



## Strategic Goal 5: International Crime and Drugs

Minimize the Impact of International Crime and Illegal Drugs on the United States and its Citizens

### I. Public Benefit

Americans face growing security threats, both at home and abroad, from international terrorist networks and their allies in the illegal drug trade and international criminal enterprises. Illegal drugs impose a staggering toll, killing more than 19,000 Americans annually and costing more than \$160 billion in terms of law enforcement, drug-related health care, and lost productivity. This is in addition to the wasted lives; the devastating impact on families, schools, and communities; and the generally corrosive effect on public institutions. In the President's words, "Illegal drug use threatens everything that is good about our country." International crime groups also pose critical threats to U.S. interests, undermine the rule of law and enable transnational threats to grow. International trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and contraband, money laundering, cyber crime, theft of intellectual property rights, vehicle theft, public corruption, environmental crimes, and trafficking in small arms cost U.S. taxpayers and businesses billions of dollars each year. International trafficking in persons violates fundamental human rights of victims. Experts estimate that non-drug crime accounts for half of the estimated \$750 billion of money laundered each year globally.

The events of 9/11 and their aftermath highlight the close connections and overlap among international terrorists, drug traffickers, and transnational criminals. All three groups seek out weak states with feeble judicial systems, whose governments they can corrupt or even dominate. Such groups jeopardize peace and freedom, undermine the rule of law, menace local and regional stability, and threaten the U.S. and its friends and allies.

To meet these challenges, the Department and USAID support a robust and comprehensive range of public-private, bilateral, regional, and global initiatives and assistance programs to build up the law enforcement capabilities of foreign governments to help stop these threats before they reach U.S. soil. This includes working with other U.S. Government agencies and foreign governments to break up drug trafficking and other international crime groups, disrupt their operations, arrest and imprison their leaders, and seize their assets. It also includes providing small farmers in drug producing areas in the Andean ridge, Afghanistan and Southeast Asia the means to abandon illicit crop production permanently by developing viable economic alternatives and improving social conditions of farm families. To expand the reach of government and rule of law, which is critical to political stability in source countries struggling against narco-terrorists, USAID strengthens local government and civil society. To these ends, the Department works with foreign governments to set international anti-crime standards, close off safe-havens to criminal groups, pool skills and resources, and improve cross-border cooperation. Finally, to help restore the rule of law in key countries and areas emerging from a state of violent conflict, the Department also provides American civilian police and police experts to UN, regional, or other peacekeeping operations to establish or rebuild justice sectors in those areas.

### II. Resource Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request	Change from FY 2005	
				Amount	%
Staff <sup>1</sup>	696	701	704	3	0.4%
Funds <sup>2</sup>	\$1,473,702	\$1,286,124	\$1,666,740	\$380,616	29.6%

<sup>1</sup> Department of State direct-funded positions.

<sup>2</sup> Funds include both Department of State Appropriations Act Resources and Foreign Operations Resources, where applicable.



### III. Strategic Goal Context

Shown below are the performance goals, initiatives/programs, and the resources, bureaus and partners that contribute to accomplishment of the “International Crime and Drugs” strategic goal. Acronyms are defined in the glossary at the back of this publication.

