

INDEX

INTRODUCTION	3
SOUTH AMERICA	4
Asuncion	5
Bogota	7
Brasilia	20
Buenos Aires	23
Caracas	25
Georgetown	30
La Paz	32
Lima	40
Montevideo	48
Paramaribo	51
Quito	52
Santiago	56
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	58
Belize City	59
Guatemala City	62
Managua	67
Mexico City	70
Panama City	74
San Jose	79
San Salvador	83
Tegucigalpa	85
Vancouver	87
THE CARIBBEAN	88
Bridgetown	89
Hamilton	97
Kingston	98
Nassau	101
Port-au-Prince	105
Port of Spain	107
Santo Domingo	114
SOUTHWEST ASIA	118
Colombo	119
Dhaka	120
Islamabad	121
Kathmandu	126
New Delhi	128

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	130
Bangkok	131
Jakarta	134
Kuala Lumpur	135
Vientiane	137
EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST	140
Ankara	141
Athens	145
Budapest	146
Cairo	147
Riga	148
Sofia	149
Valletta	151
Yerevan	152
AFRICA	154
Accra	155
Addis Ababa	
Cotonou	157
Lagos	158
Lome	159
Lusaka	160
Nairobi	161
Yaounde	162
GLOSSARY	161

INTRODUCTION

The End Use Monitoring (EUM) report is a summary of all monitorable aspects of program support provided under the International Narcotics Control Program for the calendar year. INL requests that all posts for which funding has been provided and who have received monitorable resources submit a formal EUM report.

Each post is responsible for defining its own procedures for monitoring asset use and assessing the impact of the resources provided to their counterparts. Commodities are monitored throughout their useful life, as determined during inspections by the Narcotics Coordinators or the Narcotics Affairs Sections' (NAS) staffs.

Some NAS posts are provided resources under various Department of Defense (DOD) Authorities to support foreign military involvement in counternarcotics and law enforcement activities. Posts receiving such equipment must include it in their EUM programs and reports.

INL requires submission of the EUM report by January 31 for the previous calendar year. The report comments on the extent to which planned EUM procedures were followed during the previous year: the location, use, and condition of the commodities; the program impact of the support provided; problems encountered in the course of the year's monitoring; and program changes required as a result of the EUM activities.

NOTE: Information included in this report is based on the latest information available at the time of publication. The information for this report covers data collected during calendar year 2002.

SOUTH AMERICA

ASUNCION

Procedures

The INL program assistant personally verified the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) inventory report through a variety of methods including: repeat on-site inspection of local facilities; review of SENAD's in-house written inventory; and through inspection of commodities by DEA special agents and country attache. Report of commodities located in the outlying areas were verified by INL review of SENAD's written inventory and through frequent inspections by DEA personnel.

Status

All items were provided to SENAD, the Anti-Drug Executive Secretariat; DOA (Direccion Operaciones Antidrogas), formerly DINAR; and SEPRELAD, Paraguay's money-laundering investigative unit. In addition, the Government of Paraguay (GOP) maintains INL-provided commodities in several field locations including Ybyturuzu and Lima (radio equipment), Ciudad del Este, Mariscal Estigarriba, Pedro Juan Caballero and Encarnacion.

- **Vehicles**

Twenty-four trucks, SUV's, one sedan, and five motorcycles (one in poor condition) are currently in use by SENAD for operational and prevention purposes ranging in model years from 1989 to 2001. Eleven vehicles and one motorcycle should be approved for auction by SENAD and removed from INL accounting logs. They are beyond repair and all parts that could be used on other vehicles have been removed.

- **Detector Dogs**

INL funds support the detector dog program, which employs seven dogs. INL funding provides veterinary care, food, new dogs, uniforms, training supplies and maintenance of the kennels and vehicles used to transport the canines and guides. The canine units are used at the newly remodeled kennels located at the International Airport. Four dogs were either euthanized or retired to suitable homes due to age or health concerns.

During the last calendar year, SENAD, DEA, and INL agreed that the canine units would be best used if they were all housed locally and rotated to the outlying offices.

In prior years, canines were assigned for lengthy times to the offices located outside Asuncion, thereby limiting their training time (controlled substances used for training could not legally be possessed outside of the main office). Veterinary visits were sporadic. In addition, the move to centralize the canine unit has resulted in better oversight by SENAD and INL, and verifiable increased successes.

The canine unit still relies heavily on local law enforcement personnel (SENAD) to obtain necessary search warrants to search bags at the airport and during routine roadblocks. The unit has had substantial success at the International airport located in Asuncion and on buses traveling through the northern part of the country.

- **Communications Equipment**

All communications equipment was accounted for and most is in good condition. Several items could not be repaired because parts are not available or usable parts in other equipment had already been appropriated. Several items ordered in CY-2001 arrived at post in CY-2002 and are scheduled to be installed in 2003. Some communications equipment is now inoperable. Efforts are being made to determine if parts from the inoperable or irreparable radios can be used for service or replacement on similar equipment.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The office and computer equipment are in good to excellent condition, except for the following items which are in fair condition: desk computers (2), refrigerator, filing cabinet, desk and two printers (inoperable).

Impact

All INL purchases go to support the SENAD, DOA, and the FAU. The communications equipment, vehicles, and canine program are aimed at bolstering the interdiction effort. The bulk of INL's assistance goes toward augmenting the SENAD's operational capability. The SENAD has succeeded in restructuring its field operations and opening several outlying offices. The FAU, which monitors suspicious activities reports, has been commissioned to the Attorney General's Office to improve cooperation between Paraguayan agencies and strengthen money-laundering investigations.

BOGOTA

Procedures

The NAS held regular working meetings with CNP Anti-narcotics Division (DIRAN) administrative, operations, intelligence, and air service officers to discuss the status of all assets provided in support of counternarcotics programs. The NAS compared CNP and GOC written and computerized sources with its own records to assess resource status. In addition to NAS American contractor personnel, a Foreign Service Officer (FSO) and three NAS Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) reviewed and implemented necessary monitoring procedures. Seven other NAS FSN voucher examiners analyzed purchase documents for all items bought from USG-funded accounts. NAS personnel worked closely with the GOC EUM officials. To use counternarcotics assets for other types of missions, the CNP had to receive embassy authorization. The NAS, CNP, and the contractors performed an exhaustive inventory of aircraft parts and equipment at three CNP Air bases in July. The results showed virtually no discrepancies or evidence of pilferage or misuse. NAS logistics advisers regularly updated inventories. A GAO team reviewed counternarcotics assistance to Colombia at post in August.

Aircraft-The CNP Air Service, in conjunction with three aviation advisors, provides daily reports on the status of all USG-provided aircraft. Vigilance was maintained on availability and operational use to ensure subject aircraft were actually employed in counternarcotics missions. Spare and repair part inventories were closely monitored to ensure proper utilization. NAS aviation fuel program procedures were in place to monitor purchases, deliveries, and use of fuel in all subject bases and commercial airports.

Construction-NAS PSC advisors and three FSN staff members monitored all counternarcotics-related construction projects from development to completion and delivery to CNP end users, ensuring counterparts used facilities as intended.

