

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

Recent program successes include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Africa**  
(\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## East Asia and the Pacific

(\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Near East Asia

(\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## South Asia

(\$ in thousands)

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

### *Afghanistan (\$260 million)*

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

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

Funding will support:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation**

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

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

**Global**  
(\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*International Organizations (\$10.0 million) -*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uses of this funding will include:

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

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

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



## Andean Counterdrug Initiative

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
ACI	737,587	725,152	734,500

The FY 2006 request of \$734.5 million will continue to support programs aimed at eliminating the cultivation and refining of cocaine and opium to reduce the flow of drugs to the United States and building Andean law enforcement infrastructures to find, arrest and prosecute traffickers and seize their assets, thereby disrupting the narco-terrorist nexus and enhancing the rule of law.

*Bolivia (\$80.0 million)* - FY 2006 funds will be used to further reduce coca cultivation; control the diversion of (licit) Yungas coca to cocaine production; interdict Bolivian and transshipped Peruvian cocaine; expand demand reduction programs in schools; maintain appropriate ready-rates for land, riverine and air assets that support eradication and interdiction operations; provide training to police and prosecutors; improve efforts against money laundering; and extend alternative development to tens of thousands of families in the Chapare and Yungas. Specifically, FY 2006 funds will enable the GOB to (1) interdict at least 14 percent of Bolivia's potential cocaine production; (2) continue forced eradication in the Chapare and maintain voluntary eradication in the Yungas; (3) maintain control over the marketing mechanisms for legal coca; (4) form a national drug prevention network and extend the DARE program to middle-school students; (5) maintain 95% operational readiness for maintenance and support provided by the Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) for riverine operations and the Green Devil Task Force (GDTF) for ground operations; (6) maintain 80% availability rate for four UH-1Hs and four UH-119s; (7) maintain an operational readiness rate of 95% for three C-130B aircraft; (8) pass transnational crime legislation; (9) provide advanced training to police officers and prosecutors; (10) increase detection, arrests and prosecution of major criminal organizations; (11) improve performance of anti-money laundering investigative units; (12) effect changes in money-laundering legislation; (13) train a specialized group of money-laundering prosecutors; (14) pass complementary legal reforms and regulations enabling effective implementation of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP); (15) establish sustainable integrated justice centers in conflictive regions of the country; (16) extend alternative development to 30,000 farm families in the Chapare and 3,500 in the Yungas; and (17) increase the wholesale value of licit products leaving the Chapare to \$40 million.

*Brazil (\$6.0 million)* - FY 2006 funds will support Brazil's interagency Operation COBRA, (Colombia and Brazil) which is aimed at fortifying the northern border with Colombia through riverine controls linked to a tactical command center in Tabatinga. FY 2006 funds will be used to build up and strengthen law enforcement and drug interdiction border control projects PEBRA (Peru and Brazil) and VEBRA (Venezuela and Brazil). Funds will also enhance federal, state, civil and military law enforcement capabilities by providing operational support and equipment to conduct more effective investigations and interdiction operations against specific international narcotics cartel leaders and their associates. In addition, the project will continue to build on training already provided by DOS and other USG agencies to enhance port and airport security, and to counter narcotics trafficking activities such as arms trafficking and money laundering.

*Colombia (\$463.0 million)* - Recent success in disruption of the market via eradication and interdiction have taken us to a "tipping point" in program success. Aggressive spraying in 2004 offset replanting and new cultivation causing a significant reduction in coca and poppy cultivation. We have been able to exceed our PART annual performance measures of 130,000 hectares of coca sprayed and meet our baseline expectation for flight hour cost for aerial eradication. This success has caused an increase in the operational pace throughout our programs. FY 2005 funding is being used to maximize drug interdiction and eradication efforts by the Colombian National Police (CNP) and the Colombian Army (COLAR).

In FY 2006, the program will continue moving towards a “maintenance spraying” phase that will strive to keep illicit crop production from reemerging – a step that is likely to involve as many, if not more flight hours as drug plantations become smaller and more dispersed. CNP and COLAR units trained and equipped in previous years will receive follow on training to cement professionalization, decrease corruption, foment respect for human rights, and improve operational effectiveness. In FY 2006, we will also see an increase in missions, area of operations, and number of vetted units receiving U.S. support due to the increased operational pace. Funds will also support infrastructure improvements, CNP training, and establishment of secure and interoperable communications and intelligence systems needed to keep pace with recent success and increased operational pace against the narcoterrorists.

In addition to air assets committed to spray operations, funds will support 82 crucial COLAR helicopters (maintenance and repair, training and operations, and fuel) throughout Colombian territory. Additional military equipment, including maintenance and operations of facilities and general operational support, will be provided to the Counterdrug Brigade with the eventual goal of having the GOC perform and fund the majority of maintenance, once the operational pace has leveled off.

Continued funding for alternative development and institutional building will be directed towards long-term projects. These projects are aimed at creating sustainable changes in the culture and economy, and so by design remain essentially stable over many years to allow the new patterns of thought and behavior to become entrenched. FY 2006 funds will be used to:

- Expand market access and build a licit agricultural economy;
- Support vulnerable groups such as internally displaced persons;
- Deepen Colombia's commitment to democracy; and
- Promote the “rule of law.”

Programs associated with peace and human rights activities promote:

- Expanded government and human rights protection infrastructure;
- Further expansion of judicial capabilities and infrastructure will continue to facilitate justice administration and viable peace initiatives including support for programs to reintegrate former members of illegal armed groups in conjunction with USAID, PRM, DRL and WHA; and
- Transparency and accountability in all public offices.

*Ecuador (\$20.0 million)* - Programs in Ecuador are closely tailored to meet specific aims. These programs will aim to stop the spillover of narco-trafficking from Colombia along the country's key northern border and the transit of drugs destined for the United States through ongoing programs and new initiatives. The latter include:

- Construction of a port cargo inspection station and counternarcotics police base in Esmeraldas province;
- Construction of an integrated checkpoint in La Troncal, Loja province;
- Construction of supporting helipads;
- Construction of integrated base/checkpoints at San Jeronimo, Imbabura and Y de Jobo, El Oro;
- Renovation of the Pichincha counternarcotics police headquarters.

More generally, funding will continue essential support for counternarcotics police, port and canine operations, including:

- The acquisition of law enforcement and communications equipment;

- The purchase, maintenance, repair and operational costs of vehicles;
- Aviation support; and,
- The cost of providing a port advisor from the Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement Division (DHS/ICE).

Other projects will provide police and judicial training essential to improving the detection and seizure of drugs and drug-related contraband.

In addition, ACI funds will focus on improving criminal prosecutions, money laundering and chemical investigation and enforcement units.