Strategic Goal	Performance Goal (Short Title)	Initiative/ Program	Major Resources	Lead Bureau(s) <sup>1</sup>	Partners
International Crime and Drugs	Disruption of Criminal Organizations	Andean Counterdrug Initiative	ACI, CIO, D&CP, DA	INL, WHA, <i>LAC</i>	DoD, DEA, DOJ, ONDCP, CNC
		Global Poppy Cultivation	ACI, CIO, D&CP, DA	INL, WHA, <i>LAC</i>	DoD, DEA, DOJ, ONDCP, CNC
		Improve Anti-Trafficking Prosecutorial and Protection Capacities	CIO, D&CP, DA, ESF, FSA, INCLE, MRA, SEED	<i>G/TIP, PPC/P</i>	DOJ, DOL, DHS, UN, IOM, ILO, Asia Foundation, OAS, OSCE, Stability Pact, SECI, ASEAN, ECOWAS, SADC
	Law Enforcement and Judicial Systems	International Law Enforcement	CIO, D&CP, FSA, INCLE, SEED	INL	FBI, DEA, DHS, Treasury, UN
		Combating Environmental Crime	ESF	OES	DOJ, EPA, USFWS, International Network on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE), Traffic Int'l, WildAid, other NGOs, CITES
		Justice Sector Reconstruction in Iraq	DA, IRRF, TI	NEA, INL	DoD, DOJ
		International Narcotics and Law Enforcement in the Western Hemisphere	D&CP, INCLE	INL, WHA	DEA, DOJ

<sup>1</sup> USAID components are shown in blue italicized fonts.



#### IV. Performance Summary

For each Initiative/Program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2006 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

Annual Performance Goal #1	
INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS, PERSONS, AND OTHER ILLICIT GOODS DISRUPTED AND CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS DISMANTLED	

I/P #1: Andean Counterdrug Initiative (PART Program)		
Reinforce the unified campaign against drug trafficking and the terrorists who benefit from it.		
 <b>Efficiency Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #1: Cost Per Hectare Sprayed</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	\$391.00
	FY 2005	\$399.00
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	N/A (data will be available in March 2005)
	2003	\$390.90
	2002	\$375.30
	2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Air Wing eradication is a significant effort in ACI. Flying hours cost to hectares sprayed validate the efficiency of aviation operations and host nation capacity.
	Data Source	INL/A flying hour costs; the CIA's Crime & Narcotics Center eradication measures.



 <b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #2: Foreign Cultivation of Coca in Hectares</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Total coca: 111,000 Colombia: 55,000 Peru: 28,000 Bolivia: 28,000 (includes 12,000 hectares of legal coca)
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Total Coca: 132,000 Colombia: 75,000 Peru: 32,500 Bolivia: 25,000 (includes 12,000 hectares of legal coca)
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	N/A (data will be available in March 2005)  128,500 hectares sprayed in Colombia. Eradication program in Peru and Bolivia on schedule to meet goals. New plantings in Yungas province in Bolivia could undercut overall goal in Bolivia.
	<b>2003</b>	Total: 171,200 Colombia: 113,850 Peru: 31,350 Bolivia: 28,000 (Includes 12,000 hectares of legal coca)
	<b>2002</b>	Coca: 205,450
	<b>2001</b>	Coca: 223,700
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The best indicator for measuring the efforts to reduce the flow of cocaine to the U.S. is the number of hectares of coca under cultivation and the estimated gross production.
	Data Source	The CIA's Crime and Narcotics Center provides the data.



<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
 <b>Indicator #3: Seizures of Cocaine, Measured in Metric Tons, from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	135 (28%)
	<b>FY 2005</b>	135 (25%)
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	N/A (data will be available in March 2005)
	2003	161 (24%)
	2002	152 (19%)
	2001	103 (11%)
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Statistics on seizures complement estimates on cultivation and production. They are an indication of law enforcement effectiveness but much less reliable as a snapshot of drug trafficking. Traffickers use skill and alternate routes for evasion, and supply and demand affect amounts trafficked.
	Data Source	Data source is the Department's International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. The figures are provided by the U.S. missions based on information provided by host governments.



