



**Illustrative USG SSR Programs (excluding Military Assistance)**

More than 30 different US Government Departments and Agencies provide international rule of law/police assistance. Most programs were created primarily to support US law enforcement requirements, rather than host nation development. Nonetheless, some do provide valuable vehicles for technical assistance. These programs may include lethal and/or non-lethal training and equipment provision.

Programs described in detail below include the following:

Agency/Program	Uses
<b>Department of State</b>	
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	A to Z police train and equip programs, field-based mentoring, rule of law expertise
Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA)	Specialized police or unit training to combat terrorism
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS)	Export and border controls (designed explicitly to prevent proliferation, but could possibly be adapted to this environment)
<b>Department of Justice</b>	
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)	Civil police education and training/institutional development
Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT)	Criminal justice support usually through in-country mentors
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	US-based training on counterterrorism, forensic techniques, human trafficking and human rights
Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	US and in-country assistance to develop drug law enforcement capabilities
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	US-based training on criminal justice and in-country assistance to help design indigenous academies
US Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	US and in-country training and assistance to customs and border control agencies
Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	Training to standardize customs administrations (with respect to antiterrorism)

## **Department of State**

### **Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)**

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is essentially the centerpiece of US international law enforcement assistance, although it often operates in collaboration with other USG Departments and Agencies (particularly, DHS, DOJ, and USAID). INL offers multilateral, regional, and country-specific programs for law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, border security officials, financial intelligence units, anticorruption units, narcotics control units, economic development organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other counterparts.

Specifically, INL programs target the following:

- Provision of aviation expertise and resources to eradicate and interdict illicit drugs, as well as illicit drug demand reduction programs.
- Strengthening of host nation law enforcement capabilities to work jointly with U.S. agencies on counterterrorism operations.
- Civilian police (CIVPOL) and justice programs.
- Improvement of security and political stability in post-conflict situations.
- Enhancement of host nation capabilities to stem money laundering and interdict sources of terrorist financing.
- Combating trafficking in persons.
- Strengthening border protection and countering alien smuggling.
- Increased host nation capacity to combat corruption and organized crime.
- Cybercrime, cybersecurity and intellectual property crime programs.

INL staffs a variety of international CIVPOL missions. In some missions, officers perform typical law enforcement functions (patrol, investigation, etc.) in the absence of professional indigenous police forces. In other cases, CIVPOL may be responsible for restructuring, monitoring, and/or advising local police who are making the transition to democratic policing. They also may be directly involved in the training and development of local police.

### **Bureau of Diplomatic Security (Anti-Terrorism Assistance)**

The Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) trains foreign police throughout the world to detect, deter, counter, eliminate threats of terrorism against American interests and those of allied nations, and solve terrorist crimes in their countries. The State Department Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) provides policy guidance for the ATA program and has established several criteria for country participation: The country is categorized as a critical or high threat area and cannot meet the terrorist threat with its own resources; there is a substantial US presence in the country; the country is the last point of departure for airline flights to the United States; or there are important bilateral policy interests at stake. ATA training is broken down into four separate functional categories: Crisis Prevention, Crisis Management, Crisis Resolution, and Investigations. The bulk of antiterrorism training is provided in the form of highly specialized courses conducted in the United States at one of ATA's several training locations. However, ATA also provides specialized training, consultations, and advisory assistance to address significant

security threats. This assistance is often in the form of police administration, management and planning, police instructor training, judicial security, and modern interview and investigative techniques. ATA also provides limited amounts of specialized equipment.

### **Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS)**

EXBS assists foreign governments to establish and implement effective export and border controls to prevent proliferation. The EXBS program helps governments improve their ability to prevent and interdict shipments of dangerous items and technology by providing technical assistance in legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, border control, and investigative capabilities. Focused almost exclusively on Europe and Eurasia, the EXBS program has expanded to include potential source and transit countries in South Asia, Southeastern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Africa. Both Egypt and Jordan received EXBS funding in 2005.

## **Department of Justice**

### **International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)**

ICITAP is the only US program designed explicitly to address the developmental and training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. Its intended objective is to develop professional civilian-based law enforcement institutions through assistance designed to: (1) enhance professional capabilities to carry out investigative and forensic functions; (2) assist in the development of academic instruction and curricula for law enforcement personnel; (3) improve the administrative and management capabilities of law enforcement agencies, especially their capabilities relating to career development, personnel evaluation, and internal discipline procedures; (4) improve the relationship between the police and the community its serves; and (5) create or strengthen the capability to respond to new crime and criminal justice issues. It is usually funded through INCLE or ESF accounts via the State Department or USAID.

