation, the FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental, and the \$115.0 million requested as part of the FY 2009 Spring Supplemental.

In FY 2010, funding for Andean programs previously appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) will be requested under the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (INCLE).

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

FY 2010 Request: \$1,190.5 million

(Reflects \$95.0 million increase from FY 2009)

In FY 2010, the Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs requests an estimated \$1,190.5 million for drug control programs, which is an increase of \$95.0 million over the FY 2009 enacted level of \$901.5 million, which includes the FY 2009 base appropriation, and FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental, but not including the \$115.0 million requested as part of the FY 2009 Spring Supplemental amounts.

The FY 2010 funds will be used for initiatives designed to minimize the impact of international crime and drugs on the United States and its international partners. To support this, INL develops, implements and monitors U.S. Government international counternarcotics control strategies and foreign assistance programs that support the Administration's drug control efforts. INL programs are designed to advance international cooperation in order to reduce the foreign production and trafficking of illicit coca, opium poppy, cannabis and other illegal drugs. INL commodity, technical assistance, and capacity building programs improve foreign government institutional capabilities to implement their own comprehensive national drug control plans that will reduce trafficking in illicit drugs and money laundering activities. Training and assistance also supports prevention and treatment programs and projects designed to increase public awareness of

the drug threat to strengthen the international coalition against drug trafficking. An interregional aviation program supports drug-crop eradication, surveillance and counterdrug enforcement operations.

Projects funded by INL are directed at improving foreign law enforcement and intelligence gathering capabilities and enhancing the effectiveness of criminal justice sectors to allow foreign governments to increase drug shipment interdictions, effectively investigate, prosecute and convict major narcotics criminals, and break up major drug trafficking organizations. INL also provides technical assistance to U.S. federal law enforcement authorities working overseas in order to enhance their programs. INL is responsible for foreign policy formulation and coordination and for advancing diplomatic initiatives in counternarcotics in the international arena. Specific INCLE programs are described below:

Colombia

FY 2010 Request: \$237.8 million

(Reflects \$4.7 million decrease from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 ACP Colombia \$242.5 million enacted level is intended to consolidate progress achieved under Plan Colombia while supporting the transition of additional counternarcotics programs to the Government of Colombia. Assistance will continue to support aviation programs that support eradication, interdiction, humanitarian and high-value target operations, and provide the Colombian military and police the capability to operate in remote regions. Funding will also go towards enhancing the Colombian Government's ability to interdict drugs, particularly along the Pacific coast. Under the FY 2009 INCLE Colombia appropriations, \$0.5 million was earmarked for local drug demand reduction programs and some of the \$5.0 million allotted to Rural Police/Carabineros will be used to support manual eradication

The multi-year Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) is well underway. The program is

designed to ensure aircrew and aircraft safety while maximizing the cost effectiveness of an aging Air Wing fleet. By upgrading these aircraft the Department will avoid future costly maintenance and ensure safe aircraft.

FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$4.7 million): The Budget will continue to support GOC efforts and initiatives through the nationalization process.

Bolivia

FY 2010 Request: \$26.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 \$26.0 million enacted level will support Bolivian efforts to eliminate excess coca cultivation in and around the Chapare and Yungas regions, and eradicate illegal coca in national parks. Funds will also support efforts to interdict cocaine, cocaine derivatives, other drugs, and precursor chemicals. Support will enable the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to improve efficiencies in the prosecution of narcotics-related cases address official corruption, and increase transparency and accessibility in the criminal justice system. Funds will also support demand reduction efforts by the GOB. A portion of the funds will enhance the professionalism and capacity of the National Police through training programs and by replacing obsolete or aging law enforcement equipment used by counternarcotics units.

FY 2010 Total Changes (no change): The FY 2010 requested level will enhance support for law enforcement development and training, increase interdiction, eradication, and policy development activities, support initiatives that address money laundering and asset seizure/forfeiture, and support increased operational and logistics costs.

Peru

FY 2010 Request: \$40.0 million
(Reflects \$3.0 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$37.0 million will address increasing narcotics trafficking threats and will assist the Government of Peru (GOP) to establish security and state presence east of the Andes by providing secure basing and training for counternarcotics police. Funding will also advance GOP capacity to carry out counternarcotics eradication and interdiction operations on multiple fronts, particularly in entrenched coca growing areas and areas of coca expansion.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+ \$3.0 million)

The increase of \$3.0 million will continue to enhance U.S. counternarcotics programs in Peru, including support for law enforcement development and training, increased interdiction efforts, and eradication, support initiatives that address money laundering and asset seizure/forfeiture, and offset increases in operational and logistics costs.