Vehicles-The CNP continued its standard operating procedure of having each base report quarterly on the status of vehicles assigned to it. Preventive maintenance was performed by CNP mechanics in the Bogota motor pool in accordance with the logbook maintained on each vehicle. Purchases of repair parts and major maintenance requirements were handled per procurement instructions outlined in joint procedures developed between the CNP and the NAS. Fuel purchases were handled using the same procedures as in previous years, but with tighter controls to prevent waste. The fuel quota per car remained at three gallons per day for most vehicles. NAS voucher examiners closely monitored invoices to ensure proper controls were in place. The NAS inventoried CNP vehicles in March and October, inspecting, photographing, and reconciling information on each vehicle. CNP mechanics in Bogota maintained each vehicle according to the corresponding log book.

Communications Equipment-The CNP managed and monitored this equipment, reporting the status to the NAS upon request. The NAS hired a permanent communications PSC advisor in May 2001 to help the CNP conduct ongoing programs; identify new requirements; and monitor program implementation.

Weapons-The CNP maintained strict controls on the distribution and use of USG-provided weapons under security assistance programs. Two NAS PSC advisors assisted

the CNP with weapons EUM. A USG weapons MTT and the NAS monitors visited all DIRAN counternarcotics bases to conduct a 100% serial number inventory of all available weapons; train CNP personnel in weapons repair and maintenance; reconcile differences between NAS-delivered weapons and CNP inventory records; and update the status of existing USG-provided weapons.

Defense Articles-The NAS held regular meetings with COLMIL, COLAR, and COLAF administrative, operations, and intelligence officers to discuss the nature of USG-provided assets, such as those from Foreign Military Sales (FMS), 506A emergency Presidential Determination, and excess defense property. The military services continue to provide complete access to End Use Monitoring material upon request. The MILGP was unable to accomplish substantial EUM inspections, due to personnel transitions, limited staffing and high operational and security assistance operations tempo. The MILGP continues to use its military-to military relations to strengthen human rights observance by the Colombian Military Forces and to use other personnel resources, i.e., unit exchanges, U.S. students in Colombia schools for wider confirmation on the use of EUM materials

Status

- **Aircraft**

The U.S. delivered six UH-1H II (Huey II) helicopters to the CNP in March-April for the Air Service (ARAVI) program. The eight UH-60 Blackhawks and 29 Huey II helicopters averaged better than 75 percent mission capable rate in CY-2002.

The NAS placed a CNP-owned T-65 Turbo Thrush that the CNP could not afford to maintain under INL's Air Wing contract with CNP consent. INL approved a NAS request to take operational control of a Beech C-99 airplane that CNP no longer needed or could afford to maintain. The CNP also returned a King 300 airplane to the fleet. Five Bell 206L3 helicopters and four Cessna 206G airplanes, removed from the fleet in CY-2001, received renewed NAS support for CNP training purposes in CY-2002. However, one 206L3 crashed. The CY-1999 narcotics control LOA called for removing three Cessna 152 airplanes in CY-2000 and two Cessna 208 airplanes in 2001 from the USG-supported CNP fleet, but subsequent NAS/CNP decisions required the former for training new CNP pilots and the latter for carrying CNP personnel and performing medevac duties. The CNP converted two UH-1H helicopters to Huey II status during the reporting year, leaving no UH-1H helicopters in the CNP Air Service. The NAS removed a MD 530F airplane from the fleet after it crashed in October 2001.

CNP Aircraft	
<i>Helicopters</i>	<i>Fixed wing</i>
One Hughes 500D	Two Twin Otter
Three Bell 206B	Four Cessna 206G
Four Bell 206L	Three DC-3
Twelve Bell 212	One King 300

One Hughes 530F	Two C-26A & C-26B
Twenty-nine Bell Huey II	Three Cessna 152
Eight UH-60L	Three Cessna 208
	One Beech Craft C-99

The NAS transferred four UH-1H helicopters from the COLAR Plan Colombia fleet to the eradication fleet in order to maintain a necessary minimum of eight UH-1Ns in the latter. Eight Huey II's arrived in country.

The NAS supported eradication aircraft included 12 helicopters and 21 airplanes at the end of CY-2002. NAS/CNP destroyed a USG-donated UH-1N helicopter hit by guerrilla fire in January when it couldn't be removed from the impact area because of a strong guerrilla presence. A USG-owned and maintained OV-10D spray aircraft crashed in March while on an aerial mission near Larandia, Caqueta, killing the Air Wing contractor pilot. The NAS transferred the last two UH-1H helicopters in the eradication fleet to NAS/Lima in March to join UN-1H operations there. The NAS added five airplanes, including an OV-10D Bronco, a T-65 Turbo thrush, and four AT802 air tractors, to the NAS fleet. Daily reports on aircraft status and close accounting of spare parts ensure proper utilization. The NAS monitored purchases, deliveries and use of aviation fuel at all CNP eradication bases and commercial airports.

NAS operated Aircraft	
<i>Helicopters</i>	<i>Fixed wing</i>
Fourteen UH-60 (COLAR)	Four Ayers T-65 & AT-802
Twelve UH-1N (eradication)	One Cessna 208
Twenty-eight UH-1N (COLAR)	Two C-27A
Twenty-five Huey II	Ten OV-10

An Air Wing contractor camera specialist (Panamanian citizen) died when he accidentally walked into a rotating OV-10D airplane propeller during an eradication mission refueling operation at a Putumayo CNP base in August.

- **Aviation Fuel**

OIG Inspections-The Office of the Inspector General reviewed the controls over the aviation fuel used in the Colombian counternarcotics program in September 2000. The results are as follows:

(1) The OIG recommended that Embassy Bogotá's NAS maintain summary records of the dollar value, quantity, and delivery location of aviation fuel purchased for the CNP. The NAS sent copies of summary records of aviation fuel quantities delivered to each CNP installation to INL in January in compliance with the OIG recommendation. If the documentation procedures outlined by the NAS were not followed, the CNP did not receive a reimbursement for fuel. The OIG considered this recommendation resolved/closed in CY-2002.

(2) The OIG recommended that the NAS request the CNP produce regular reports that compare the gallons of fuel dispensed to the actual flight hours of each aircraft type. The CNP began maintaining summary records of the fuel quantity dispensed by gallons to each type of aircraft within the CNP. The NAS ARAVI logistics adviser maintained copies of these records. The NAS forwarded additional copies to INL in January in compliance with the OIG recommendation. The OIG considered this recommendation resolved/closed in CY-2002.

(3) The OIG recommended that the NAS request that the CNP regularly test the calibration of all fuel pumps and meters. A MTT trained the CNP in July-August to calibrate fuel pumps and maintain such calibrations for meter readings. The OIG considered this recommendation resolved in CY-2002.

(4) The OIG recommended that the NAS request the CNP properly secure all fueling locations to prevent misuse of aviation fuel. The CNP secured all fuel devices to prevent unauthorized use or vandalism and added more fuel handlers to secure and protect fueling locations. The MTT gave CNP fuel handlers valuable instruction on how to prevent fuel misuse. The OIG considered this recommendation resolved in CY-2002.