I/P #2: Global Poppy Cultivation		
Strengthen the unified campaign against drug trafficking and the terrorists who benefit from it.		
 <b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #4: Cultivation of Illicit Opium Poppy in Hectares in Afghanistan</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	190,000 hectares under cultivation. USG-supported program eradicates 15,000 hectares.
	FY 2005	190,000 hectares under cultivation. USG-supported program eradicates 15,000 hectares.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	206,000 hectares under cultivation.
	2003	131,000 hectares under cultivation.
	2002	<u>Baseline</u> : 30,750 hectares under cultivation. Planting resumed in the fall of 2001 during Operation Enduring Freedom and the collapse of the Taliban regime. In 2002, Afghanistan resumed its position as the world's largest producer of opium and heroin.
	2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The level of cultivation is the single best indicator of poppy and therefore heroin production. It has the added advantage of pinpointing poppy-growing areas so they can be targeted for eradication and other counter narcotics programs.
	Data Source	CIA Crime and Narcotics Center provides the estimates.

 <b>Input Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #5: Number of Hectares Devoted to Licit Agricultural and/or Forestry Products Developed or Expanded in Areas Receiving USAID Assistance</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	60,000
	FY 2005	49,270
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	N/A (New FY 2005 indicator)
	2001-2003	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	This indicator will measure the impact of USAID programs to expand production of licit crops and forestry products, thereby expanding licit economic opportunities.
	Data Source	USAID annual reports from operating units.



I/P #3: Improve Anti-Trafficking Prosecutorial and Protection Capacities		
Train law enforcement officials and service providers to work collaboratively to take preventive measures against trafficking in persons, identify trafficking rings and victims, effectively use existing legislation to prosecute traffickers, weed out corruption, and ensure protections for victims.		
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #6: Number of Countries Strengthening and Enforcing Their New or Existing Anti-Trafficking Laws to Come Into Compliance with International Standards</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ten countries move up a tier or off the Tier 2 Watch List classification based on fulfillment of G/TIP-provided country strategies.</li> <li>Two additional countries receiving USG assistance successfully adopt comprehensive anti trafficking law(s).</li> </ol>
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of countries in Tiers 2 and 3 improve their anti-trafficking record and move up one tier, including three moving up to Tier 1 in the 2005 Trafficking in Persons Report. Tier rating targets for FY 2003:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tier 1 : 34</li> <li>- Tier 2 : 85</li> <li>- Tier 3 : 10</li> </ul> </li> <li>The number of prosecutions against traffickers increases worldwide as a result of better information collection, improved laws and U.S.G. assistance.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of countries in Tier 1 by five, bringing total to 31 countries. Tier rating targets for 2004 TIP Report:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tier 1 : 31</li> <li>- Tier 2 : 80</li> <li>- Tier 3 : 12</li> </ul> </li> <li>Enhanced research and data collection; include the addition of countries to TIP report.</li> <li>Enhanced public awareness in U.S. and abroad.</li> <li>Thirty additional countries, including the U.S., ratified UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.</li> </ol>
	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forty-two percent of Tier 2 and Tier 3 countries use Department assistance to develop or further anti-trafficking initiatives.</li> <li>Third TIP Report was issued and includes 26 additional countries for a total of 116.</li> <li>Promoted "best practices" through five new bilateral and regional initiatives among source, transit, and destination countries.</li> <li>Forty-two countries ratified UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which entered into force.</li> </ol>
	2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The President's Interagency Taskforce and Senior Policy Advisory Group coordinated anti-trafficking policy.</li> <li>Second <u>Trafficking in Persons Report</u> was issued.</li> <li>Ratification package for UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol was sent to the Senate.</li> </ol>
	2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons was established.</li> <li>First <u>Trafficking in Persons Report</u> was issued.</li> </ol>
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Strengthened laws containing strong penalties against traffickers and protections for victims indicate concrete efforts to combat traffickers and assist victims.
	Data Source	Annual Traffic in Persons Report.