### **Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT)**

OPDAT provides justice sector development assistance in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) provide full time advice and technical assistance to establish fair and transparent justice sector institutions and practices. RLAs serve in a specific country at least one year, usually working within U.S. Embassies. OPDAT also offers programs focusing on specific aspects of criminal justice (i.e., terrorism, corruption, human trafficking, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, and organized crime), staffed by Intermittent Legal Advisors (ILAs), which may be completed in less than a year. In 2003, OPDAT did an assessment and considered establishing a program for West Bank/Gaza.

### **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)**

The FBI established international training programs in order to enhance international police cooperation as a means of detecting, investigating or prosecuting crimes committed against the United States and its citizens. The International Training Section, located at Quantico, Virginia, administers all international mission-oriented training for

the FBI. In-country Legal Attaché Offices coordinate FBI training classes for local police in areas such as counterterrorism and cybercrime matters, forensic techniques, human trafficking and human rights.

### **Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)**

DEA offers both in-country and regional training programs conducted by mobile training teams. Topics of instruction include initiation and development of narcotics investigations, surveillance techniques, pharmacology, intelligence collection and analytical methods, tactical safety, interviewing, drug identification, and an overview of current international trafficking trends and situations.

Specific objectives of DEA's International Training Program are to upgrade the drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies; encourage and assist key countries in developing self-sufficient narcotics investigation training programs; increase cooperation between foreign law enforcement personnel and DEA; provide foreign officials with the skills to conduct international drug investigations; and to develop regional cooperation between countries and encourage long-range strategic planning to enhance enforcement and intelligence operations.

## **Department of Homeland Security**

### **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)**

In addition to offering training programs at its campuses in the U.S., FLETC designs, develops, and delivers training programs to international law enforcement communities. FLETC provides technical assistance to aid in the design and development of indigenous training facilities and selection, installation, and operation of associated training equipment. The FLETC also manages the interagency-supported **International Legal Education Academies (ILEAs)** in Botswana, Hungary, and Thailand. The ILEAs were created to combat international drug trafficking, criminality, and terrorism through strengthened international cooperation.

### **U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)**

CBP is the unified border agency within the Department of Homeland Security charged with the management, control, and protection of the US border. Under INL's auspices, CBP offers training and assistance to customs and border control agencies in countries considered to pose a threat to the United States. The training serves to support the modernization of foreign customs administrations and at the same time to combat terrorism, narcotics trafficking and other transnational crime. CBP is currently training Iraqi border guards.

Some examples of CBP's international assistance programs include enforcement training for front-line field officers at air, sea, and land ports of entry; assistance to border control administrations to develop, manage, and operate a contraband enforcement team; train the trainer workshops; and short-term advisory services in areas such as cargo and passenger inspection, commercial operations, duty collections, canine detection programs, and customs automation.

### **Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)**

C-TPAT is a new joint government-business initiative to build cooperative relationships that strengthen overall supply chain and border security. C-TPAT aims to develop global customs security standards. The program has four objectives: partner with the international trade community to help secure global supply chains; partner with individual customs administrations to improve the coordination of mutual antiterrorism efforts; develop a World Customs Organization-sponsored framework to secure and facilitate global trade; and coordinate with international organizations to improve the security and integrity requirements of their membership.

### **Other USG Departments and Agencies**

A number of other agencies and departments offer programs that support security sector reform. USAID has a robust rule of law and community-based police assistance program. The Treasury Department offers technical assistance on financial and transactional security issues. The Central Intelligence Agency also may offer related programming. State Department security assistance programs (executed by DoD) include Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Expanded-IMET, and Peacekeeping Operations Support (PKO). Section 502 of Title 22 allows DoD to execute programs in support of civilians and police forces with respect to antiterrorism assistance, peace operations support and the provision of defense articles and services.

## **Relevant Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) Funding Accounts**

Funding sources from the FAA (150) Account include International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE), Economic Support Fund (ESF), Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining & Related Programs (NADR), Development Assistance (DA), and Transition Initiatives (TI).

**International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)** provides drug control assistance and various types of other law enforcement assistance particularly in the areas of anti-terrorist activities, money laundering, corruption, organized crime and trafficking in persons.

**The Economic Support Fund (ESF)** promotes the economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace negotiations, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. USAID, with overall foreign policy guidance from the Department of State, implements most ESF-funded programs. Israel and Egypt were principal recipients in 2005. ESF may not be used for military or paramilitary assistance.

**Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)** provide anti-terrorism training to foreign governments and work to reduce the dangers posed by nuclear material. Among other uses, this funding can help increase respect for human rights by sharing modern, humane, and effective antiterrorism techniques.

**Development Assistance (DA)** is used by USAID to alleviate poverty and create conditions for self-sustaining economic growth and good governance.

**Transition Initiatives (TI)** provides support for the transition to democracy in countries in crisis, including assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster peaceful conflict resolution.