- **Construction**

The NAS sponsored and oversaw the following construction projects to improve CNP base security and better utilization of resources in CY-2002:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Primary works</i>	<i>Status (Percent completed)</i>
San Jose del Guaviare	Electrical upgrades	100%
	Sewage treatment plant	100%
	Temporary repair of runway	100%
	Design of apron and runway	100%
	Install pre-fab barracks	85%
Valedupar	CNP sewage system	100%
Larandia	UH-1N project improvements	100%
	Water/electric for new hangar	100%
	NAS eradication improvements	100%
	Construct antenna control bldg	100%
	Construct NAS house/office	100%
	Extension of army barracks	100%
	Containers ops. Office complex	100%
	Aircraft parking ramp repairs	100%
	Remodel police post	100%
	Construct pre-fab hangar	100%
Remodel containers for ALSE	100%	

<i>Location</i>	<i>Primary works</i>	<i>Status (Percent completed)</i>
Tolemaida	Install UH-1N commo. antenna	100%
	Ammo storage containers	100%
	Repair C-27 hangar ramp	100%
	Remodel COLAR ops. Area complex	100%
	Erection of pre-fab hangar	100%
	CNP security fence upgrades	100%
Bogota	Remodeling of NAS warehouse	100%
	CNP/DEA off. upgrades/furniture	100%
	New CNP hanger off. equipment	100%
	NAS eradication office upgrades	100%
	Bella Suiza CNP off. upgrades	100%
	El Dorado/NAS cust. off. work	100%
	NAS/DynCorp off. Improvements	100%
	El Dorado hanger and ramp	100%
	El Dorado parking and lighting	100%
	El Dorado electrical upgrades	100%
	El Dorado computer installations	100%
	NAS warehouse guard facilities	100%-
Valla Garzon	Remodel, transport and install Seven containers for housing	100%
Tulua	Install CNP-Aravi off. Equipment	100%
Santa Ana	Build combustibles storage area	100%

- **Vehicles**

Two hundred seventy-two (272) NAS-supplied vehicles were used for official CNP purposes (transportation of personnel and supplies within Bogota and to CNP bases and FOLS) in CY-2002.

A breakdown of the condition of the CNP vehicles indicates that of the 272 vehicles, 160 are in service; 55 are out-of- service; and 57 have reached the end of their useful life and are pending disposal. Most of the vehicles were manufactured prior to 1994. Considering the deplorable road conditions throughout most of Colombia, especially outside of the major cities where significant counternarcotics activities often take place, it is clear why many older models remain out-of-service and need to be replaced.

Sixty-nine (69) INL-purchased vehicles were given by DEA to host country counterpart agencies for counternarcotics programs with the following agencies: Security Administration Department (DAS), Judicial Police Central Directorate (DIJIN); CNP Anti-narcotics Units (ANTIN), Special Investigative Units (SIU), Heroin Task Force (HTF), and the Attorney General's Technical Investigations

Unit (CTI). They are dispersed throughout Colombia including Bogota, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Medellin.

Most of the vehicles are in good condition. DEA removed two from its fleet in CY-2002. A Renault sedan used by the SIU in Cali was destroyed by members of the urban FARC Militia upon learning the identities of the two DAS investigators using it for surveillance. An Isuzu Rodeo used by the SIU in Bogota was stolen while being transported by trailer from Cartagena to Bogota.

No reported incidents involving the misuse of NAS-donated vehicles arose in CY-2002.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS purchased new communications equipment under Plan Colombia in CY-2001 for the essential part of CNP counternarcotics activities. The NAS hired a communications and weapons PSC advisor in May 2001 to work closely with the CNP to determine the proper balance between newer and older, easier-to-use technology to provide the CNP with the most practical mix of communications equipment. The wide variety of communications equipment used by the DIRAN was distributed among bases and mobile units throughout the country.

A crew of eight DIRAN technicians performed all in-house maintenance and repair of DIRAN communications equipment in one of the CNP warehouses. The CNP added two more technicians in CY-2002 to meet increasing maintenance and repair demands. Damaged equipment was returned to original manufacturers and suppliers for repair. The DIRAN used a wide variety of communications equipment at bases and mobile units throughout the country, reporting the status to NAS upon request.

The CNP gave the NAS a detailed 38-page inventory of USG-supplied communications equipment. NAS advisers and EUM personnel checked the list for discrepancies, but found no major problems. The list served as the basis for NAS spot checks and more extensive reviews in 2002.

DEA provided the NAS with a detailed 14-page inventory containing 299 pieces of USG-supplied communications equipment and other related major items, such as computers, digital cameras, printers, photocopiers, etc. NAS advisers and EUM personnel checked the list but found no major problems. The DIRAN uses a wide variety of communications equipment that is distributed among the bases and mobile units throughout the country. A majority of the radio equipment was physically inspected by NAS officers and INL TDY personnel.

The following U.S.-supplied radio communications equipment purchased in CY-2001 was delivered to the CNP: 400 Motorola radios (XTS-3000R); 20 Motorola radios (Spectra); 12 Tadiran radios (PRC-730G); 10 Tadiran radios (PRC-745); 10 Tadiran radios (VRC-745); 3 radio sets (PRC-104); 20 Motorola encryptor (KVL-3000); 2 Motorola portable repeater (P1821AX); 8 Quantar fixed repeaters; 9 Ericsson Satellite telephones (portable); 5 Ericsson satellite telephones (fixed); 1 Iridium telephone (satellite); 32 TCC secure telephones (CSD-3324E).

The SIU and Andean initiative programs use a wide variety of communications Equipment, i.e., interceptors, radios, recorders, etc. in locations throughout Colombia. DEA agents work closely with the GOC units that receive this equipment to ensure that it is used properly.

- **Computer Equipment**

The CNP continued to use NAS donated automated data processing equipment in their various divisions throughout the country for property inventory control, aerial reconnaissance data collection and storage, human resources and training management, and production of their own internal publications and standard operating procedures. They maintain accurate inventory records of computers issued to different organizations and bases. The CNP computer equipment inventory was separated by the account from which it was purchased, making it easier to track and perform EUM on USG-funded items.

There are 200 computers, 26 printers, and 6 scanners located in the police DIRAN headquarters; Guaymaral; and DIRAN administrative section. Laptop computers are being used by officers assigned to administrative and intelligence positions.

Computer equipment, including 75 printers were given to the DEA for use by the Special Investigative Units (SIU's). Three Dell Dimension XP266 units had bad power supplies. DEA tried to obtain power supplies for them rather than dispose of them.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following USG-supplied equipment was received by the SIU and Andean Initiative program and is used at various sites: air conditioner, generator, microwave oven, gas stove, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, water heater, television, VCR, calculator, night vision scope, binoculars, fingerprint kit, contraband detection system, compass.

The SIU and Andean Initiative programs also use photographic equipment for surveillance and other law enforcement activities. The equipment includes digital and Polaroid cameras, slide projectors, and video cameras.

- **Human Rights**

No allegations of serious human rights violations on the part of any counternarcotics counterpart personnel arose during 2002. Post thoroughly evaluated all CNP/DIRAN and COLMIL personnel attending DOD or USG financed commercial training.