 <b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #7: Number of People Reached Through USAID-Supported Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	1. 64,010,028 persons reached by public awareness. 2. 27,193 officials educated or trained. 3. 50,265 survivors of TIP receive counseling and other support services.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	1. 63,480,715 persons reached by public awareness. 2. 19,754 officials educated or trained. 3. 43,684 survivors of TIP receive counseling and other support services.
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	1. 52,353,308 persons reached by public awareness. 2. 16,291 officials educated or trained. 3. 45,844 survivors of TIP receive counseling and other support services.
	<b>2003</b>	<u>Baselines:</u> 1. 5,060,500 persons reached by public awareness. 2. 3,737 officials educated or trained. 3. 362 survivors of TIP receive counseling and other support services.
	<b>2002-2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	<b>Indicator Validation</b>	By increasing awareness of the dangers of trafficking, training officials on the legal and human rights issues of trafficking, and by providing support services to the survivors of trafficking, USAID's efforts will result in the mitigation of the numbers of people trafficked and in the consequences of trafficking.
	<b>Data Source</b>	USAID annual reports from operating units.



**Annual Performance Goal #2**  
STATES COOPERATE INTERNATIONALLY TO SET AND IMPLEMENT ANTI-DRUG AND ANTI-CRIME STANDARDS, SHARE FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL BURDENS, AND CLOSE OFF SAFEHAVENS THROUGH JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND RELATED INSTITUTION BUILDING

**I/P #4: International Law Enforcement**  
Confront critical transnational criminal threats through broadly-focused and specialized training courses at its global network of International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs), and through specifically targeted efforts to fight corruption, money laundering/terrorist financing, threats to port and aviation security, cybercrime, and the billions in intellectual property rights (IPR) theft that fuels the work of international criminals and terrorists.

**Output Indicator**  
 **Indicator #1: Number of Officials Trained at International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs)**

<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	2,800
	<b>FY 2005</b>	2,400 (revised downward to reflect fact that new ILEA did not open in 2004 as anticipated)
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	2,400
	<b>2003</b>	2,200
	<b>2002</b>	2,100
	<b>2001</b>	1,412
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Training is a major component of U.S. anti-crime assistance and correlates positively with institution building efforts to improve and professionalize foreign law enforcement agencies and institutions. U.S.-trained officers tend to move up to positions of leadership more rapidly than their peers and are more likely to cooperate with U.S. government agencies at the operational level. They are also more open to and supportive of regional cooperation, particularly with counterparts from other countries who trained with them at the ILEAs.
	Data Source	The Department and other agencies involved in training track the numbers.



 <b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #2: Status of UN Convention Against Corruption</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Conference of Parties takes place.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Convention is ratified by at least thirty countries and enters into force. Preparations begin for developing a follow-up mechanism.
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Convention was signed completed and opened for signature. One hundred and eleven states have signed. Eight states have ratified.
	<b>2003</b>	Agreement completed. Signing ceremony took place in December 2003, with more than ninety-three states (including United States) signing. Ratified by one state.
	<b>2002</b>	Progress made at three negotiating sessions.
	<b>2001</b>	Study completed. Experts Group developed Terms of Reference for negotiations.
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	As with the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, the Convention Against Corruption represents the first stage of developing international cooperation to combat corruption by setting out international standards and norms. Once the treaty enters into force, it takes on the force of international law for the parties, who are under obligation to take the necessary domestic steps to implement its provisions.
	Data Source	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs tracks data information.

 <b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #3: Status of Regional Anticorruption Initiatives</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	Establish monitoring mechanism in two additional regional bodies.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	Establish monitoring mechanism in two of the regional bodies.
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	Preliminary work begun on Middle East/North Africa (MENA) initiative, including initial gatherings by interested states. APEC countries reached initial agreement on framework document. While this initiative originally anticipated that the Caucasus Framework would be in place by the end of 2004, there has been little progress in that area. Instead, the U.S. has concentrated on helping stand up the APEC Framework, which has progressed faster than originally anticipated. The end result has been the establishment of two new frameworks in 2004.
	<b>2003</b>	African Union (AU) Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption was adopted by the AU General Assembly at the AU Summit in Maputo on July 11, 2003. The Convention is now open to signature for 42 AU member states. AU is working with Transparency International to develop a monitoring and assistance mechanism related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development.
	<b>2002</b>	Number of mechanisms increased to five, by addition of Asian Development Bank and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Asia Initiative.
	<b>2001</b>	Number of mechanisms increased to four, by addition of Stability Pact agreement.
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Regional anticorruption frameworks are mechanisms for collectively addressing regional anticorruption issues. This indicator tracks the expansion of such mechanisms.
	Data Source	The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs tracks data and information.