Ecuador

FY 2010 Request: \$7.6 million
(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted level of \$7.5 million will support enhanced presence of Ecuadorian security forces at land and seas ports and on the northern and southern borders to deter narcotics trafficking through Ecuador from Colombia and Peru. Interdiction will be improved with support for stationing counternarcotics police along frequently used or emergent trafficking routes. Funding provides assistance for canine and law enforcement skills training, operational support for recently established money laundering and chemical control units, along with strengthening of administration of justice programs.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$0.1 million):

The increase of \$0.1 million will support increased interdiction capacity by allowing for modernization of non-intrusive contraband

detection equipment, and offset increases in operational and logistics costs in Ecuador.

Mexico

FY 2010 Request: \$432.3 million

(Reflects \$109.2 million increase from FY 2009 (including requested FY 2009 supplemental))

The FY 2009 resources of \$323.1 million (\$224.1 million base, \$33.0 bridge funding, and \$66.0M spring supplemental request) will support continued counternarcotics, law enforcement and demand reduction programs to advance the shorter-term goal of dismantling drug trafficking and other criminal organizations, and the longer-term goal of strengthening Mexico's law enforcement institutions and expanding their capacity to attack and deter crime affecting the United States. Funds will enhance Mexico's forensics, surveillance, and data collection and analysis capabilities; help develop a secure communications network for national security agencies; provide aviation assets and non-intrusive inspection equipment for land and maritime interdiction; and support the creation of a national network for demand reduction programs.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$109.2 million):

The FY 2010 request will support a continuation of programs under the FY 2009 budget, including the procurement of helicopters, aircraft, non-intrusive inspection equipment, surveillance systems, and support for the Mexican Immigration Service.

Guatemala

FY 2010 Request: \$2.8 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2009)

In 2009, the USG will support the Guatemalan Narcotics Police (SAIA) and ports police (DIPA) with training; technical assistance; and equipment. FY 2009 funding will also continue vetting of both units. Support will also assist the government of Guatemala to expand bilateral and multilateral operations on the long border with Mexico and reconnaissance and manual eradication of opium poppy. A small demand

reduction program with the GOG agency SECATID is also included.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$0.1 million):

The increased budget will support additional ports police work on the pacific coast, including technical assistance from CBP, and increased eradication support to counteract the growing problem of opium poppy cultivation.

Haiti

FY 2010 Request: \$2.9 million

(Reflects \$0.4 million increase from FY 2009)

FY 2009 bilateral assistance to Haiti is \$2.5 million, the majority of which is dedicated to building up GOH drug law enforcement infrastructure and expertise, specifically the Haitian National Police (HNP) anti-drugs unit (BLTS, French acronym). The Haitian Coast Guard also receives funding to strengthen its maritime interdiction capabilities and enhance information sharing and collaboration with the HNP. The Haitian Financial Investigative Unit is receiving funding to assist in the restructuring of that entity to foster successful investigation and resolution of money laundering and corrupt activities. The GOH will also receive Merida funding to support the following counternarcotics projects: completion of a secure Ministry of Justice-controlled data sharing and voice communication network; logistical and infrastructure support to interdiction units; Haitian-Dominican joint training and cooperation; and additional training for police, prosecutors and judges.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$0.4 million)

The increase of FY 2010 bilateral assistance will continue to support the infrastructural development of HNP and other investigative units engaged in counternarcotics efforts, training of those involved in these efforts and in promotion of Haitian-Dominican cooperation along their shared border. This latter endeavor is key to addressing the

challenges wrought increasing air and maritime drops of illegal drugs transiting from Northern South America.

Dominican Republic

FY 2010 Request: \$1.6 million

(Reflects \$2.1 million decrease from FY 2009)

In 2009, the USG CN funding will be used to improve data collection and analysis by the Dominican National Police and Port Police, provide surveillance equipment for port security, and further strengthen the Government of the Dominican Republic's (GODR) law enforcement investigation and interdiction capabilities. To sustain these efforts, an additional \$2.5 million in Merida funds will be directed to GODR efforts to improve intelligence data collection and analysis, enhance port surveillance and security, and provide training to financial investigators and prosecutors in the Attorney General's money laundering unit.

FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$2.1 million): FY 2010 assistance will continue to support the aforementioned programs with the long-term objective of helping the GODR establish a modern, efficient and well trained Dominican police organization that has the capacity to combat the illegal trafficking at all land borders, airports and maritime ports. Emphasis will be placed on the interdiction of drugs dropped and delivered at remote areas of the island and in shallow reef areas by foreign-based air and sea craft.

Cape Verde

FY 2010 Request: \$2.0 million

(Reflects \$1.5 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted resources of \$0.5 million will assist the Government of Cape Verde enhance its investigation capacity into drug trafficking organizations.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$1.5 million): The Budget will support the development of investigation and intelligence capacity and

strengthen the Cape Verde's ability to collect and analyze counter-drug intelligence and conduct complex investigations that support prosecutions.

Guinea-Bissau

FY 2010 Request: \$3.0 million

(Reflects \$2.9 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$0.1 million for drug control programs will provide specialized training of Guinea-Bissau prosecutors in conducting complex investigations targeted on the leadership of narcotics trafficking organizations.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$2.9 million):

The increase of \$2.9 million will support the development of Guinea-Bissau's counternarcotics law enforcement agencies' abilities to collect and analyze counter-drug intelligence and conduct complex investigations that support prosecutions. Furthermore, funds will build the capacity of Guinea-Bissau's judicial sector to prosecute and adjudicate complex narcotics cases.

Laos

FY 2010 Request: \$1.5 million

(Reflects \$0.5 increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$1.0 million for drug control programs will provide alternative livelihood assistance to the three priority provinces with the highest areas of opium poppy planting in Phong Saly, Houaphan, and Luang Namtha, which have long borders with Burma, China, and Vietnam. These efforts complement INL's other programs in opium addict treatment and law enforcement efforts to reduce international drug smuggling and local crime related to drug dealing in the same geographic areas where poppy cultivation and addiction have increased since 2008. In addition, FY 2009 funds will support drug awareness campaigns geared towards youth through an expansion of school-based drug education programs. In three provinces to date, the low cost

drug awareness campaigns have shown excellent results in preventing new amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) methamphetamine addictions using peer pressure. Moreover, there will be continued training for Lao drug treatment center staff, working in collaboration with the Colombo Plan, to increase occupational therapy programs, expand urban drop-in centers for youth at risk of addiction to methamphetamines, and provide better rehabilitation treatment for relapsed opium addicts using a “half way house” series of district based field dormitories and livelihood recovery programs. Finally, funds will continue to provide technical assistance on organizational support, equipment, and training to provincial counter narcotics units and Customs Department offices throughout Laos with the aim of increasing interdictions.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$0.5 million):

The majority of the budget increase will support additional alternative livelihood assistance for 100-200 villages in regions of northern Laos which formerly grew opium and have not yet received adequate assistance. The FY 2010 funding is designed to provide sufficient assistance to former opium growing farmers so they do not resume poppy cultivation. Additionally, a small amount of funding will continue to sustain addict treatment and rehabilitation programs and targeted drug awareness projects to reduce the demand for narcotics and ATS.

Iraq

FY 2010 Request: \$1.0 million

(Reflects \$1.0 million increase from FY 2009)

There are no FY 2009 enacted year resources for drug control programs in Iraq.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$1.0 million)

The increase of \$1.0 million will enable the USG to initiate a program to assist the Government of Iraq (GOI) in dealing with the increasing exploitation by drug traffickers of Iraq’s porous borders and weakened

security infrastructure to smuggle drugs, including synthetic drugs and Afghan opiates, into and through the country to markets in the Gulf and Europe. According to an INL-commissioned March 2009 study of the illegal drug trade in Iraq by DOJ’s National Drug Intelligence Center, insurgents and militia groups and terrorist organizations have become involved in the drug trade and some reportedly use drugs to enhance their effectiveness in combat operations. A specific program of assistance is still being developed on the basis of NDIC’s just-released report.

Lebanon and Morocco

FY 2010 Request: \$2.8 million

(Reflects \$2.8 million increase from FY 2009)

There are no FY 2009 enacted year resources for drug control programs in Lebanon or Morocco.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$2.8 million):

In Lebanon, the increase of \$2.0 million will support programs to counter a growing cannabis and opium problem in the Beqaa region -- the production, sale and transfer of which is controlled by and a source of funding for Hizballah. This program will provide training and equipment to stem the production and flow of narcotics within Lebanon and across its porous borders with Syria and Israel. In Morocco, the increase of \$0.8 million will support training directed at Moroccan customs and border law enforcement agencies and necessary equipment such as inspection tool kits, computers, surveillance equipment, and cargo inspection systems.