The northern border region projects will focus on improving local infrastructure (e.g., power grids, roads and bridges) as well as social and health conditions, and assisting municipal governments in implementing participatory democracy.

*Panama (\$4.5 million)* - Panama is one of the world's principal money laundering centers and major transportation hubs in the Western Hemisphere. It is, therefore, important in countering international crime and terrorism. As Colombia's immediate neighbor to the north, Panama offers one of the first opportunities to interdict drug shipments moving north to the United States. Funds will provide institutional development and operational support to Panama's public forces and law enforcement agencies. FY 2006 funds will be used to promote professionalization within the agencies of the Ministry of Government and Justice (MOGJ) and Public Ministry (PM), training, anti-corruption activities, information management and exchange, case tracking, and a criminal database. Operationally, funds will provide training and equipment to support border control, air mobility and maritime interdiction, including support against narco-trafficking and narco-terrorist threats in the remote Darien border region and in coastal areas. Working closely with USAID and other bilateral and multilateral donors, DOS will support programs aimed at combating corruption, improving governance and respect for the rule of law, including adoption of modern police management systems.

*Peru (\$97.0 million)* - Success will be methodically reinforced in Peru. In order to make further inroads into coca cultivation, FY 2006 funds will support the forced and voluntary eradication of illicit coca and opium poppy cultivation. These funds will pay for training, advisors, vehicles, aircraft maintenance services, ground-based infrastructure, communications and support equipment for the GOP. Funds will also support:

- Enhanced law enforcement interdiction efforts against the operations of major Peruvian trafficking organizations;
- Continued support for an counternarcotics coordination to facilitate air, ground, and water-based law enforcement endgames;
- Targeted port control efforts; and,
- Maintenance of the DOS-owned air assets used by the Peruvian police, which provide aerial transportation support for all of the above goals.

Similarly, funding for alternative development supports the voluntary eradication of coca and related local-level infrastructure and economic development activities, broader commercial development activities in coca areas and their surrounding regions (including sustainable forest management), policy development and institutional strengthening activities to improve GOP capacity to implement its national counter-narcotics program, and a communications program supporting all of these components.

In accord with a comprehensive strategy, these development efforts are directly linked to progress in reducing drug-crop cultivation on a regional basis.

*Venezuela (\$3.0 million)* - New challenges face us in Venezuela and require a continued commitment. The amount of cocaine transiting Venezuela is estimated to be at least 150 metric tons per year. The geographic location and terrain of Venezuela present attractive opportunities to drug traffickers seeking to move their product from Colombia, which shares a 2,200 kilometer border. Funding for interdiction efforts will focus on improving security at key airports, seaports, and border points of entry. Funds will be used to train and equip small, dedicated units to intercept drugs (as well as conventional explosives, chemical weapons, and radioactive materials) and to conduct post-seizure investigations into the trafficking networks.

Expert American advisors will be funded to provide continuous on-location guidance, training, and oversight on operational procedures, professional conduct, and employment of equipment. The program will also provide ongoing procedural and integrity training to police investigators, public prosecutors, and judges.

*Air Bridge Denial Program (\$21.0 million)* - As a cornerstone of deterrence and narco-trafficking efforts, the Air Bridge Denial (ABD) program in Colombia supports ACI regional interdiction efforts directly. Core funding will continue contractor logistical support (CLS), and training for the Colombian Airbridge Denial Program. All ABD aircraft are now employed in Colombia only.

In Colombia, the CLS will support all five (5) Cessna Citation aircraft and two (2) C-26 tracker aircraft. CLS includes:

- All aircraft and sensor equipment spare parts.
- Maintenance, to include daily, periodic and phase maintenance and technical support for all aircraft and sensor systems.
- Training of pilots, sensor operators and Colombian mechanics for all aircraft and sensor systems.
- Improvements to Colombian ABD Program Command Control and Communications networks. Personnel who provide USG safety oversight of the Colombian ABD Program. These personnel oversee the Colombian Air Force in the Colombian Air Force Command and Control Center (CCOFA) and on the seven (7) tracker aircraft.
- Any infrastructure improvements that allow the Colombian Air Force to forward deploy to remote airfields closer to the Colombian borders.

*Critical Flight Safety Program (\$40.0 million)* - The Department of State Air Wing has an immediate need for a Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) to upgrade its severely aged aircraft fleet to commercial standards in order to sustain the counter-narcotics and counter-terrorism missions. The declining condition of the fleet presents the mission and our aircraft with a crippling reality of increased costs for amplified maintenance man-hours and material requirements, and degraded performance capability. In many cases aircraft have evidence of severe structural failures that have caused the Air Wing to ground aircraft. Many of the Air Wing's fleet are excess defense aircraft that are no longer supported or are being discontinued in the Department of Defense (DoD) inventory. Most of our airframes have not gone through any major Programmed Depot Maintenance. Many aircraft are over 35 years old and have greater than 10,100 airframe hours. DoD typically removes from service helicopters that were flown in excess of 4,000 hours.

Additionally, major components are obsolete and no longer being manufactured or have limited repair capability. In many cases these components such as engine assemblies are experiencing premature removals far more frequently and never reach time-life expectancy. Failure and removal rates of major components are compounded by the incidence of ground fire and operations in a high optempo environment. These factors make managing readiness and controlling cost an extremely difficult challenge.

Maintenance modification and replacement initiatives are crucial in eliminating existing and unforeseen aircraft deficiencies. These initiatives will increase the operational reliability and logistics supportability of the Air Wing's aged aircraft inventory. The initiatives include fixes such as selective rewiring, critical airframe upgrades, selective component replacement, and retrofitting obsolete components. This will successfully control many age related costs and sustain the capability. These initiatives require immediate attention.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation**

For preparation of the FY 2006 budget, the Administration evaluated the Department's Andean Counterdrug Initiative using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The program was rated as Adequate. The ACI program is a unified campaign against drug trafficking and the criminal organizations who benefit from it in key source and transit countries, including Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Brazil. ACI also directly addresses the source of nearly 100% of the cocaine entering the United States, as well as the social and economic situations that have pushed the poor to cultivate illicit crops and allowed narcoterrorists and drug traffickers to prosper for so long in the Andean region.

Key Indicators: (1) Reduce potential production of cocaine, measured in metric tons of pure cocaine, from Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. (Both Peru and Bolivia have licit markets for coca.) For 2001 there were 995 metric tons; (2) Increase in country capacity to conduct aerial eradication operations efficiently; and (3) Increase drug seizures, measured in metric tons of cocaine, from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as compared to potential production.