 <b>Output Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #4: Status of Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) List of Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories (NCCT)</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	FATF removes all countries from list that were added prior to 2004.
	<b>FY 2005</b>	FATF removes all but three countries designated as NCCTs prior to 2003.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	FATF removed three countries from list; six countries remained on list.
	2003	FATF removed two countries from list; nine countries remained on list.
	2002	FATF removed eight countries from list; eleven countries remained on list.
	2001	FATF removed four countries from list and added eight new ones based on additional reviews. Nineteen jurisdictions on list at end of 2001.
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	The Department uses FATF standards to measure the effectiveness of the anti-money laundering regimes of problem countries and territories. The FATF process not only identifies problem countries and territories, it applies pressure on them to improve their anti-money laundering performance. "Graduation" from the NCCT list is an important milestone both for individual countries and for the global effort in combating money laundering.
	Data Source	FATF provides data.



I/P #5: Combating Environmental Crime		
Promote good domestic environmental governance and rule of law, and fight environmental crime that threatens sustainable development, by building capacity in key countries and regions for effective environmental laws, regulations, enforcement, compliance, and mechanisms to combat corruption.		
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #5: Capacity for Good Environmental Governance in Key Developing Countries</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2-3 countries undertake efforts to improve effectiveness of environmental laws, enforcement, transparency and anti-corruption mechanisms.</li> <li>2. Training focuses on local priorities, developing local trainers, and performance evaluation capacity.</li> <li>3. Capacity-building to combat illegal wildlife trafficking in Africa and Asia lead to increased interdiction efforts focused on regionally critical species.</li> <li>4. U.S. conducts fisheries law enforcement training and capacity-building work in West Africa.</li> <li>5. International Maritime Organization (IMO) negotiates a draft code for implementation of IMO instruments; IMO adopts Member State Audit Scheme for maritime security.</li> </ol>
	<b>FY 2005</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2-3 countries undertake efforts to improve effectiveness of environmental laws, enforcement, transparency and anti-corruption mechanisms.</li> <li>2. Training expanded to a broader range of themes and stakeholders, and includes anti-corruption.</li> <li>3. Efforts in Asia and Africa build capacity and promote collaboration for effective laws, regulations, and enforcement against illegal wildlife trafficking.</li> <li>4. Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) process leads to specific actions to address illegal logging and forest crime in Eurasia, Asia and Africa.</li> <li>5. U.S. conducts fisheries law enforcement training and capacity building work in the Caribbean.</li> <li>6. IMO completes vessel safety initiative, adopts and strengthens guidelines and protocols to suppress unlawful acts and enhance maritime security.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. U.S. government (USG) interagency teams launched capacity-building efforts to promote effective environmental laws &amp; enforcement in Southern Africa, South America &amp; Middle East.</li> <li>2. Free Trade Agreements and environmental cooperation arrangements with Central America and Middle Eastern countries committed these nations to effective enforcement of environmental laws, and to cooperation programs to improve domestic environmental governance.</li> <li>3. International Network on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) launched efforts to promote development of enforcement performance indicators in developing countries.</li> <li>4. IMO developed review process for maritime security regulations and initiates discussion on flag state implementation, including audit programs and the development of an implementation code for IMO instruments.</li> </ol>
	<b>2003</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USG, civil society, private sector, international organizations, and other countries showed substantial will to leverage scant resources to improve environmental governance.</li> <li>2. International Labor Organization and IMO adopted joint code for wider port area security.</li> </ol>
	<b>2002</b>	<p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. World Summit on Sustainable Development and EnviroLaw Conference in South Africa emphasize domestic good governance as a foundation of sustainable development.</li> <li>2. First environmental crime course held at Budapest International Law Enforcement Academy.</li> <li>3. U.S. holds successful Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Enforcement Workshop.</li> <li>4. AEPI projects launched to improve environmental enforcement and anti-corruption in Mexico, Thailand, Uzbekistan and China.</li> <li>5. U.S.-supported American Bar Association Rule of Law program engages government and civil society in improving environmental law in China.</li> <li>6. U.S. supports The Access Initiative (TAI) effort to promote transparency.</li> <li>7. Workshops spotlight illegal wildlife trafficking in South America and bushmeat trade in Africa.</li> <li>8. CITES implementation workshop held in Kazakhstan.</li> <li>9. IMO developed an on-line reporting system to track piracy, adopted a Code of Investigation for Piracy and Unlawful Acts at Sea, and drafted changes to the Safety of Life at Sea to improve maritime security.</li> </ol>
	<b>2001</b>	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Building domestic environmental governance capacity does not guarantee sustainable development or a reduction in illegal activities, but is a necessary step. Actions taken to build capacity for combating environmental crime will also benefit the fight against other illegal activities.
	Data Source	Data will be derived from the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs monitoring of capacity-building projects, external sources such as the results of INECE and TAI efforts to promote environmental governance indicators, and embassy reporting on host country progress.