Afghanistan

FY 2010 Request: \$288.2 million

(Reflects \$22.8 million decrease from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$311.0 million (\$216.0 million base + \$46.0 million bridge supplemental + \$49.0 million Spring supplemental request) will be used to continue to improve and expand our counternarcotics effort in

Afghanistan. With continued emphasis on building the Afghan government's capacity to manage drug control programs, INL will support programs for crop control through public information campaigns, province-based dissuasion against planting, and poppy elimination through pre-planting initiatives and provincial-led eradication of planted poppy, as well as drug control institution building that includes support for interdiction, public outreach and demand reduction, including drug prevention and treatment programs. FY 2009 will increase emphasis on the Good Performers Initiative, which provides high-impact development assistance to provinces that become and stay poppy-free, and the Counternarcotics Advisory Teams (CNAT) program which support the provincial governors' poppy reduction campaigns by providing the governor with public information, monitoring and verification, gender affairs, and alternative livelihood support, and operate in seven provinces including the four highest poppy-producers, responsible for over 90 percent of all Afghan poppy (Helmand, Farah, Uruzgan and Kandahar). These cultivation reduction programs are supported by the provincial Governor-Led Eradication (GLE) and centrally directed Afghan Poppy Eradication Force (PEF) which conducts forced eradication where the governors are unwilling or unable. INL will continue Public Information and Demand Reduction programs, which focus on communicating anti-narcotic messages and conducting information campaigns through public officials and local and religious leaders, and on drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, respectively. INL's support to Interdiction will continue to support the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan's (CNPA) National Interdiction Unit (SIU), Sensitive Investigation Unit (SIU) and the Technical Intercept Unit (TIU) which seek to obtain the necessary evidence for successful prosecutions of those involved in the drug trade, and to disrupt trafficking organizations and processing operations.

FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$22.8 million): Funding in FY 2010 will emphasize the Good Performers Initiative and Counternarcotics Advisory Teams (CNAT) programs continuing these initiatives for the reduction of poppy cultivation, and also increase the focus on province-based dissuasion against planting, poppy elimination through pre-planting initiatives, increased public information campaigns including through media, and the multiplying messengers campaign. INL will provide support for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) for the expansion of CN law enforcement into the provinces, as well as for the operation and maintenance of existing and new facilities to support the Afghan Ministry of Interior's interdiction forces. Funding will also strengthen Demand Reduction efforts through a nation-wide treatment delivery system in which the number of residential, outpatient, and mobile treatment centers will be increased to provide counseling and rehabilitation services to Afghans with drug addictions.

Pakistan

FY 2010 Request: \$9.0 million

(Reflects \$1.3 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$7.7 million will continue to support INL's Counternarcotics program in Pakistan. The Counternarcotics program is designed to inhibit poppy cultivation, prevent a spillover effect from the poppy growing and opium processing areas in neighboring Afghanistan, reverse its expansion into non-traditional areas, return Pakistan to its zero-poppy status, prevent criminal syndicates from taking hold of local economies, and controlling drug abuse often seen in drug transit countries. INL will continue training and equipping law enforcement agencies focused on counternarcotics and border area drug demand reduction programs – specifically focusing on both treatment and rehabilitation of existing addicts and drug awareness prevention. These funds will

continue provision of training, operational support and small-scale commodities to a range of law enforcement agencies that share counternarcotics responsibilities, and to support aggressive opium poppy monitoring and eradication efforts as security allows.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$1.3 million)

The Budget will support new interdiction efforts, additional crop control efforts, and support to law enforcement agencies. FY 2010 funds will be used to support projects including small water schemes to improve the economic potential of newly accessible areas and encourage the cultivation of high-value, legitimate crops and intensive farming, as well as progress of roads projects. In addition, funds will be used to introduce alternative crops to Pakistani farmers as well as to conduct aerial poppy monitoring surveys with GOP counterparts. Poppy eradication assistance will also be provided, as the security situation allows. INL will continue support to interdiction and law enforcement programs by improving ground and air mobility, communications capabilities, as well as provide operational assistance (including fuel, repair and maintenance costs) in order to interdict traffickers of weapons, narcotics, and humans. Support for faith-based outreach centers and drug rehabilitation NGOs, and for programs that increase literacy to enhance participation in drug demand reduction programs, and narcotics awareness public education efforts will also be continued.