**Andean Counterdrug Initiative**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2006 Request</b>
<b>Andean Counterdrug Initiative</b>			
Bolivia Total	91,000	90,272	80,000
<i>Bolivia - Alternative Development/Institution     Building</i>	41,752	41,664	37,000
<i>Bolivia - Interdiction</i>	49,248	48,608	43,000
Brazil Total	10,200	8,928	6,000
Colombia Total	473,900	462,767	463,000
<i>Colombia - Alternative Development/Institution     Building</i>	149,279	124,694	124,757
<i>Colombia - Interdiction</i>	324,621	310,694	310,850
<i>Colombia - Rule of Law</i>	-	27,379	27,393
Ecuador Total	35,000	25,792	20,000
<i>Ecuador - Alternative Development/Institution     Building</i>	14,912	14,880	11,540
<i>Ecuador - Interdiction</i>	20,088	10,912	8,460
Guatemala Total	-	992	-
Nicaragua Total	-	992	-
Panama Total	6,487	5,952	4,500
Peru Total	116,000	115,370	97,000
<i>Peru - Alternative Development/Institution     Building</i>	49,705	53,866	43,000
<i>Peru - Interdiction</i>	66,295	61,504	54,000
Venezuela Total	5,000	2,976	3,000
Air Bridge Denial Program	-	11,111	21,000
Critical Flight Safety Program	-	-	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>737,587</b>	<b>725,152</b>	<b>734,500</b>

## Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	755,712	763,840	892,770
MRA-SUP	25,000	-	-

Humanitarian response is a key U.S. national interest in the joint Department of State/U.S. Agency for International Development Strategic Framework and is an integral element of other critical foreign policy objectives. It is also consistent with our traditions and values. In the past year, the U.S. Government has responded to humanitarian emergencies in Haiti, Chad/Darfur, and the West Bank and Gaza, while continuing to address humanitarian needs in such diverse places as the North Caucasus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Nepal. In FY 2004 USG funds supported the return of over 1.5 million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Iraq, and Liberia.

The Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) appropriations are two of the primary funding mechanisms for demonstrating our compassion internationally. Funds appropriated to the MRA and ERMA accounts are managed by the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). MRA funds are appropriated annually in response to projected twelve-month requirements. The FY 2006 request for MRA will fund protection and assistance activities overseas, admission of refugees to the United States, international migration activities including resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel, and the administrative expenses of PRM.

Key MRA funding priorities in FY 2006 include: responding to emergency requirements of new refugees, such as the Sudanese in Chad; continuing our support for the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs in Afghanistan, Angola, Liberia, Iraq, Sudan, and Burundi; increasing refugee admissions; continuing efforts to enhance the protection of refugees and conflict victims, including programs that guard against the exploitation of beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance; and pressing other donors to provide their fair share of assistance to international humanitarian organizations so that programs can meet internationally-accepted standards. MRA resources are directed toward four major categories:

### **Protection, Assistance, and Durable Solutions**

To support global protection and assistance requirements for populations of concern, PRM focuses MRA funds on the following three priority areas:

- Ensuring access to effective protection and first asylum for refugees and conflict victims, and, in certain cases, IDPs. Protection of women and children is a priority given their numbers and vulnerability.
- Providing humanitarian assistance across geographic regions according to internationally accepted standards.
- Preventing refoulement (involuntary return to a place where a person would face persecution), promoting access to asylum, and promoting durable solutions, including sustainable reintegration of refugees in countries of origin.

U.S. refugee policy is based on the premise that the care of refugees and other conflict victims and the pursuit of permanent solutions for refugee crises are shared international responsibilities. Although just one of many donors, the United States is in most cases the largest individual donor. The majority of refugee assistance funds (almost 87 percent in FY 2004) are provided multilaterally through international

organizations (IOs). Funding is also provided bilaterally to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that fill gaps in the international community's multilateral response. The primary recipients of U.S. funds and their major activities are discussed in the Overseas Assistance sections that follow.

### **Refugee Resettlement**

The refugee resettlement request reflects a significant increase in resources, consistent with the Administration's commitment to revitalize and grow this program. FY 2006 will see an even greater effort to develop resettlement caseloads, while maintaining the higher level of funding needed for operational security during processing. The current reality is that smaller groups in numerous, often remote and dangerous, locations are most in need of resettlement. This adds to the challenge and the cost.

To implement this program, PRM provides funding to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and U.S. NGOs and other contractors, both overseas and domestically. The FY 2006 request will support continuing efforts to identify resettlement caseloads, process them for admission to the United States and provide initial reception and placement services. MRA funds to UNHCR are targeted to increase its capacity worldwide to screen populations and refer caseloads for resettlement. IOM receives MRA funds for overseas processing functions in some locations and transportation-related services for all refugees admitted under the U.S. program. MRA funds also support numerous U.S.-based NGOs involved both in overseas processing functions and in domestic reception and placement services.

### **International Migration**

U.S. international migration policy aims to promote sound migration management, which balances governments' respect for the human rights of migrants with responsibility to maintain the security of borders. To support efforts to manage international migration flows humanely and effectively, PRM participates in a range of multilateral dialogues relating to migration and supports activities to promote international understanding of migration, with a special emphasis on protection of the basic human rights of migrants, including asylum seekers and victims of trafficking. PRM works closely with IOM, which works with governments, other international organizations, and voluntary agencies and provides operational services for humanitarian migration and technical assistance to governments and others interested in the development of migration policy, legislation, and administration. PRM supports IOM anti-trafficking programs focusing on identification of victims, return transportation and reintegration assistance. PRM also provides support for humanitarian migration and integration of humanitarian migrants to Israel.

### **Administrative Expenses**

Responsible and appropriate programming and monitoring of PRM resources requires a skilled and flexible workforce capable of responding to international crises, managing resources of over \$900 million, and handling an array of significant humanitarian policy issues. The costs of this workforce -- both domestic and overseas positions -- are paid by the Administrative Expenses line of MRA. This includes all salaries and benefits as well as operating expenses for domestic and overseas offices. The FY 2006 request for administrative expenses is \$22 million. It includes mandatory wage increases and inflationary costs. The budget request for the Department of State's Diplomatic and Consular Programs includes costs related to a small staff dedicated to international population policy management.



## Overseas Assistance

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	552,667	554,752	607,720
MRA-SUP	25,000	-	-

The FY 2006 request for Overseas Assistance will provide support for large-scale return and reintegration to places such as Afghanistan and Sudan and also continue the provision of life-saving protection and assistance to millions of refugees and conflict victims in places like Kenya, Thailand, and Colombia.