Post human rights officer and all mission entities responsible for providing assistance to Colombian security forces have established inter-agency procedures enabling them to track the provision of USG funding to units of Colombian security forces. Post had established vetting procedures in place in CY-2002 to determine the eligibility of any GOC security forces that sought USG assistance for counternarcotics purposes. These procedures required a

confirmation from the GOC's Office of the Inspector General (Procuraduria) and the Office of the Prosecutor General (Fiscalia) that there were no investigations for grave human rights violations pending against any individual belonging to the unit or units in question. Post then correlated this data with its own to ensure that no such assistance was provided to any unit of the Colombian Security Forces that, according to credible evidence, had committed gross violations of human rights.

- **Weapons**

The CNP maintained strict controls in the distribution and use of USG-provided weapons under security assistance programs. Three NAS PSC advisors assisted the CNP with weapons EUM. One of these, the UH-60L maintenance advisor, also served as a weapons advisor for the CNP air operation weapons programs.

- **Defense Articles**

The Colombian Navy (COLNAV) and Coast Guard (COLCG) continued conducting maritime counternarcotics surveillance and interdiction operations. Meanwhile, the Colombian Marines (COLMAR) expanded their execution of Riverine counternarcotics operations.

COLNAV-The COLNAV continues to provide the required budgetary and personnel support not only to the Navy but to the Marines and Coast Guard as well. COLNAV operations center around its four light frigates and two oceanic submarines which are supported by two multi-purpose replenishment ships. The COLNAV maintains a presence along the coast, at sea and within the harbors conducting counterdrug operations in conjunction with its other mission. The COLNAV conducts counternarcotics patrolling along its Atlantic and Pacific coasts as well as throughout the San Andres Island chain. Unilateral counterdrug patrols are conducted under plan Barracuda, for surface ships, and plan Periscope for submarines. COLNAV maintains a ship at San Andres due to its location as a terminus for drug shipments. The COLNAV has been very responsive to official requests for support for counternarcotics operations despite a decreased budget in FY-02 and a devaluation of the Colombian peso.

Three mini-armored transport carriers arrived in Colombia at the end of CY-2002. COLNAV acquired a Cessna 208 using DOS/INL funds to support the Andean Region Initiative. The plane is expected to arrive in late 2003.

COLCG-The COLCG conducts daily and nightly counter drug patrols and operations at each of its locations at Cartegena, Buenaventura, Turbo, and San Andres. Routine maritime patrols are being conducted in the vicinity of Cartegena, Turbo (Gulf of Uraba), San Andres, Gulf of Morrosquillo, and Buenaventura. The COLCG is the Colombian Army dedicated to maritime counternarcotics operations focusing on mothership and go-fast smuggling techniques. Routine and planned operations are conducted into high threat regions of the Pacific, Atlantic, and San Andres Islands.

COLMAR-The COLMAR is tasked with conducting amphibious and land operations for the purpose of maintaining national sovereignty and public order within its assigned areas of responsibility. The Riverine forces are tasked with

security of the rivers along the borders and interior of the country. The mission of the Riverine forces is to guarantee free navigation to all legitimate river traffic and assist in the maintenance of public order. Fifteen of the 18 Riverine Combat Elements (RCES) are equipped with boats provided from FMS cases specifically to conduct counterdrug operations. The RCES have provided the Government of Colombia the ability of extending its control into rural areas, reinforcing the legitimacy of the Government.

COLMAR Riverine forces use USG supplied equipment primarily for counterdrug operations. The COLMAR Riverine forces conducted daily river patrols and waterborne checkpoints during the high water operating season. The most noted limiting factor to Riverine counterdrug operations is the water level, which drops substantially during the dry season throughout Colombia's extensive river system. The dry season leaves small river estuaries completely inaccessible to the 22' Piranha. The larger rivers are dangerously low limiting navigation and increasing the number of possible ambush sites.

COLMAR equipment provided under USG programs since 1989 include 22-foot Piranha-type craft (45); 22-foot Boston Whalers (2); 31-foot patrol boats (6); and patrol craft Riverine boats (3).

COLMAR Riverine forces conducted daily river patrols and waterborne checkpoints during the high water operating season (April to November) as well as a permanent 24 hr per day static check point in front of their docking facilities. All USG-provided materials are well maintained and fully operational.

COLNAV and COLCG equipment provided under USG programs since 1989 consists of: PB MK3 boat; (8) LCU boat; (20) Mako 27 foot BOA; (18) Zodiac boats; (60) 9mm pistols; (208) grenade launchers; (80) .50 Cal M; (157) M60 M; (1) LCM 8 BOA; (4) LCM 6 BOA; (22) M35A2 2.5 ton trucks; (14) MA1 Jeeps; (30) 1 ¼ ton trucks; (5) PBR MK2 boats; (4) LCPL boats; (22) M35A 2.5 ton trucks; (14) MA1 Jeeps; (30) 1¼ ton trucks; (5) PBR MK2 boats; (4) LCPL boats; (4) point class boats.

In 2001, funded by the Plan Colombia Supplemental, the U.S. Government provided the Colombian Military fourteen (14) UH-60L helicopters and 17 UH-1H helicopters to support counternarcotics operations. The UH-1H are part of the Initial Entry Rotary Wing (IERW) school that is training COLAR pilots. The UH-60's are being operated in transition, upgrade and tactical training for COLAR pilots. Up to 25 UH-1H's were delivered in CY-2002 to provide additional lift for the COLAR counternarcotics brigade alongside the 14 UH-60's provided under Plan Colombia. Plan Colombia funds were also used to outfit and sustain the Colombian Army (COLAR) counternarcotics brigade. In addition, Plan Colombia funded the modernization of the Colombian Air Force (COLAF) OV-10 fleet; however, this modernization is still in progress at Marsh Aviation in Arizona.

COLAR equipment provided under USG programs since 1989 consists of: (24) M19 MTRS, spare parts; (136) HMMWV; (26) 5 ton trucks; (426) M16A2 rifles; (56) M249 SAW; (2020) M9 pistols; (1220) M60E3 MG; (225) shotguns; (77) PRC 77 radio; (169) AN PVS-5; (41) TA 312 phones; (225) AN/PSN10 GPS units; ammunition; field gear; flak jackets; uniforms.

COLAF-The COLAF supported all phases of counternarcotics operations in 2002. It operates the Air Defense Center, which monitors all aircraft in Colombian airspace. This center is connected via data link to the JIATF-E regional operations center. Therefore, all U.S. surveillance and radars in Colombia feed data to the Air Defense Center. This data is used to identify aircraft in the Colombian area of responsibility. Currently, the USAF Air Combat Command, through contracts managed by USAF electronic systems command, supports all ground-based radars, including the Tres Esquinas ground-based radar and peace Panorama 2 Command and Control System. End Use Monitoring consists of U.S. technicians on each site, who provide the Air Force Mission weekly situation reports.

Major defense equipment includes the following: C-130 (7); A-37B (13); OV-10 (10); C-26 (2); AC-47 (5); B212 (14); B412 (2); Huey II (10); H500 (10); UH-1H (8); and UH-60 (18) aircraft.