Interregional Aviation Support

FY 2010 Request: \$60.1 million
(Reflects \$7.7 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted resources of \$52.4 million will provide core-level services necessary to operate, sustain, and maintain a fleet of over 140 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft of eight types. This support includes central system management, contract administration, and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations, training, flight

standardization, safety, maintenance, and logistics. Additionally, this funding provides for a centralized system for acquiring, storing and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of the overseas locations. The aircraft support counternarcotics aviation programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, Afghanistan, and border security operations in Pakistan; plus, as required, counterterrorism/drug control programs in other temporary deployment locations. The Andean Counterdrug Program, Afghanistan, and Pakistan country program funds augment the INL Office of Aviation (Air Wing) budget to provide expanded levels of support for country-specific projects.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$7.7 million)

The increase of \$7.7 million will allow for continuation of existing services at the current level. The additional funding is necessary because of an upward trend in unscheduled maintenance (attributable to usage as well as some aging aircraft not yet addressed in the Critical Flight Safety Program), normal inflation associated with service and materials purchases (especially certain critical aviation parts and components), general salaries and benefits, established, negotiated fixed price contract costs, and staffing requirements for providing direct oversight of the Air Wing program's core level services (140+ aircraft) and general oversight of other INL aviation programs (75+ aircraft).

Critical Flight Safety Program

FY 2010 Request: \$20.8 million
(Reflects \$6.4 million increase from FY 2009)

In FY 2009, all Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) elements (\$43 million) were contained in the Colombia country program budget under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP). Beginning in FY 2010, in addition to Colombia, CFSP will address requirements pertaining to Bolivia, Peru, Afghanistan, and Pakistan in a centrally-managed INCLE account (Colombia CFSP program elements (\$28.7 million) will remain a part of the

Colombia request). CFSP is an ongoing program to modernize the INL air fleet that put in place a fleet management process for INL air assets (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot level maintenance) like that which is used by DoD and commercial airlines. It allows INL to ensure the safety and extend the life of its aviation assets in order to continue to provide requisite aviation support for counternarcotics programs. The FY 2010 INCLE CFSP program will address depot level engine requirements, attrition replacements, wiring/avionics upgrades, and programmed depot level maintenance for Huey-II helicopters, as well as Aircraft/Aircrew Safety items.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$6.4 million):

The realigned Budget reflects the cost of the Bolivia/Peru/Afghanistan/ Pakistan specific workload that is programmed for FY 2010 within the multi-year program.

Drug Awareness and Demand Reduction

FY 2010 Request: \$12.5 million

(Reflects \$2.5 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$10.0 million support the U.S. foreign policy priority of reducing drug use, crime and related violence that threatens our national security and hinders the economic development, political stability, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries. INL demand reduction programs are designed to assist the international community in reducing drug consumption in an effort to deprive illegal drug traffickers of their largest source of revenue – the addicted, frequent, high-volume drug user, thereby reducing the income that criminal, insurgent and terrorist organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and reducing threats to the health and welfare of fragile states. These funds are targeted to respond to the most pressing drug-related threats worldwide (e.g., HIV/AIDS due to injecting drug use, drug-related crime and violence of youth gangs, special needs of pregnant and addicted women, ravages of methamphetamine, cocaine and heroin abuse).

Funding supports drug-free community coalitions, sub-regional training, regional/global knowledge exchange forums, and research/demonstration program development, in addition to initiatives in volatile regions that aim to provide alternatives to radical schools that recruit young terrorists and reduce drug consumption that fuels terrorist and insurgent financing.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$2.5 million):

The Budget will support additional assistance to improve services for drug addicted women and children worldwide (a severely underserved population) and to enhance demand reduction services on the African continent.

International Organizations

FY 2010 Request: \$3.9 million

(Reflects no change from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$3.9 million will support the UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States/Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). Funding for UNODC will build multilateral support to strengthen efforts against international consumption, production, and trafficking of illegal drugs. Specifically, funding will provide for highly regarded programs that focus on implementation of the three drug-control conventions, including the precursor chemical control efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). Through inter-governmental operations and its Pre-Export Notification System, the INCB assists governments – in real time – in preventing diversion of chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs, notably methamphetamine. In addition, as a result of the 2009 UNODC Ministerial conference for the Caribbean, UNODC is also developing the Santo Domingo Partnership Monitoring Mechanism (PMM) to promote regional cooperation to combat the transit of drugs through Caribbean states. Similar to the Paris Pact Initiative developed to stem the flow of Afghan heroin, the Santo Domingo PMM

will bring government representatives together at the expert and policy level to develop opportunities for joint operations and to develop concrete measures aimed at enhancing regional cooperation to stem the flow of South American cocaine. Funding will be provided to support the development of the Santo Domingo PMM.