Primary International Organization partners include:

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), PRM's principal international partner, is mandated by the UN to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR promotes international refugee agreements and monitors governments' compliance with international refugee law and standards. It also seeks to minimize the threat of violence, including sexual assault, to which many refugees are subject, even in countries of asylum. UNHCR seeks to promote lasting solutions for refugees, including voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement to a third country. The agency also works with partners to ensure that refugees' basic needs such as water, shelter, food, and medicine are met. In 2006, UNHCR will continue efforts to direct protection and assistance activities toward refugee women and children, who comprise the majority of most refugee populations.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an independent, internationally funded humanitarian institution mandated under the Geneva Conventions, to which the United States is a party. The primary goals of the ICRC are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict, trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has a continuing mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to the over four million registered Palestinian refugees located in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the West Bank and Gaza.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works with governments, other international organizations, and voluntary agencies to provide for the orderly and humane migration of persons in need of such services. IOM works in seven service areas: assisted returns, counter-trafficking, migration health, movements, mass information, labor migration, and technical cooperation on migration.

The Department intends to use the funds requested for FY 2006 to provide an appropriate U.S. share to the calendar year 2006 requirements of the IOs listed above. Generally, USG funding aims to meet 20-25 percent of these IOs' funding requests.

U.S. support may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs as required to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP, and the UN Development Program (UNDP). The six largest of the thirty-one NGO recipients of MRA or ERMA funds for overseas assistance in FY 2004, in order of magnitude, were the International Rescue Committee, the International Medical Corps, the American Refugee Committee, the Cooperative Housing Foundation, CARE, and the

International Catholic Migration Commission. Programs of non-governmental organizations may commence at any point in the fiscal year, with funding typically provided for a twelve-month period.

The Department may reallocate funds between regions or organizations within the overseas assistance request in response to changing requirements.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) / Performance Evaluation**

In preparation of the FY 2006 budget, the Administration for the second time evaluated the U.S. contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as administered by the Department, using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The program was rated as effective, with one of the highest scores in the federal government. The program has a clear purpose: to help ensure a comprehensive response to the protection and assistance needs of refugees and to help provide refugees with lasting solutions. The PART review notes that the program partner is aware of the PART's short and long-term performance measures, and efforts in the past year suggest it is taking USG priorities seriously in striving to address them. The PART review also found that each long-term performance measure has at least one accompanying annual performance measure that is ambitious and demonstrates progress in achieving the long-term goal. The review further found that close cooperation and consultation has existed for many years between UNHCR and the Department, leading to agreed upon goals that appear in the "Framework for Cooperation." The review concluded that the program provides for the protection and care of refugees on a multilateral basis, allowing the United States to advance its objectives, while providing only a portion of the costs of the programs.

Key Indicators: (1) Number of fully-funded permanent, international, professional posts in the "protection" area within UNHCR; (2) Development and adoption/utilization of enhanced financial/supplies tracking system; and (3) UNHCR provides assessment of all refugee needs in countries with greater than 25,000 refugees.

## Assistance Programs in Africa

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	201,387	229,351	256,500
MRA-SUP	25,000	-	-

MRA assistance will contribute to the basic needs of up to three million refugees and a similar number of conflict victims spread across the African continent (both sub-Saharan and North Africa). The FY 2006 request reflects the potential for large-scale return and reintegration of as many as 50 percent of Africa's refugees in the next two to three years. In addition to return movements underway across the continent from Liberia to Angola to Somalia, we face major opportunities to advance solutions for refugees from Burundi and Sudan. At the same time, continued humanitarian assistance will be needed for vulnerable populations unable to return home, in such diverse places as Chad, Kenya, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia, and Cote d'Ivoire.

Key challenges include: weakening donor response owing to urgent priorities elsewhere; protracted and seemingly intractable refugee situations such as those of Somali refugees in Kenya and Western Saharan refugees in Algeria; the concomitant disasters of drought/famine and threats to refugee health, including HIV/AIDS and malaria; concerns about the neutrality and security of refugee camps; and problems of humanitarian access to populations in need.

Protection, both legal and physical, including protection of women and children from sexual violence and from recruitment into armed conflicts, has become more challenging in Africa. Support is planned for ongoing protection programs in Africa, including increased UNHCR protection staffing. Basic humanitarian assistance has not always been up to international standards in such life-sustaining sectors as nutrition and water/sanitation, and contributions to UNHCR and other implementing partners will continue to seek to address these gaps. UNHCR repatriation and reintegration assistance for refugees able to return home usually includes transportation, a small package of household and agricultural items to facilitate the returnees' re-establishment, and limited rehabilitation of social infrastructure, such as clinics and water projects, in the home community. There will continue to be a focus on the enduring challenge of achieving a coordinated hand-off to development agencies that can most effectively deal with post-conflict reconstruction.

In Africa as elsewhere, ICRC, often in partnership with other elements of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, is called upon to provide relief and protection in the most difficult and dangerous areas of countries caught up in armed conflict, where success depends largely on securing the cooperation of the warring parties. This sensitive task has become even more difficult, as parties to conflict have increasingly rejected the principle of neutral humanitarian assistance. The ICRC program in Africa provides protection and assistance to conflict victims and displaced persons, assistance to political prisoners and prisoners of war, and tracing services (for detainees and family members separated by conflict).

NGOs are key partners of IOs in Africa, often in specialized areas such as health care, water and sanitation, food distribution, and education. Funds will be provided directly to NGOs to complement the programs of UNHCR and to bring basic assistance up to international life-sustaining standards of care. UNICEF, IOM, WFP, and other international organizations may also receive funding for assistance activities complementary to those of our key partners.

## Assistance Programs in East Asia

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	20,404	21,321	21,500

The FY 2006 request includes continued support for UNHCR and ICRC programs throughout the region and critical programs of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that assist Burmese refugees in Thailand. In addition, the international community has asked UNHCR and ICRC to assist in the response to the needs of tsunami victims in Sri Lanka and Indonesia. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is addressing their requirements, consistent with its mandate to manage U.S. response to foreign natural disasters.

The largest group of refugees in East Asia continues to be Burmese. Of the Rohingya refugees who fled to Bangladesh from Burma in late 1991 to mid-1992, over 230,000 have voluntarily repatriated, but only very small-scale repatriation occurred in 2004. USG contributions to UNHCR in FY 2006 will support remaining refugees in the camps in Bangladesh as well as the reintegration and recovery needs of Rohingyas in Burma who repatriated within the past three years. Those remaining in Bangladesh need a durable solution, and UNHCR is negotiating with the Government of Bangladesh about this caseload.