The COLAF purchased 7 armed UH-60L helicopters via FMS in 2002. USMILGP continues to work on the FMS case to integrate the Elbit weapon system with the UH-60. All helicopters will be equipped with the Elbit weapon system by mid 2003. Additional modifications are being made to include installation of floor and door armor, advanced weather radars and chaff/flare dispensers. The COLAF previously received 17 UH-1H aircraft (14 shipped from Killeen TX and 3 prior owned by CNP) under Plan Colombia. These aircraft make up the IERW school in Melgar. The school is manned by COLAF pilots and trained COLAR pilots.

Fuerza Aerea de Colombia -The data analysis of COLAF counternarcotics operations continue to indicate good operational success despite limitations in logistical and training support to an aging A-37 air interdiction fleet, as well as a willingness to commit to whatever resources are available for a successful endgame. This is attributed to effective integration of peace panorama ground based radar systems and air interdiction assets. The COLAF leadership continues to demonstrate a strong commitment toward the counternarcotics efforts and the EUM program compliance.

The consolidated results counternarcotics results for 2002 include data from the COLAF, COLAR and COLNAV:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Results</i>
Destroyed coca labs	244
Destroyed HCL labs	63
Pure cocaine seized	60.116 KG
Coca bases seized	9,100 KG
Precursor liquids seized	2,821,941 GAL
Precusor solids seized	423,893 KG

Human Rights Training-The COLAR has implemented a vigorous human rights training program that is a “top to bottom” approach. The COLAR now has a human rights officer (inspector general) who oversees an army level human rights office. Human rights offices are now located at every level of major command down to the battalion. Those officers are required to attend COLAR level HR meetings; meet with and coordinate with local HR/NGO’s activities;

develop long-term training plans; conduct basic entry level, advanced level, and systemic re-training. All students selected to participate in U.S.-sponsored training are first screened and certified by the GOC for HR violations. The COLAR, in conjunction with the joint command, has taken the bull by the horns in clearly understanding and implementing human rights advancement and full compliance with U.S-Colombian HR accords.

Impact

The USG sprayed 130,363 hectares (raw number) of coca in CY-2002, compared to the previous year's record of 94,127 hectares, and 3,371 hectares of opium poppy, compared to the CY-2001 total of 1,846 hectares. CY-2002 totals are all the more impressive considering such obstacles as the shut-down of the NAS Colombian Army helicopter program because of human rights certification requirements, legislative restrictions on post's ability to purchase herbicide, the Pastrana administration's lukewarm attitude toward the spray program, the diversion of spray resources in the aftermath of the abolishment of the zone de despeje (guerrilla safe zone), and apparent foot dragging by the CNP on a number of operational issues.

The spray program remained dangerous in 2002 as USG-provided aircraft received 194 hits from ground fire in 178 separate incidents.

USG-provided funding and equipment for the various Colombian law enforcement agencies working with the DEA has increased significantly their ability to conduct counternarcotics investigations. This is evidence by the greater number of suspected narcotics traffickers arrested for subsequent extradition to the United States.

The fielding of all 14 Plan Colombia UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters added substantial force to the CD brigade and to NAS efforts against narco-terrorists in southern Colombia

The Colombian Armed Forces has significantly contributed to the war on drugs. They have taken an active role in drug interdiction, the destruction of drug laboratories, and precursor chemicals. Continuing negotiations with the guerrillas demonstrate Colombia's and the Colombian military's commitment to work toward peace. The guerilla ties to narco-traffickers continue to be strong and provide the guerrillas significant funds. Nonetheless, the arrival of the supplemental for Colombia has raised the hopes of the people and the military. This will improve Colombia's ability to eliminate the narcotics trade that threatens both the U.S. and Colombia.

Problems

- **Aerial Spray Operations**

A GOC decree in early CY-2002 limited USG aerial spray operations to a concentration of eight liters of Glyphosate per hectare in eradicating coca. Due to the decreased efficiency of this dose, NAS lobbied for a return to the concentration of 10.4 liters of Glyphosate per hectare that the spray program used successfully and safely for years. The new Uribe administration provided a temporary fix in August by issuing permission for the use of the 10.4 liters concentration in the key departments of Caqueta and Putumayo. Further NAS

urging resulted in GOC approval to use the more effective concentration throughout the country. The GOC and NAS recognized two viable complaints in CY-2002 from farmers who filed claims saying their legal crops had been damaged by aerial eradication. NAS gave the GOC \$3,500 for payment to a farmer who lost a portion of his coffee crop during poppy eradication, and \$8,600 to another farmer who claimed spray operations damaged two hectares of African palm trees.

- **Aircraft**

A COLAR UH-1N helicopter suffered a fatal crash during a MEDEVAC mission in bad weather about 30 miles southwest of Larandia, Calcutta in August. The six aboard were killed, including the Air Wing contractor.

A USG-owned and maintained Huey II helicopter suffered a fatal crash near Armenia, Quindio, in October. A bilateral investigation board determined that inadvertent instrument flight conditions resulted in controlled flight into a mountain. A second US-provided CNP Huey II received severe damage the same month from an explosive device as it landed near Gaitania, Tolma. It later plummeted 1,500 feet to the ground when the sling broke on a commercial helicopter hauling it to a CNP base. An investigation determined that the CNP used the helicopter to conduct a routine personnel rotation unrelated to counternarcotics activities without NAS knowledge or authorization. NAS officially informed the GOC that this violated the terms of the LOA.

For a brief time, Huey II helicopters experienced down time due to engine failures. The NAS had some engines repaired under warranty; others fixed locally. Bell Helicopter and its subcontractors were very responsive and quickly corrected the problems. The CPN do not always adequately maintain equipment. The NAS trained the CNP elements on proper maintenance procedures and informed commanding officers of the importance of properly maintaining USG-provided infrastructure.

- **Diversion of Funds**

NAS auditors uncovered anomalies that led to the detection of widespread diversion of operational funds in the USG-reimbursed CNP Legajos account. The NAS eliminated the account in April and undertook purchasing formerly done by the CNP.

- **Storage of Seized Explosives**

The CNP accidentally destroyed two CNP stations in CY-2002 due to improper handling and storage of seized explosives. ATF planned to use additional funding in CY-2003 to provide a two-week, large-scale explosives course at the ATF explosives academy to train up to 24 Colombian EOD technicians in proper handling and disposing of explosives

Program Changes

- **Aircraft downtime**

The CNP adopted NAS-proposed U.S. military procedures to amend the CNP cannibalization policy that had prohibited some aircraft from returning to the flight line while awaiting spare parts on order. Under new ground rules, if an aircraft is down for a significant period of time for maintenance, a part can be removed to make another CNP aircraft mission capable. However, a replacement part for the cannibalized item has to be immediately ordered and each instance of cannibalization had to be approved in writing by a control officer, logistics adviser, and maintenance adviser.

- **Military Inspections**

For the first time in August, the NAS staffed its non-aviation COLMIL programs to allow it to conduct EUM of weapons, uniforms and associated items provided to COLMIL units, in particular the CD brigade. In the last quarter of CY-2002, a NAS FSO and PSC consulted extensively with COLAR officials and made regular visits to the field to ensure that the CD brigade was adequately supplied and that proper operational use was being made of all INL-provided equipment.

