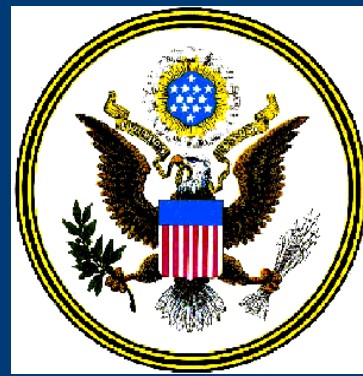


**Bureau for
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
Affairs (INL)
U.S. Department of State**



December 15, 2010

***Charles Snyder
Deputy Assistant Secretary***

12/13/10/1400

•TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- Policy context and how INL fits within the Inter-agency framework?**
- INL's "tools" and how we apply them**
- Forecasting INL Stability, Security, and Reconstruction**
- Operational implications of these efforts for INL**
- INL and the private sector. How can we help each other?**

Policy context and how INL fits within the Inter-agency framework?

- **INL participates in or leads discussions on policymaking clusters for international law enforcement and rule of law assistance:**
 - **Ongoing operations that guide INL's roughly \$4 billion in foreign assistance in over 70 countries: country IPCs**
 - **High-level international cooperation on transnational crime: IPC, UN Conventions, G8, EU, etc**
 - **USG policies, organization, capabilities, funding for police and rule of law assistance (QDDR, PPDs, National Strategy on Transnational Organized Crime, NSC-led meetings, etc)**
- **INL's foreign assistance authorities**
- **Host Government input and initial assessment balance country needs with U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities**
- **Annual Country Team "Mission Strategic Plans" and budget justification process have significant inter-agency input**

INL's "tools" and how we apply them

- Programmatic tools (training, capacity building, mentoring)
 - INL-led Criminal Justice Sector Assessment Rating Tool
 - INL offices: policy, program, budget, and contract staff
 - Over 20 subject matter experts in police/justice/corrections/security/rule of law assistance for program design and monitoring
 - Implementation via whole-of-government, private sector contracts, grants with NGOs, international orgs, public private partnerships, academia and think tanks
- Diplomatic Engagement through our Country Teams and with international organizations such as the UN, EU, and OAS
- Other tools: Denying visas to kleptocrats, rewards programs

Forecasting INL Stability, Security, and Reconstruction needs in the out-years

- **Broad agreement on future threats and challenges: state fragility, transnational crime, organized crime and corruption, terrorism, insurgency, poverty, traditional state-on-state conflict**
- **Foreign counterparts often lack effective short-term and long term strategies, poor training and equipment, lack of political will, weak institutions**
- **Providing effective civilian police and rule of law assistance will continue to be challenging**
 - **More US and international actors in the field**
 - **Host Country sensitivities about foreign interference**
 - **Western technological advances often unsustainable: need smart approaches to enhancing law enforcement and justice**
 - **Balancing traditional foreign assistance with operational law enforcement needs**
- **USG will need to enhance its 'civilian power' in LE/RoL efforts**

Operational implications of these efforts **for INL**

- **Greater focus on conflict prevention**
 - Major focus for Secretary of State, important INL component
 - Field experts must improve monitoring and reporting
 - Better analytic tools to target root causes of conflict/instability
- **Better crisis response and post-conflict stabilization/reconstruction**
 - Flexibility to rapidly deploy advisors to remote/hostile locales
 - INL is part of Civilian Response Corps
 - Build on lessons learned and best practices in Iraq/Afghanistan
- **Better utilization of international development practices in civilian police and rule of law assistance**
- **Improve international peacekeeping efforts**
 - Ongoing INL support for missions in Liberia, Haiti, Sudan
 - New INL initiative to build capacity of police-peacekeepers
- **Need to work more closely with partners**
 - Operational partnerships: EU in Kosovo
 - Burden sharing

INL and the private sector. How can we help each other?

- **Interesting subject. We do make use of contractors from the private sector quite frequently. Private sector also has capacity in preventing and detecting transnational organized crime.**
- **We cooperate with the private sector in areas such as SSTR operations, cybercrime, anti-money laundering, IPR violations.**
- **For INL police and rule of law programs in the field, the private sector has important global logistics networks, procurement systems, and subsidiary capabilities.**
- **Very important for in-country life support, security, expertise in law enforcement and international development**
- **Private sector can assist INL by enhancing its recruitment capabilities: we increasingly need highly skilled State and local LE**
- **Private sector, particularly large contractors, need to develop more expertise in international development methodology and more actively recruit women.**

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QUESTIONS ?