At the beginning of 2005, about 144,000 refugees from a variety of ethnic groups in Burma still resided in camps in Thailand to which they fled to escape attacks by the Burmese army and its allies as well as from general persecution, such as forced labor and dislocation. The Thai Government continues to cooperate with UNHCR on the registration and protection of refugee camp populations. U.S. contributions to UNHCR will support its protection and assistance work in Thailand.

The FY 2006 request will also continue funding NGOs working in Burmese refugee camps in Thailand. These NGOs address needs not covered by UNHCR or other IOs, including public health programs, water and sanitation, food, fuel and clothing aid, as well as some basic household assistance, such as blankets and mosquito nets.

U.S. contributions to ICRC in East Asia support ongoing programs, such as visits to detainees and emergency relief and medical care for conflict victims. Regional ICRC delegations throughout East Asia largely concentrate on core activities of protection, tracing, dissemination, and medical assistance, including the provision of prosthetics for those injured by anti-personnel landmines.

Misguided agricultural policy and natural disasters since 1995 have led to severe food shortages in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), prompting thousands of North Koreans to flee to the People's Republic of China. Although it is a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, China has not allowed UNHCR access to these individuals to assess whether any have claims to refugee status. PRM has advocated for the protection of North Korean refugees in the region and funded basic medical and poverty alleviation programs through UNDP for drought-stricken North Koreans who have crossed the border into northeastern China. PRM anticipates supporting similar requirements in FY 2006.

## Assistance Programs in Europe

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	54,558	48,089	44,720

In Europe, a key humanitarian issue in FY 2006 will be the continuing ethnic violence and displacements in Chechnya. Crises in other parts of the Caucasus are expected to continue with no prospects for resolutions in sight in FY 2005. The FY 2006 request reflects decreased needs in the Balkans, but the need for emergency response capacity in the region also continues, especially with final status discussions on Kosovo taking place this year.

In the former Soviet Union, no resolutions of the conflicts in Chechnya, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan appear likely in the short term. Therefore, in FY 2006, continued strong MRA support is necessary for IDPs and refugees created by these conflicts. Some three million people in the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (IS), who are refugees, displaced persons, returnees, or other migrants, remain in desperate circumstances.

The North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation, which had tens of thousands of IDPs and refugees from several conflicts even before the latest fighting, remains insecure, with reports of disappearances, human rights abuses, and terrorist bombings. Although growing numbers of Chechens are returning home, Chechnya continues to experience armed skirmishes between Russian soldiers and Chechen rebels. Altogether, some 80,000 IDPs remain in the neighboring republics of Ingushetiya and Dagestan. Despite recent cooperation from Russian authorities to allow IDPs the choice of remaining in Ingushetiya, there are repeated attempts to pressure IDPs to return to Chechnya. Within Chechnya, some 200,000 IDPs who lack access to basic shelter, water, sanitation, health care and education and will continue to require assistance.

There has been little progress in resolving the conflicts in Georgia (Abkhazia and South Ossetia) and between Armenia and Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh). More than 1.3 million people displaced by these conflicts will continue to require assistance in 2006.

PRM's primary focus in the Balkans will continue to be minority returns of IDPs to Kosovo from Serbia-Montenegro and Macedonia; integration assistance will also be needed for those who remain in Serbia. More than 230,000 ethnic minorities remain displaced from Kosovo. Providing options for return for these individuals is key to promoting regional stability and preventing future conflict and is particularly important given upcoming negotiations that will determine Kosovo's final political status. PRM will work through UNHCR and NGOs to facilitate returns.

PRM will continue to support ICRC's unique role in the Balkans to facilitate exchange of information on missing persons, conducting prison visits, and building the capacity of local Red Cross societies.

PRM has partnered with NGOs in the Balkans for the past decade with productive results. We plan to continue this partnership in FY 2006, albeit at a reduced level. Funding will support organizations facilitating the return of minority IDPs to Kosovo. The work of these NGOs complements the work done by UNHCR and the UN Mission in Kosovo.

## Assistance Programs in the Near East

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	100,538	98,442	134,000

Facilitating the return of Iraqi refugees and IDPs remains a key priority in this region. Return and reintegration assistance will be required for some 200,000 Iraqis who are projected to return to Iraq in FY 2006, assuming security conditions permit this. Reintegration assistance will also be needed for refugees and IDPs who return in FY 2005. Programs will support activities for voluntary returnees, as well as assist existing populations in neighboring countries until refugees elect for voluntary return. Programs inside Iraq will also help strengthen local structures, like the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration, so that Iraqi government policies and programs will be responsive to refugee and IDP needs.

The FY 2006 MRA request incorporates continued support for assistance programs of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which benefit over four million registered Palestinian refugees in the region. The U.S. has been a major contributor toward UNRWA's programs since it began operations in 1950, under a UN mandate to assist Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the West Bank and Gaza. The agency provides education, health care, and relief and social services. UNRWA schools and vocational training centers play a vital role in helping Palestinian refugees become economically self-reliant. U.S. support helps to provide some stability in the lives of the Palestinian refugee population in an increasingly difficult environment and contributes to building a climate conducive to a peaceful resolution of regional problems. Also, support to UNRWA allows it to continue critical security monitoring of its programs and operations in the West Bank and Gaza. The MRA request does not include any funding for UNRWA's emergency operations.

In addition to supporting Iraqi refugees, UNHCR serves more than a half million persons of concern in eight countries of the region: Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen. Throughout the Near East, UNHCR provides protection and assistance with emphasis on the special needs of women and children, counsels repatriation candidates, assists voluntary returns and reintegration, conducts status determination interviews and resettlement processing, negotiates with host governments regarding conditions for refugees, and provides some vocational skills training and self-help activities.

ICRC activities in the Near East are directed at civilian victims of conflict, people deprived of their freedom (prisoners of war), the wounded and sick, and missing persons. ICRC activities also support civil society, national Red Crescent Societies, and government authorities. ICRC cooperates with national societies on the dissemination of international humanitarian law and on strengthening their tracing services. It runs prosthetic/orthotic centers and trains technicians in this work. ICRC is often the only international humanitarian organization that is able to access areas of civil strife in this region to provide needed protection, medical and other assistance to conflict victims and displaced persons.

## Assistance Programs in South Asia

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	73,741	59,098	49,000

The FY 2006 request reflects decreasing assistance needs for Afghans, with the majority of returns having occurred in 2002 – 2005. Reintegration needs as a result of prior large-scale returns will continue, along with the search for durable solutions for refugees in Pakistan and Iran who are unable to return. MRA funds will facilitate the return of up to 700,000 refugees to Afghanistan in FY 2006 through contributions to UNHCR and others, as well as reintegration assistance for some 700,000 returns in 2005. While the returnees receive travel and minimal reintegration assistance, most of them return to damaged or destroyed homes, a devastated physical and economic infrastructure, and little in the way of employment opportunities. The ultimate success of the return and reintegration program will largely depend on the ability of the Afghan government, the United Nations, and the international community to anchor returnees in their home communities by responding to unmet humanitarian needs, rebuilding infrastructure, and creating economic opportunities.