I/P #6: Justice Sector Reconstruction in Iraq		
Re-establish, reform, and modernize the criminal justice sector.		
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
<b>Indicator #6: Viability of Iraqi Justice and Law Enforcement Sectors</b>		
<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Large-scale basic police training ramps down to accommodate normal personnel management.</li> <li>2. New phase of training focuses on organizational development leadership.</li> <li>3. Training increasingly emphasizes transparency, accountability, anti-corruption, and respect for human rights.</li> <li>4. Specialized training intensifies.</li> <li>5. Special anti-corruption units created within Justice Ministry and police internal accountability units (i.e., internal affairs) created within police.</li> <li>6. Revision of criminal code completed and enacted by new legislative body.</li> <li>7. Personal and operational equipment and infrastructure provided to supplement similar support provided by Coalition military forces.</li> </ol>
	FY 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Credible police presence and authority established in all urban areas.</li> <li>2. Courts and prisons are functioning at a level that can support police operations.</li> <li>3. Level of political violence declines.</li> <li>4. Level of day-to-day petty crime declines.</li> <li>5. Basic and specialized training for police, judicial, and prison sectors continues.</li> <li>6. Reconstruction/repair/replacement of police, justice, prison facilities underway, in coordination with other international donors.</li> <li>7. Work continues on revising criminal code.</li> </ol>
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Police training facilities established in Jordan and Baghdad, where an international staff of police experts provides eight weeks of basic training and some specialized training. Approximately 7,000 police completed basic training and deployed to the field in Baghdad and some other key urban areas. Approximately 400 international police liaison officers provide follow-on mentoring and guidance for the newly deployed units.
	2003-2001	N/A
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Given the uncertain political and security environment that will follow transition of authority to an Iraqi government, performance targets at this point focus strictly on getting the police force up and running and initial steps toward professionalizing the new force. Given the nature of the previous regime, where security concerns and maintaining power overrode all other considerations, there currently is no base line by which to measure improvement in the justice sector. Performance measures therefore focus on progress in getting police, courts, and prisons up and running and beginning to handle the normal functions expected from such institutions.
	Data Source	Department of Defense (Coalition Police Advisory Training Team), Embassy Baghdad, U.S. contractor.



## I/P #7: International Narcotics and Law Enforcement in the Western Hemisphere (PART Program)

Reduce or disrupt the flow of illicit drugs and other criminal actions transiting this zone that are directed at the U.S.