- **Helicopter Transfer**

NAS formally transferred four UH-1H helicopters from the COLAR program to the CNP eradication program to replace as many of the same aircraft with serious mechanical problems. The transfer was determined to be the best solution because the COLAR objected to having its helicopters used by the CNP. The NAS normally operates eight UH-1N helicopters in support of the Colombia spray program. This transfer left the COLAR with 28 UH-1N helicopters.

BRASILIA

Procedures

Post maintains regular and frequent contact with the Federal Police and its Drug Enforcement Division (DPF/DRE) to allow close monitoring of donated materiel. DPF/DRE maintains detailed and up-to-date inventories of all assets donated by the USG and submits monthly reports of accounts, including receipts, to the NAS. The NAS and other USG personnel conducted on-site inspections and spot checks of the location, condition, and use of the commodities, particularly motorboats, during 2002.

Status

- **Vessels**

The 36-foot patrol boat provided under the 506(A) drawdown was fully renovated by the Brazilian Police and inaugurated in May of 2001. It is currently in the water at Praca 15 de Novembro (Rio de Janeiro's city port), where it was visited by the NAS in October 2002. Although the boat is functional, it is leaking oil and there is a shortage of spare parts. The DPF installed GPS/VHS equipment, as well as a depth finder and a police siren. It is used exclusively in harbor patrol crime prevention activities.

According to NAS and DPF/DRE records, there are currently twelve donated Boston Whalers in Brazil. They are assigned to Belem (4), Manaus (4), Tabatinga (1), Porto Velho (1), Guajara-Mirim (1), and Foz de Iguacu, Parana (1). During October, November, and December of 2002, eleven of the Boston Whalers were visited by USG personnel.

DEA visited Belem in October 2002 and viewed the four Boston Whaler boats posted to Belem (Comandante Sposito, Comandante Pimentel, Piranha, and Piranha 1). Two of the boats (Piranha 1 and Pimentel) are operational; appeared to be in good working order; and were observed in the water. The other two boats (Sposito and Piranha) are not operational and are in need of new engines. They are being used for parts. The hulls on the two non-operational craft appear functional, but would require work before being placed into service. Three of the four trailers are in usable condition. The fourth trailer presented signs of oxidation and will need some work before being in usable condition.

In Manaus (4), Tabatinga (1), Porto Velho (1) and Guajara-Mirim (1), the boats continue to be problematic, and require a great deal of upkeep and maintenance. As diesel fuel is more economical and more widely available in Northern Brazil and diesel engines are simpler and easier to fix and obtain parts, the federal police are interested in possibly using diesel engines. The police mentioned that occasionally they use craft other than the Boston Whalers for fuel economy reasons. The DPF has also expressed interest in having radar, depth finders, and GPS for the Boston Whalers. The floating dock in Manaus is fully operational.

The NAS visited Foz do Iguacu, Parana, in October. The Boston Whaler and the trailer are in good condition. The original Johnson motors were replaced in 1998 by two Suzuki 200 HP EFI motors that are considered more economical and better suited for the type of patrolling operations conducted at Lake Itaipu. In September, in an antidrugs/anticontraband operation on Lake Itaipu, the motors had a mechanical problem when water mixed with dirt entered the mechanical workings. According to the DPF, resources have already been allocated to fix the motors and obtain new parts. The motors should be operational by November. The NAS viewed the boat and motors in dry dock in October and the external condition of the boat appears good. The boat is used on routine Brazil-Paraguay border missions on the one-hundred mile long lake Itaipu, on the border between Brazil and Paraguay.

- **Vehicles**

In Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, the 1998 Ford passenger club wagon donated to the Brazilian Community Association of Parents for the Prevention of Drug Abuse is suffering from a lack of available parts and expensive maintenance and operation costs. In late 2002, permission was granted by the NAS to the director of the association to auction the wagon and use the proceeds for demand reduction activities by the Association.

- **Detector Dogs**

The main kennel in Brasilia needs new aluminum bars for the cages (as the old ones have rusted) as well as exercise and training facilities for the dogs. The NAS is working closely with the Police to ensure that the kennel is appropriately updated and maintained.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2002, basic computer equipment, including monitors, CPU's, printers, webcams, keyboards, speakers, and UPS, were provided by the NAS through SENAD (the Brazilian Antidrug Secretariat) for use by the 26 Brazilian State Drug Councils (CONENS) as well as a connecting unit for SENAD and the CONEN of the Federal District. In October, November, and December of 2002, the NAS staff visited 12 CONENS. All of the equipment was observed in use and functional, creating an "Antidrug informational network" connecting the state Drug Councils with SENAD in Brasilia.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

On-site inspections and DPF/DRE reports indicate that most USG-donated communications gear, including two-way radios and fax machines, are operational, in good condition, and being used regularly in police counternarcotics operations. Other donated equipment, including transformers, and bulletproof vests, are also used regularly. Most of the equipment is held in Brasilia and shipped around Brazil as needed for operations. Careful computerized inventory control of this equipment is maintained.

In 2002, through the Brazilian National Public Safety Secretariat (SENASP), the NAS provided basic law enforcement equipment including computer equipment, narcotics kits, flashlights, first aid kits, CPR masks, life vests stearns, night vision goggles, handcuffs, gun cabinets, bolt cutters and bullet proof vests to several Brazilian State Police. Additional equipment was provided to Macapa, Porto Velho, Manaus, and Belem.

In Brasilia, the bulletproof vests and cameras have been distributed throughout Brazil for use in law enforcement activities. The recorders were in regular use. The multimedia projector was still in use, although it is in urgent need of spare parts. Two computers for use in Amazonas were operational. The battery chargers for the radios were still being used. The fax was operational and four blockers for long-distance calls were still in use.

Problems

The sheer size of Brazil and its difficult physical, climactic and infrastructure conditions present a unique challenge to the understaffed and under funded federal counternarcotics police. This same vastness makes EUM of donated equipment difficult, time-consuming and expensive. The NAS is composed of one U.S. officer and two FSN's. Through careful use of limited travel funds, assistance from DEA agents as they travel about the country and receive help from our three consulates, the NAS was able to check a sizable representative sample of equipment in a wide variety of places in the country. The DRE in Brasilia is trying to maximize the use of this equipment through a centralized inventory and warehouse operation which sends equipment where and when needed and brings it back to the central headquarters in Brasilia. Although the system, particularly the computerized inventory controls, seems to function adequately, regional superintendents are unhappy about not having direct control over the equipment.

Despite the centralized inventory and just-in-time delivery of equipment to where it is needed for a particular operation, the need for more support for police field offices is clear. This is particularly obvious in operations requiring rapid reaction where there is insufficient time to ship equipment from Brasilia. On those occasions, the regional DPF makes do with what they have or what they can borrow from other government institutions. The NAS will study the regional situation more thoroughly in 2003 and make every effort to provide support, whether equipment, training or funding for operations. The NAS will also ensure that assistance is distributed where it is needed most and will be best used.