PRM will also continue to support ICRC’s programs benefiting victims of the Afghan conflict with a focus on emergency medical assistance and visits to detainees. ICRC runs a number of surgical and field hospitals for war-wounded Afghans and operates orthopedic centers that provide complete rehabilitative services to the disabled. ICRC also provides emergency non-food assistance to the internally displaced and vulnerable, as well as water and sanitation projects in urban areas. Protection and tracing activities are important aspects of ICRC's Afghan Conflict Victims program.

UNHCR estimates that some 2 million Afghan refugees remained in Pakistan, Iran, and Central Asia at the end of 2004, and well over half of these will not repatriate in 2005 due to the security situation, persecution of certain ethnic groups, and Afghanistan’s limited capacity to absorb additional returnees. The U.S. Government will need to continue supporting UNHCR and its partners’ protection and assistance work on behalf of refugees in these countries. PRM also plans to fund other international organizations and NGOs to supplement the repatriation and reintegration assistance to Afghan refugees.

Bhutan and Nepal have undertaken a bilateral verification process to prepare for the potential repatriation and local integration of 104,000 Bhutanese refugees in seven refugee camps in Nepal. PRM will continue to support UNHCR’s activities in the camps until repatriation of selected refugees can begin. UNHCR has provided protection and assistance, including primary education for all refugee children in the camps and teacher training, kerosene for cooking in order to reduce environmental degradation, and income generating and skills projects. In the next two years, UNHCR will aim to ensure that any returns are voluntary, focus on locally integrating Bhutanese refugees, and promote resettlement for the most vulnerable population. UNHCR also supports Tibetan refugees in transit to India by providing them with food, shelter, and health care and maintaining a Reception Center for Tibetan refugees in Katmandu. PRM will also continue to support ICRC’s activities in the region.

India is host to over 130,000 Tibetan refugees. The Department supports through the Tibet Fund the immediate needs of approximately 2,500 new Tibetan refugees who arrive in India each year. In addition, with no resolution to the Kashmir conflict in sight, support for ICRC’s critical protection of detainees and conflict victims will also continue through U.S. contributions to its regional appeal.

Another important country of humanitarian interest in the region is Sri Lanka. Formal peace talks between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were suspended in April 2003, but the ceasefire established in February 2002 continues to hold in 2005. There is widespread pessimism about the stalemate, but efforts by both parties to work together to respond to the December 26, 2004, tsunami might yield positive results. Since the ceasefire, more than 15,000 Sri Lankan refugees (out of 64,000) and 380,000 IDPs (out of 800,000) have returned home. PRM will continue to support UNHCR's and ICRC's activities on their behalf.



## Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	21,526	23,027	26,000

Assistance to persons displaced by the conflict in Colombia will continue to be a major priority for the United States in the region. For the past several years, the U.S. Government has sought to address the needs of more than two million IDPs inside Colombia, as well as tens of thousands of refugees outside Colombia, through a combination of MRA and special appropriations for the USG's Colombia operations.

Our primary partners in Colombia are ICRC and UNHCR. ICRC is the primary provider of emergency assistance to IDPs in Colombia, and the bulk of our MRA funding in Colombia would go to support its efforts in FY 2006. In 2005, ICRC's budget for its operations in Colombia (with 54 expatriates) is one of its largest in the world. ICRC distributes aid to internally displaced persons in over two-thirds of Colombia's municipalities. Emergency food parcels are a crucial part of its assistance. As needed, ICRC also provides hygiene kits, bedding material, dishes and cooking utensils.

UNHCR is also assisting the Colombian government in responding to the assistance and protection needs of IDPs. Its activities in Colombia include capacity building with IDP associations and the national and local governments. In neighboring countries, UNHCR works with host governments to promote refugee-related legislation, support NGO and local government refugee response, register refugees and asylum-seekers, and assist voluntary returns of Colombian refugees. PRM also provides some assistance to new IDPs through NGOs, most significantly the Cooperative Housing Foundation, which is a major provider of shelter and provides some food/non-food items and psychosocial support as well.

While Colombia represents the most significant humanitarian assistance requirement in the region, ongoing UNHCR and ICRC programs of protection and humanitarian law dissemination throughout the hemisphere are needed to maintain a capacity for dealing with the needs of refugees and conflict victims now and in the future. U.S. contributions will help support UNHCR programs that work with States to establish effective protection regimes, especially given the potential for mass migrations in the region. UNHCR training workshops in the Caribbean are particularly important, as UNHCR has only one position in the region, instead operating through a system of "honorary liaisons." Funds will also be contributed to ICRC assistance programs in Central and South America.

The MRA request also includes funds to meet the Department's commitment to support the needs of Cuban and Haitian migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base who have been found to be in need of protection and await resettlement in third countries. This requirement was established by Presidential Executive Order 13276.

## Strategic Global Priorities

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	63,210	61,705	62,000

The Strategic Global Priorities (SGP) line funds critical cross-cutting, global priorities such as emergency response, security of humanitarian workers, refugee women, refugee children, health, and protection. It supports activities of international and non-governmental organizations that do not appear in any specific regional program (e.g., centrally-funded, multiregional activities). The request for SGP funding will provide U.S. contributions to the headquarters and global program costs of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the headquarters budget of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the multiregional refugee activities of other international or non-governmental organizations. SGP program activities also include interagency coordination efforts, emergency response units of international organizations, and monitoring and evaluation activities. A particular emphasis of our SGP funding is to promote initiatives in such areas as refugee women and children, gender-based violence (GBV), enhancing refugee protection, registration, and HIV/AIDS prevention, which ultimately become integrated into the regular programs of our partners and lead to more effective and efficient programs in support of refugee needs.

A key priority in funding UNHCR out of the SGP budget line is the prevention of sexual exploitation and the improvement of UNHCR's protection presence in the field. The increasing violence of conflicts, including GBV, large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the world, most of whom are women and children, and the strain on resources to deal with them has eroded the protection of refugees over the years. The Bureau has worked closely with our NGO and IO partners on prevention of sexual exploitation, and now requires that all our NGO partners have codes of conduct reflecting core principles regarding sexual exploitation. The continuation of the efforts to enhance UNHCR's protection staffing capacity within the organization and the development of an enhanced registration system are also important USG priorities. Funding is also included for UNHCR's Operational Reserve, an important mechanism on which UNHCR's emergency response capacity depends.

