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

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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 ?