### Efficiency Indicator

#### Indicator #7: Seizures Per Program Cost; Cash Value of Illicit Drugs Seized Over International Network on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Funds Expended

<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	\$110
	FY 2005	\$100
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Data not available until 2nd Qtr, FY 2005
	2003	\$83.69
	2002	<u>Baseline</u> : \$86.47
	2001	\$119.06
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Measures INL's return on investment towards host nations law enforcement's interdiction units.
	Data Source	International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) seizure statistics for cocaine, heroin, and marijuana compared to International Network on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) funds obligated to support interdiction efforts.



### Outcome Indicator

#### Indicator # 8: Reduce the Flow of Illicit Drugs into the U.S. Arrival Zone by Improving International Law Enforcement Capabilities

<b>TARGETS</b>	FY 2006	40% cocaine reduction from baseline; 25% heroin reduction from baseline.
	FY 2005	38% cocaine reduction from baseline; 20% heroin reduction from baseline.
<b>RESULTS</b>	2004	Data not available until 2nd Qtr, FY 2005
	2003	227 mts of cocaine; 16.21 mts of heroin.
	2002	354 mts of cocaine; 12.68 mts of heroin.
	2001	<u>Baseline</u> : 344 mts of cocaine arriving; 19.08 mts of heroin.
<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Indicator Validation	Interdicting illicit narcotics and other goods prior to arrival to the United States is central to our counter narcotics strategy of reducing the available supply.
	Data Source	The CIA's Crime and Narcotics Center production estimates; Interagency assessment of cocaine movement; International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR)



## V. Illustrative Examples of FY 2004 Achievements

International Crime and Drugs	
<p><b>Andean Counterdrug Initiative</b></p>	<p>The Andean Counterdrug Initiative has begun paying high dividends in the fight against illegal cocaine and heroin from the Andean region of South America. In 2003, the Andean coca crop dropped to its lowest levels since the USG estimates began back in 1986. Total cultivation was down 16 percent in 2003. The U.S.-backed aerial eradication program in Colombia, the primary source of cocaine coming to the United States, was particularly effective, reducing coca cultivation by 21 percent in 2003 and by 33 percent over the past two years. Opium poppy cultivation in Colombia, which, along with Mexico, provides 90 percent of the illegal heroin consumed in the United States, also declined by 10 percent. For 2004, the aerial eradication operation is on a glide path for a third straight year of reduced coca and opium poppy cultivation. During this same period, the U.S. helped Colombia establish a security presence in 158 municipalities formerly left to narco-terrorists, leading to a dramatic fall in violent crime and displaced people.</p>
<p><b>Trafficking in Persons</b></p>	<p>There are an estimated 800,000 to 4 million persons trafficked annually across and within international borders. Approximately 20,000 victims of trafficking are brought into the United States each year. The Department and a consortium of U.S. NGOs hosted an innovative international conference in 2004 on best practices bringing together 400 NGO and government representatives who are on the frontlines of the war to combat slavery. Since the conference, two countries are now working collaboratively on trafficking cases. The Department significantly strengthened the annual Trafficking in Persons report by adding 30 new countries, incorporating new law enforcement data, and adding new features, such as victims stories and color photographs, sections on best practices, areas for improvement, and special cases, and a special matrix of relevant international conventions. Department funding facilitated the development of a regional action plan on combating trafficking in persons that was adopted by the member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). ECOWAS countries are in the process of developing national action plans, revising their legislation and identifying national points of contact.</p>
<p><b>Law Enforcement in Post-Conflict Societies</b></p>	<p>The Department is playing a key role in helping to stabilize post-conflict societies by establishing and developing police forces in situations where existing police forces have collapsed or been destroyed. In Afghanistan, where a central police force was nonexistent during more than 20 years of war and civil conflict, the Department helped stand up a new police force by establishing five regional police training centers; training, equipping, and fielding more than 20,000 lower-level police; and establishing the first-ever nationwide police communications system. In Iraq, the Department established police training facilities in Jordan and Baghdad, provided basic training for 7,000 new police recruits and "refresher" training, including human rights training, for several thousand police who had served under the Baathist regime, where they had received only rudimentary or no training. In both Haiti and Liberia, the U.S. is providing American police and police experts as part of the UN peacekeeping operations and is helping to train new national police forces to restore rule of law and build stability in those two countries.</p>