Funding for the ICRC headquarters budget covers the permanent activities carried out by ICRC staff in Geneva; field-related costs are normally attributed to the regional appeals. (The contribution to the headquarters budget is paid in Swiss francs, and the dollar amount will vary according to the exchange rate at the time of payment.) The contribution will be calculated at not less than 10 percent of the 2006 ICRC headquarters budget in accordance with the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1988 and 1989. The ICRC headquarters budget is funded through voluntary contributions by governments and national societies of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. U.S. contributions to ICRC's regional emergency appeals are described under the previous regional sections of this document.

The SGP budget line also supports positions held by Americans with UNHCR and IOM through the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) and Associate Expert (AE) programs.

**Migration**  
(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	17,303	13,719	14,000

International migration activities focus on cooperation with other governments and with international and non-governmental organizations to facilitate humane and effective migration management. PRM's funds for migration activities are primarily disbursed through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The FY 2006 request for migration activities includes our annual assessed contribution to IOM. As a member of IOM, as authorized in the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, the United States pays a 26.327 percent assessment to the organization's administrative budget. (The IOM assessed contribution is paid in Swiss francs, and the dollar amount will vary according to the exchange rate at the time of payment.)

Assistance in this category will be provided to support the international migration policy goals for which PRM has primary responsibility, especially the promotion and protection of the human rights of vulnerable migrants, including asylum seekers and victims of trafficking. PRM plays a key role in overall USG efforts to combat trafficking. A top priority of the FY 2006 request for migration is thus our support for programs to assist trafficking victims, while building the capacity of foreign governments and NGOs to combat trafficking in persons. Anti-trafficking programming is closely coordinated with other U.S. anti-trafficking efforts through the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the inter-agency Senior Policy Operating Group on Trafficking in Persons.

Another principal migration activity is participation in and support for regional migration dialogues. Since 1996, the United States has been involved in the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), a forum where ten North and Central American governments and the Dominican Republic discuss and cooperate on common migration challenges. In addition, the United States participates in the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee, and Migration Policies in Europe, North America, and Australia (IGC), an informal channel for senior and mid-level policy officials from the United States, Canada, Australia, and European countries to exchange views and share information. PRM also supports newer regional dialogues, such as the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) and the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) for member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Bali Ministerial Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. PRM is also actively involved in migration and trafficking issues at the regional level through the Organization of American States and the Summit of the Americas, and at a global level through the UN system.

## Refugee Admissions

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	132,464	137,664	223,050

In FY 2006, PRM will continue to work on three priority areas for the admissions program: pipeline development, enhanced security during processing, and high-quality reception and placement services. The increased level of funding for admissions programs in FY 2006 reflects the Administration's commitment to the program.

### Africa

African admissions are expected to comprise 40 percent of the allocated program during FY 2005, or some 20,000 arrivals. In fiscal year 2004, African admissions rose dramatically over the previous two years as the backlogged approved cases created by the post-9/11 security environment began to arrive in volume. FY 2005 arrivals will remain high, in part as an ongoing result of that backlog. During FY 2005, PRM will also process new populations in both East and West Africa in need of resettlement. A number of large groups of African refugees for whom no other durable solution appears possible are currently under review for processing and will, along with family reunification cases, comprise the FY 2006 caseload. In FY 2006, the Africa program will continue to be among the larger regional programs.

### East Asia

In FY 2005, PRM will finish the processing of Hmong refugees from Wat Tham Krabok in Thailand. Arrivals from this region will likely comprise over 20 percent of the year's arrivals or 10,000-11,000, refugees. PRM is continuing to process urban Burmese refugees in Thailand and a small population of Vietnamese refugees in the Philippines. Otherwise, FY 2005 will see processing of a residual caseload from the Orderly Departure Program and a small number of Amerasian cases in Vietnam. Looking ahead to FY 2006, it is likely that the program will begin processing/admitting significant numbers of Burmese refugees from the border camps in Thailand. UNHCR is also planning to refer a group of Burmese Chin in Malaysia, and this caseload would likely be included in FY 2006 arrivals.

### Europe

The FY 2005 program in Europe will include primarily persons from the former Soviet Union and some residual cases from the republics of the former Yugoslavia. Admissions from the former Soviet Union will be religious minorities of special interest to the United States, including Jews, Evangelical Christians, and certain Ukrainian religious activists. The program for some 9,000 Meshketian Turks from Krasnodar is now fully underway, and many will arrive during FY 2005, although some may spill over into FY 2006. In FY 2006, we expect to continue processing the religious minority cases. The Department of State will continue to review other similarly situated ethnic minority groups to the Meshketian Turks in the former Soviet Union for whom third country resettlement may be the best durable solution.

### Near East and South Asia

Admission of Iranians (primarily religious minorities) and small numbers of other nationalities are expected to continue in 2005. The U.S. Government will likely continue to admit vulnerable Afghans, including women at risk. The scale of FY 2006 admissions from the region is expected to be similar to that of FY 2005.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

Admissions in this region during FY 2005 will comprise in-country processing for Cubans and the small program for Colombians. A significant backlog of Cuban cases was created after 9/11. FY 2005 arrivals are increasing markedly over the previous three fiscal years as the program has largely resolved these processing issues. In FY 2006, arrivals from the region will be similar.

## Identification of Costs

All steps in the refugee admissions process involve direct costs to the program. These include initial identification, overseas processing (both before and after the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) interview), medical examination, security screening, transportation, and reception and placement. Funds are also used to support centralized data management and administrative overhead of both the overseas and domestic partners involved in the program. The budget request for refugee admissions funds the programs described below. Funds may also be used for the evaluation of these programs.

## Processing

The Department funds UNHCR, IOM, and NGOs to assist with the identification and processing of refugees worldwide for resettlement in the United States. Processing responsibilities include screening applicants to assess their eligibility for interview by DHS adjudicators under the U.S. refugee program. Some applicants interviewed by DHS are not approved for U.S. resettlement. Therefore, more cases are processed during the course of the year than will actually be admitted to the United States as refugees. For approved refugees, processing funds also are used to pay for medical examinations, cultural orientation materials and briefings, and required travel documentation.

In addition to overseas processing operations, the Department funds certain services performed in the United States that are essential to the smooth and efficient operation of the admissions process. This includes maintaining a U.S.-based Refugee Processing Center, which manages the refugee admissions database and case allocation and sponsorship functions.

## Transportation and Related Services

For FY 2006, the Administration requests funds for transportation and related services provided by IOM in support of the U.S. admissions program. This activity includes funding for international and domestic airfares, IOM operational support, communications, and transit accommodations where required. The cost of airfare is provided to refugees on a loan basis; beneficiaries are responsible for repaying their loans over time after resettlement. Therefore, the requirement for appropriated funds for refugee transportation in any given year is partially offset by loan repayments made available to IOM from refugees previously resettled.