The NAS has and will continue to work closely with DRF/DRE officials in identifying those programs and operations most likely to give the best results. The dialog with DRE officials has been open and appears to be improving. Disagreements over resource allocations are resolved on a case-by-case basis. Overall, program accountability remains acceptable nationally and very good in Brasilia.

The addition of SENAD and SENASP to the EUM requirements in place of the Federal Police has added a new challenge to the EUM exercise, which post will continue to perform. The NAS will continue to consult with DPF, SENAD, and SENASP headquarters in Brasilia, as well as with operational representatives in the field to ascertain what resources and other support is needed. The NAS will endeavor to strike a balance between operational support, such as funding for equipment maintenance and police operational costs, and infrastructure-building assistance in such areas as equipment acquisition and training.

BUENOS AIRES

Procedures

Embassy officials, primarily DEA officers and the Narcotics Affairs Coordinator, take advantage of periodic visits to the provinces and to Buenos Aires-based agencies to assess appropriate use of INL-funded equipment. In addition, trusted law enforcement officials provide post with periodic reports on equipment use. Post has requested that receiving agencies provide a status report on the equipment, although compliance has been sporadic at best. Post has also found that maintenance requests for previously provided equipment give a good indication of where that equipment is currently located and how it is being used. Post believes that this system of overlapping verification methods presents post with an accurate end-use appraisal.

Status

- **Dogs**

DEA reports that on recent visits its agents observed that the two dogs provided to the Northern Border Task Forces (NBTF) are healthy and being properly cared for. The original two have been joined by six more who were either purchased or bred locally. The total force of eight dogs allows the handlers to maintain a rotation schedule that ensures the safe and efficient use of the animals. The dogs and their trainers would benefit from USG-provided training.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Post continues to personally observe that both National and Provincial Police forces make good use of the miscellaneous equipment (handcuffs, vests, flashlights, cameras, etc.) provided to them.

- **Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC)**

A lack of funding to operate and maintain the Joint Intelligence Communications Center (JICC), combined with unwillingness on the part of other Government of Argentina (GOA) agencies to share information with its current custodian, the National Drug Secretariat (SEDRONAR), has made it a non-working system. Post has argued that the JICC would be more effective if placed under the control of a law enforcement entity. Post believes that this will make the other GOA law enforcement agencies more willing to share information between themselves and the USG, using the JICC as a medium. However, based on the age of the equipment, provided in 1991, with software last updated in 2000, it would take a considerable investment in new hardware and software to bring the JICC back on line, regardless of which GOA agency is responsible for it.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio transmitters provided to counterdrug task forces in Salta and Jujuy provinces required routine maintenance and repair. A repeater radio antenna in Mendoza Province had to be moved to improve reception. Post repaired numerous hand-held radios provided to the federal and provincial police throughout Argentina because of wear and tear resulting from routine use under harsh operational and climactic conditions. All other communications equipment is accounted for and functional.

- **Vehicles**

Post provided 20 vehicles to the Argentine Provincial Police Forces in the 1988-93 period. The vehicles are increasingly found out-of-commission due to their age and hard use in rough conditions. Vehicles provided more recently are coming due for fairly extensive routine maintenance on suspension and brakes.

Problems

One area that must be addressed and resolved is the need for the GOA to sign end-use and retransfer agreements before post can provide more equipment and support. It appears that post is very close to signing the agreement, thereby clearing the way for post to provide more equipment and support.

Impact

While the INL-funded program in Argentina has been a small one, it has had a positive impact especially on the perennially under-funded provincial police anti-drug units. In 2002, the two NBTS's were involved in the seizure of 415.6 kilograms of cocaine and 525,000 liters of precursor chemicals-a 131.25 percent increase over the previous year. Approximately, 32,323 metric tons of coca leaf were interdicted by the NBTF groups. In addition, 53 traffickers were arrested and 46 vehicles were confiscated by the task forces.

The proven success of the NBTF's also encourages post to provide material assistance for Gendarmaria Nacional Counterdrug Unit which continued to operate at Ezeiza International Airport even after the interagency task force was disbanded when the Duhalde government took office in January 2002. The Gendarmaria inherited the equipment post provided to the interagency task before its demise and continues to maintain a strict inventory on that equipment.

.CARACAS

Procedures

The NAS used the following procedures to conduct EUM in 2002:

- **Monthly Reports**

Receipt of monthly statistical reports from the National Guard, and the Technical Judicial Police, PTJ, on drug seizures and arrests; receipt of comprehensive reports from the National Anti-Drug Commission (CONACUID).

- **Periodic Meetings**

Periodic meetings with the CONACUID, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), and the National Guard to discuss planned counternarcotics activities and to evaluate on-going activities.

- **Field Inspections**

Field visits and inspections of the National Guard, PTJ, and Navy units outside of Caracas were made with the assistance of the MILGP and DAO. The NAS performed periodic on-site inspections of the National Guard and the PTJ forensic testing laboratories to determine the condition of the laboratory equipment. The NAS also received status reports from the local representative of the U.S. lab equipment supplier, which provides routine maintenance and repair for donated equipment. The host government cooperated fully and allowed the NAS to effectively monitor donated resources.

Status

- **Dogs**

In 1998, the NAS provided six (6) dogs in conjunction with a training visit for Venezuelan canine program personnel to the U.S. Air Force Lackland AFB canine program personnel. In 1999, the dogs began to produce litters of puppies. The breeding dogs are kept at the canine training center in the city of Barquisimeto. The NAS and USCG sponsored the TDY assignment of a dog handler to assess and support the canine unit. During 2002, the USCS Canine Center donated two new dogs to the unit. At the same time, the NAS entered into a contract with a local veterinarian to improve the health and nutrition of the neglected animals. The state of health of the dogs quickly improved.

- **Vehicles**

During 2001 and 2002, the NAS provided the Prosecutor 's Drug Task Force (PDTF) with seven motor vehicles and two motorcycles. One sport utility vehicle rolled over in a single car accident and was totaled; another sport utility vehicles that was stolen in early 2002 was later recovered undamaged and is back in use with the task force.

A Ford Festiva sedan, donated to the National Commission Against the Illicit Use of Drugs (CONACUID) is in good condition. This vehicle is assigned to the CONACUID program coordination office.

- **Vessels**

Four of the six Boston Whalers donated by NAS to the Venezuelan Navy in 1993 remain operational. They are based in Puerto Ayacucho in the South of Venezuela. The vessels are fully engaged in a Riverine patrol program. A major goal of the program is to interdict narcotics and chemical precursor smuggling on the Orinoco River. The number of Venezuelan maritime counterdrug operations has remained low but relations between the Embassy and the Venezuelan Navy are good.

- **Computer Equipment**

NAS-provided computer workstations and printers are used by the National Financial Intelligence Unit (UNIF) in the Superintendency of Banks (SUDEBAN) to compile and analyze financial information through a comprehensive system of currency transaction reporting similar to the U.S. The NAS provided software and training in 2000 to further improve the capabilities of this center. Relations between the Embassy and SUDEBAN are excellent. The NAS provided five additional computer workstations and printers to upgrade the UNIF in 2002. Relations between the Embassy and SUDEBAN are excellent.