<p><b>Licit Income Alternatives</b></p>	<p>Despite bold efforts by Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru to combat narcotrafficking, the lack of state presence in some areas has allowed illegal narcotics production and armed terrorist organization to continue to flourish. Drug related spillover criminal activity brings threats of violence and instability to communities along Ecuador’s northern border with Colombia.</p> <p>USAID is working with the governments of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru to eradicate coca and opium poppy by providing licit income alternatives and strengthening communities. As a result USAID has been able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop sustainable farm-level production and market linkages to increase licit employment opportunities and incomes in coca growing regions;</li> <li>• Expand the presence of the state by improving participation in and access to local government institutions;</li> <li>• Improve general social conditions such as health and education; and finance productive infrastructure and investments, such as roads and bridges, identified by participating communities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic Alternatives in Bolivia</b></p>	<p>In the late 1980’s and early 1990’s, the Chapare region of Bolivia was home to about 35,000 hectares of coca, and legal crops covered a slightly larger area. With the efforts of USAID and the government of Bolivia over the last 10 years, the area committed to coca has dropped by over 85 percent to 4,500 hectares and the area committed to legal crops has expanded to more than 135,000 hectares. USAID programs have introduced new crops and agricultural research, stronger market linkages and producer groups, a vast network of all-weather cobblestone farm-to-market roads, electrification, investment promotion, and environmental mitigation. This support for market-led and private sector-driven agricultural growth has increased trade in Bolivian crops. The wholesale value of all legal farm production rose 33 percent between 2000 and 2003 to approximately \$37 million and the value of private sector investment in the Chapare (excluding petroleum and lumber) rose 163 percent between 1999 and 2003 to \$68.5 million.</p> <p>In addition to economic alternatives, significantly reducing coca cultivation requires a committed will to strengthen state presence and improve social conditions. USAID’s efforts to strengthen democratic local governance, conflict resolution, land titling, and social service delivery are critical to gain wider support for alternative development against Bolivia’s backdrop of economic recession, conflict, and frail political foundation.</p>



## VI. Resource Detail

**Table 1: State Appropriations by Bureau (\$ Thousands)**

Bureau	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
Western Hemisphere Affairs	\$49,977	\$51,327	\$53,788
European and Eurasian Affairs	11,747	11,818	11,818
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	9,121	9,358	9,731
Diplomatic Security	6,484	6,771	9,679
Other Bureaus	24,263	26,723	30,538
<b>Total State Appropriations</b>	<b>\$101,592</b>	<b>\$105,997</b>	<b>\$115,554</b>

**Table 2: Foreign Operations by Account (\$ Thousands)**

Title/Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
<b>Title I - Export and Investment Assistance</b>			
Export-Import Bank			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation			
Trade and Development Agency			
<b>Title II - Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>			
USAID	309	1,759	750
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative			
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	72,112	68,727	263,134
Independent Agencies			
Department of State	1,197,861	1,051,341	1,182,889
Department of Treasury			
Conflict Response Fund			
Millennium Challenge Account			
<b>Title III - Military Assistance</b>			
International Military Education and Training	3,360	3,130	2,735
Foreign Military Financing	98,468	55,170	101,678
Peacekeeping Operations			
<b>Title IV - Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>			
International Development Association			
International Financial Institutions			
International Organizations and Programs			
<b>Total Foreign Operations</b>	<b>1,372,110</b>	<b>1,180,127</b>	<b>1,551,186</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,473,702</b>	<b>\$1,286,124</b>	<b>\$1,666,740</b>