OAS/CICAD will continue to provide recommendations, technical support, and training to OAS Member States to help develop and strengthen national anti-drug programs identified by the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), a peer review system created as part of the Summit of the Americas process. Specifically, funding will include continued support for the anti-money laundering mock trial and investigation seminars to equip Member States with appropriate modern legal tools to confront drug-related crime and to share common legal standards to encourage greater collaboration. Funding to CICAD will also support the continued delivery of specialized training seminars in such areas as precursor chemical control and officer safety, Internet investigations, and basic investigation and interdiction techniques throughout Latin America and the Caribbean region. In addition, the United States will assume the Chairmanship of the OAS/CICAD Commission beginning in the fall of 2009. Funding will therefore also support costs associated with hosting the biannual OAS/CICAD meeting in the United States.

FY 2010 Total Changes (no change): In FY 2010, UNODC will be undertaking a unique regionally-based approach to its programs. Through the development of strategic regional frameworks, UNODC will enhance the effectiveness and cohesiveness of its on-the-ground technical assistance activities to combat drug trafficking. Funding support will be provided to maintain UNODC's field office presence and to strengthen UNODC capacity building and technical assistance efforts, particularly to implement the three

drug control conventions on a global basis.

Program Development and Support

FY 2010 Request: \$17.3 million

(Reflects \$1.6 million increase from FY 2009)

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$15.7 million will be used for domestic salaries, administrative costs, and other Washington-based support services costs.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$1.6 million)

The increase of \$1.6 million will cover adjustments for inflation and other modest administrative support cost increases.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2008 performance of the State INL programs is based on agency GPRA documents and OMB assessments. The tables include performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

INL's four counternarcotics programs – ACI; INCLE Programs in the Western Hemisphere; INCLE Programs in Africa and Asia; and INCLE Programs in South Asia – have each been rated “Adequate” in OMB assessments. In 2007, INL's counternarcotics support to Afghanistan was assessed under the “Assistance to Rebuilding Countries” program which received a rating of “Moderately Effective”.

Andean Counterdrug Initiative		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
» Number of hectares of coca cultivated in Bolivia, Columbia, and Peru for calendar year 2008	246,000	252,581

The targets for these measures are preliminary – the methodology for developing them is being refined for use in identifying future year targets.

INCLE programs in Africa and Asia		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
» Number of hectares of illicit opium poppy cultivated in Laos for calendar year 2008	<1000	TBR

INCLE programs in the Western Hemisphere		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
» Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG Assisted Areas	72,350 kilos	66,300 kilos

Assistance to Rebuilding Countries		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY2008 Target	FY2008 Achieved
» Reduce cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan with the long-term goal of achieving a poppy-free North between 2005 and 2010 (21 out of 34 provinces).	7 poppy-free provinces (PFP) and 7 provinces reducing cultivation (PRC)	18 PFP and 12 PRC

Discussion

The long-term goal of the Andean Counterdrug Program is to reduce the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize their assets. The program accomplishes this through a strategy of forced aerial eradication, forced and voluntary manual eradication, increasing capabilities for drug interdiction, reducing demand and strengthening rule of law and alternative livelihood efforts. Eradication is a critical component of the U.S. government's counternarcotics strategy in the Andean region but is not the only metric used in determining success.

The 2008 target was for eradication in 246,000 hectares in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. In 2008, the Department exceeded its targets in the Andean Region by eradicating in 252,581 hectares through aerial and manual eradication techniques.

Colombia is assuming greater responsibility for U.S.-funded programs, enabling the USG to target critical areas such as supporting Colombian-led interdiction and eradication operations to ensure lasting success. In 2008, Colombia eradicated 230,000 hectares of illicit crops – over 133,000 hectares through aerial eradication by the Colombian National Police (CNP) Anti-Narcotics Directorate (DIRAN), and over 96,000 hectares by manual eradication efforts. The Colombian Government's capability to conduct interdiction and eradication has also increased – in 2008, the

GOC interdicted more than 220 metric tons of cocaine and coca base, exceeding the 2007 total of 191 metric tons.

Peru exceeded its coca eradication goal of 10,000 hectares for the second year in a row, and pressed forward on interdiction, including targeting precursor chemicals. Peruvian forces seized nearly 28 metric tons of cocaine in 2008 and destroyed record numbers of cocaine labs. Also in 2008, Bolivia eradicated over 5,000 hectares of coca nationwide, about 95 percent of which took place in the Cochabamba tropics (Chapare) and Yapacani region.