## Reception and Placement Program

Through the Department's Reception and Placement program (R&P), private voluntary organizations and one state agency receive funds to provide basic services to refugees for initial integration into U.S. society. These agencies are expected to augment federal funds by drawing on private cash and in-kind contributions, which are essential to the success of this program. Services include pre-arrival planning, reception at the airport, initial provision of basic necessities, including housing, food and clothing, orientation to their communities, counseling, and referral to local social service programs.

The Department coordinates with the domestic refugee assistance programs administered by the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS/ORR), which assumes responsibility for assisting resettled refugees after the initial service period covered by the R&P program.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) / Performance Evaluation**

For preparation of the FY 2006 budget, the Administration reassessed the Department's Refugee Admissions to the United States program using PART. In this third PART review, the program was rated as effective. According to the assessment, the program has a clear purpose, planning processes are in place, and the program is well managed. OMB noted that program managers have improved strategic planning, particularly the coordination efforts of program managers to ensure involvement of NGOs, international organizations, and other agencies in the planning process. The program established an efficiency measure and achieved considerable cost savings by consolidating overseas processing entities. The program managers will continue efforts to lower costs still further.

OMB continues to review the roles of the Departments of State, Health and Human Services, and Homeland Security in the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program to ensure there is no duplication. The PART process provided information that was taken into account in the overall decision-making process for resources allocation.

Key Indicators: (1) Refugees resettled in the United States, as a percentage of the allocated ceiling, and (2) Standardized essential services are provided by sponsoring agencies during the period of refugees' initial resettlement in the United States.

## MRA Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	49,705	49,600	40,000

The FY 2006 request will maintain our support for migrant programs of the United Israel Appeal (UIA). Our grant to the UIA helps finance programs of the Jewish Agency for Israel, which assist in the absorption into Israeli society of Jewish humanitarian migrants coming to Israel from the former Soviet Union, Ethiopia, and other countries of distress. The decrease in the level of our request for this program in FY 2006 reflects a continued decline in the number of migrants to Israel.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) / Performance Evaluation**

For the FY 2006 budget, the Administration reassessed the Department's Humanitarian Migrants to Israel program using PART. In its third PART review, the program was rated effective. According to the review, the program is well managed and has a clear purpose: to provide assistance for the resettlement in Israel of humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, countries in Eastern Europe, Africa and the Near East, and other countries of distress. OMB noted that program managers have taken management actions based on findings from the review last year and have coordinated closely with the United Israel Appeal (UIA) to further develop the program's performance measures. The grant agreement signed between UIA and the Department this past year incorporated PART measures, an action which contributed to a higher program rating for the Humanitarian Migrants to Israel program this year. The assessment noted that the Department strengthened its annual and long-term measures, and created an efficiency measure. The improvement documented in the PART review was considered in the overall decision-making process for resources allocations.

Key Indicators: (1) Humanitarian migrants become self-sufficient members of Israeli society within two years of grant support and (2) Percentage change of trainees from the former Soviet Union who advance a full grade level in language proficiency within five months.

## MRA Administrative Expenses

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
MRA	20,876	21,824	22,000

The FY 2006 request of \$22 million for administrative expenses provides the Bureau with the resources essential to manage effectively and responsibly critical humanitarian programs funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations. PRM staff play a key role in evaluating humanitarian conditions around the world, carrying out humanitarian diplomacy, designing, implementing and monitoring humanitarian projects, and ensuring that humanitarian issues are integrated into broader foreign policy efforts.

The administrative expenses line funds salaries and benefits for Bureau staff in Washington, D.C. and overseas, as well as travel and overseas post allocations.



## U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
ERMA	29,823	29,760	40,000

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) is a no-year appropriation, drawn upon by the President to meet “unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs” whenever the President determines that it is “important to the national interest” to do so. The Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, provides permanent authorization for the account of up to \$100 million. The FY 2006 request of \$40 million will provide the flexibility needed to respond to unexpected refugee and migration emergencies.

At the beginning of FY 2005, \$41 million remained in the fund. During the first quarter of FY 2005, there was an \$8 million drawdown for Burundi refugee repatriation and reintegration, leaving a balance of approximately \$33 million as of January 1, 2005. With the addition of FY 2005 appropriated ERMA funds of just under \$30 million, that balance had increased to \$63 million as of January 10, 2005.

In FY 2004, a total of \$66 million was drawn down from the ERMA fund for the following needs:

### Africa

#### Presidential Determination 2004-022: \$12 million

On February 5, 2004, \$12 million was authorized to address unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs, including those of refugees, displaced persons, conflict victims, and other persons at risk from the Sudanese refugee crisis in Chad (\$9.3 million) and to prepare for refugee repatriations to Sudan (\$2.7 million).

#### Presidential Determination 2004-38: \$14 million

On June 24, 2004, \$14 million was authorized to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs, including those of refugees, displaced persons, conflict victims, and other persons at risk, from the crises in Sudan (\$5 million) and Chad (\$9 million).

### Near East

#### Presidential Determination 2003-24: \$20 million

On February 25, 2004, \$20 million was authorized to make a contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to address unexpected, urgent refugee needs in the West Bank and Gaza.

#### Presidential Determination 2004-38: \$20 million

On June 24, 2004, \$20 million was authorized to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs, including those of refugees, displaced persons, conflict victims, and other persons at risk, from the crisis in the West Bank and Gaza.

**MRA\ERMA Program Summary**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2006 Request</b>
<b>Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)</b>			
<b>Overseas Assistance</b>	<b>577,667</b>	<b>554,752</b>	<b>607,720</b>
Africa	201,387	229,351	256,500
Africa SUP	25,000	-	-
East Asia	20,404	21,321	21,500
Europe	54,558	48,089	44,720
Near East	100,538	98,442	134,000
South Asia	73,741	59,098	49,000
Western Hemisphere	21,526	23,027	26,000
Migration	17,303	13,719	14,000
Strategic Global Priorities	63,210	61,705	62,000
<b>Refugee Admissions</b>	<b>132,464</b>	<b>137,664</b>	<b>223,050</b>
<b>Humanitarian Migrants to Israel</b>	<b>49,705</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>40,000</b>
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>20,876</b>	<b>21,824</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Total (MRA)</b>	<b>780,712</b>	<b>763,840</b>	<b>892,770</b>
<b>U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund</b>			
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	29,823	29,760	40,000
<b>Total (ERMA)</b>	<b>29,823</b>	<b>29,760</b>	<b>40,000</b>