The long-term goal of the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) program in Southeast Asia is to remove all countries receiving U.S. assistance from the List of Major Drug Producing and Drug Transit Nations. Thailand was removed in 2004, with the goal of removing Laos prior to 2010. When opium poppy cultivation in Laos is estimated by the U.S. government as less than 1,000 hectares, the country will be removed from the President's list of major illicit drug producing countries. Laos made progress in reducing the number of hectares of opium poppy cultivation in 2007 (USG estimate: 1100 hectares, down from 1700 in 2006) but flat lined in 2008. The situation remains precarious and the Department continues to focus on alternative development programs, law enforcement development, and demand reduction programs to support Lao efforts to reduce opium cultivation.

The purpose of the INCLE counternarcotics program in Afghanistan is to reduce opium poppy cultivation in order to create stability in Afghanistan and prevent it from becoming a narco-state controlled by insurgents. The goal of the program is to have 21 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces designated as poppy-free provinces (PFP) or provinces reducing cultivation (PRC) by 2010. The target for CY 2008 was to have 7

poppy free provinces and 7 provinces reducing cultivation. In CY 2008, Afghanistan exceeded its targets, achieving 18 poppy free provinces and a total of 12 provinces reducing cultivation (i.e. reducing cultivation but not achieving a level of zero poppy cultivation).

The long-term goal of the INCLE Western Hemisphere program is to strengthen homeland security against criminal networks in the illegal drug trade and international criminal enterprises. INL programs seek to close the gap between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt. The 2008 target was for seizures of 72,350 kilos in the Western Hemisphere. In 2008, the Department fell slightly short of its targets with host government law enforcement agencies seizing 66,300 kilos of illicit narcotics. Reasons for slightly missing the target vary from country to country but as a region, performance was within the accepted 10% margin of error.

Throughout 2008, the Calderon Administration in Mexico continued the unprecedented efforts begun in December 2006 to stop the flow of drugs and curtail the power of drug cartels. These efforts led to numerous arrests of key narco-traffickers, the discovery of clandestine drug laboratories, and a dramatic decline in the importation of methamphetamine and precursors into the United States. In 2008 Mexican law enforcement seized over 19 metric tons (MT) of cocaine, 1,650 MT of marijuana, 168 kilograms (kg) of opium gum, 192 kg of heroin, and 341 kg of methamphetamine. U.S. law enforcement agencies attribute this reduction to better enforcement which has forced traffickers to seek alternate routes or alternative enterprises.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

United States Agency for International Development

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2008 Final	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
International	\$334.222	\$357.479	\$365.132
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$334.222	\$357.479	\$365.132
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Developmental Assistance Account	\$ 32.300	\$ 39.650	\$ 45.271
Economic Support Fund	236.922	224.829	319.861
Economic Support Fund Supplementals	65.000	93.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$334.222	\$357.479	\$365.132
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	27	27	27
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	\$12.7	\$15.2	\$16.1
Drug Resources Percentage	0.26%	0.26%	0.28%

Program Summary

Mission

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the U.S. government organization responsible for most economic and development foreign aid. It receives overall foreign policy guidance from the US Secretary of State. USAID advances US foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade, health, democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance. USAID's Alternative Development programs support U.S. counternarcotics objectives by helping countries develop economic alternatives to narcotics production. Specifically, to stop the illegal drug trade, USAID offers incentives to farmers to discontinue planting poppy and other

illicit crops, and USAID provides training; demonstration centers and farm related business training to help farmers in drug-producing countries increase their income from legitimate crops. USAID also supports programs that create off-farm employment, improve productive and social infrastructure in drug production areas, strengthen institutions, promote human rights, strengthen small and medium enterprises, improve access to credit, and expand state presence.

Budget

In FY 2010, the Department of State requests \$365.132 million in the Economic Support Fund and Development Assistance accounts for Alternative Development (AD) programs in the Andean region and in Afghanistan.

Economic Support Funds and Development Assistance Funds - Andean Region

FY 2010 Request: \$180.1 million

(Reflects \$12.2 million increase from FY 2009)

As the source of more than 90 percent of cocaine and about half of the heroin entering the U.S., Colombia and the Andean Region remain the focus of State's efforts to disrupt the market for illegal drugs. USAID administers the Economic Support Fund in Colombia and the Development Assistance (DA) Fund in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru as sources of funding for alternative development projects and aid in the Andean Region (Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador). These resources support projects to advance the development of legitimate crops, legal enterprises and licit employment opportunities in lieu of illicit activities. Alternative Development (AD) funds also strengthen state institutions, support construction of productive and social infrastructure, expand state presence and strengthen community resolve to resist drug trafficking activities.

FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$12.2 million):

The Budget aligns the AD programs with the CN Strategy in the region, particularly in Colombia.

Economic Support Funds - Afghanistan

FY 2010 Request: \$185.0 million

(Reflects \$4.6 million decrease from FY 2009)

Agriculture is a way of life for seventy percent of Afghanistan's people. However, instability, coupled with the region's four-year drought has devastated the country's farms. In fact, eighty percent of the rural population lives in poverty. With its economic support, USAID is renovating irrigation systems, providing farmers with fertilizer and seeds, and is building roads to market centers. Over the past few years, licit agricultural production has nearly doubled, increasing farmers'

incomes and encouraging them to produce legitimate crops. However, opium cultivation still accounts for nearly 7 percent of the country's gross national product. To stop the illegal drug farming and trade, USAID provides alternative economic opportunities to farmers to incentives them to discontinue planting narcotic crops. In particular USAID has managed an alternative livelihoods program in the four largest poppy producing provinces - Badakhshan, Nangarhar, Kandahar, and Helmand. This funding supports cash-for-work projects, expands availability of agricultural credit, and provides training and marketing assistance to help farmers increase their income from legitimate crops. USAID also provides training, demonstration centers and farm related business training to farmers to help them increase their income from legitimate crops.

FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$4.6 million): USAID plans to continue programming to a greater number of potential poppy producing provinces, continuing to support activities, such as: cash-for-work projects, availability of agricultural credit, and training and marketing assistance to help farmers increase their income from legitimate crops.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2008 performance of the USAID program is based on agency GPRA documents and the OMB review. The table includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The ACI and INCLE OMB assessments included a review of USAID contributions to these programs – no separate review was undertaken for the drug portions of USAID.

USAID		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
» Number of community, producer groups, or associations that signed agreements to become and/or remain "coca-free" (cumulative)	1,554	2,495
» Number of USAID-assisted families that have signed or are included under "coca-free" agreements (cumulative)	234,837	263,374
» Hectares of opium poppies eradicated manually or voluntarily by Alternative Development partners in USAID target areas	53,759	52,278
» Hectares of licit agricultural crops developed or expanded in areas receiving USAID assistance (cumulative)	535,945	656,446
» Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created by US alternative development or alternative livelihood activities (annual)	92,591	281,482
» Increase in sales of licit farm and non-farm products in USAID-target areas of Afghanistan over previous year	113,815,000	22,832,409
» Number of rural households benefiting directly from USAID interventions in Afghanistan	563,610	123,081

The targets for these measures are preliminary – the methodology for developing them is being refined for use in identifying future year targets.

Discussion

The Alternative Development (AD) program in *Colombia* has helped rural families produce nearly 280,000 hectares of agricultural crops and has improved sustainable management practices on almost 260,000 hectares of forest land since 2001. This means that nearly 540,000 hectares of land are being used today for licit activities and are no longer available for production of drug crops. The AD program in *Peru* has helped more than 685 private enterprises expand legal employment opportunities in areas that were formerly devoted to production of drug crops and has supported the construction of more than 70,000 small infrastructure projects since FY 2000. *Bolivia's* AD program has provided assistance to nearly 200 small, medium or large private sector firms since 2000 and during FY 2008 was successful in creating more than 5,000 legal jobs in coca growing areas. The AD program in *Ecuador* has supported more than 36,000 hectares of legal agricultural crops since 2000 and provided assistance to more than 78 small, medium or large enterprises that created more than 2,700 licit jobs in FY 2008.

USAID/*Afghanistan's* AD Programs provided assistance to 9 provinces in FY 2007. The AD Program-South provided assistance in Helmand, Kandahar, and Uruzgan provinces; the AD Program-North provided assistance in Badakhshan and Takhar provinces; and the AD Program-East provided assistance in Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, and Nuristan provinces. Most of the AD assistance was used to: (1) assist more than 375,000 Afghans (cash for work activities; business skills training; farmers trained in agricultural practices in targeted poppy provinces; and farmers receiving seed and fertilizer); (2) to rehabilitate, repair, and construct 203 kms. of rural roads, and (3) to support licit agricultural production on 124,898 hectares (which exceeded the target of 118,000 hectares).