The mini computer network the NAS provided to the Training and Coordination Division of the Public Prosecutor's Office (Fiscalia General) in 1998 continues to be used with NAS-sponsored training programs for implementation of the new judicial reform program which took effect in July of 1999. This reform has changed Venezuela's judicial system from a paper intensive system to an oral, adversarial system of justice similar to that used in the United States. Relations between the Embassy and the Public Prosecutor's Office are excellent.

The eight computers and four laptops provided to the Prosecutor's Drug Task Force in 2001 continue to be operational and in use by the unit..

The National Guard Anti-drug Command continues to use a NAS-donated computer LAN installed in 1999 as a database and an up-to-date link to other military commands. Two computers and printers donated to the National Guard Command in Tachira in 1999 continue to be used for data base operations.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The National Guard continues to make effective use of laboratory equipment donated by the NAS, including mass spectrometers/gas chromatographs, infrared spectrophotometers, microscopes, electronic balances and other items. The equipment is located in the central National Guard laboratory in Caracas and in the regional forensic laboratories established in 1996 in San Cristobal and Puerto La Cruz. The equipment is overdue for maintenance and repair.

The NAS funded the maintenance and repair of mass spectrometers and other scientific equipment donated to the PTHJ toxicology Laboratory in previous years that was much in need of repair.

The two Mosler safes donated by the NAS are being used to store evidence in the central lab. The National Guard continues to improve its analytical capabilities and evidence handling procedures. Relations between the Embassy and the National Guard forensic laboratories are excellent.

- **Defense Articles**

In 1999, the USG completed delivery of the following items to the Government of Venezuela (GOV) under Presidential drawdown authority under Section 502 (A) (2): 82-foot Point Class Coast Guard cutters (2); LCM 8 utility Landing Craft (1); PBR Riverine patrol boats (6); C-26 aircraft (2); PRC 77 radio sets and related equipment (77). The MILGRP plays an active role in checking on the status of these items.

Cutters-The two 82-foot Point Class cutters named the Albatross and Pelican are stationed in the Eastern part of Venezuela. They are located at the Punta Fijo naval base on Venezuela's western Caribbean coast. They are in good operating condition. The starboard engine on the Pelican was replaced in 2002. Both are used in detection and monitoring patrols off the East Coast of Venezuela and along the maritime boundary with Trinidad and Tobago. Both are in excellent condition and have greatly increased the Venezuelan Navy's capability to operate effectively within the important 25-mile offshore coastal waters of Venezuela. Both ships were inspected by MILGP officers in 2002.

Landing Craft-The LCM Landing Craft named Margarita is being used by the Venezuelan Coast Guard to support Riverine patrol operations. It is located at Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco River. It was inspected by MILGP officers in 2002. It is in good operating condition

Riverine Patrol Boats- Six Riverine patrol boats are in use by the Venezuelan Marines. They are located on the Orinoco River at the Colombian border and support efforts to control Riverine contraband of drugs and chemical precursors. The boats' outboard Yamaha 75-hp engines vary in condition from good to fair. These boats were inspected by a USMILGP officer in March 2002.

Aircraft-The two C-26 aircraft have been incorporated into "Grupo Cinco" of the Venezuelan Air Force and are based at the air base in Caracas. The aircraft are in excellent condition and are well maintained. Although originally intended to support Venezuelan military drug interdiction operations along Venezuelan's long border with Colombia, the Venezuelan Air Force is now considering

employment of these aircraft in an air interdiction mode following the increase in the number of drug smuggling flights through Venezuelan airspace in 1999. To carry out this role, the aircraft will need to be equipped with sensors that will cost about \$2-3 million. The Venezuelan Air Force is studying means to acquire this equipment.

Radios-Seventy PRC-77 radios sets have been transferred to the military communications authority. This equipment is to be used along the border. The radios are in excellent condition.

- **JICC**

The NAS continues to provide support to the Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) in conjunction with the Latin America JICC/Guardian program coordinated by DEA with the interagency El Paso Intelligence Center. In 2000, the NAS assisted the center in upgrading its equipment by providing Oracle software and elated training. The Oracle database software is being used in conjunction with a new version of the Guardian software developed by DEA. CONACUID uses the Center to coordinate drug intelligence, and collect information on all types of drug-related crime. A photocopier, one of two servers, ten computer workstations and related equipment are in good condition. One of the servers is damaged and is currently being repaired.

- **Communications Equipment**

The majority of the radio communications equipment provided to the CONACUID is in good condition and located in the new CONACUID office building in Caracas. The equipment is used for general office functions and for security of the CONACUID headquarters building. Cooperation between CONACUID and the Embassy is excellent.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2000, the Public Prosecutor's Office received a photocopier. In 1998, the NAS provided two contraband inspection kits to the National Guard detachments in Puerto Cabello and San Antonio de Tachira, the major land entry point from Colombia. The equipment is being used for drug interdiction programs. Ninety NAS-procured hand-held metal detectors were donated in 1996 for prisoner searches in the thirty-two Venezuelan prisons. Most have reached the end of their useful life. The PTJ continues to use audio-visual equipment, camcorders, typewriters, fax machines, cameras and lenses. This equipment is in fair condition.

The wide-screen television and VCR provided to CONACUID have ceased to function.

Problems

The NAS has had difficulty establishing the usage, condition, and location of 506(a)(2) donated equipment, such as PRC-77 radios. The NAS will work more closely with USMILGP in 2002 to track this equipment.

Impact

NAS-provided equipment and training have been fundamental to the enhancement of Venezuela's drug interdiction capabilities, particularly in the Port Security and Prosecutors' Drug Task Force projects. Notwithstanding the political chaos and economic problems of 2002, Venezuela continued to conduct a broad spectrum of narcotics control operations. Cocaine seizures rose to over 15 metric tons in 2002, while heroin seizures exploded exponentially, particularly at the country's international airports.

GEORGETOWN

Procedures

Post maintains personal contact with representatives of the following four agencies provided commodities under the narcotics control program: Guyana Defense Force (GDF), Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU), Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC), and the Guyana Police Force (GPF).

In 2002, End Use Monitoring was not systematic due to staffing shortages and personnel changes at post. Consequently, much of the information was obtained from host country sources. Post will make periodic spot checks and on-site inspections in 2003.

Status

All USG-provided equipment has been accounted for. Most equipment is in use. Equipment not in use requires repairs, which are not cost-effective to complete at this time.

- **Communications Equipment**

A 12-radio mobile communication system and complete support package and pagers (2) were provided to the CANU in 1998. CANU uses the radio equipment at the airport and on patrols and operations at the Georgetown port.

- **Patrol Boats**

The four 44-foot patrol boats were used for patrolling Guyanese waters. In 2002, the vessels were used in seizures of four Venezuelan fishing boats operating illegally in Guyana's territory and two boats smuggling fuel from Venezuela.

- **JICC**

The JICC and its four Acer Acros 486SX computers remain largely inactive because of a lack of interagency coordination. The hardware and fax machine are still operational. Oracle software was installed. The JICC uses the computer equipment donated by the USG to store statistics concerning narcotics seizures and arrests.

- **Miscellaneous**

Twenty-four bulletproof vests were supplied to CANU in 1998. They are used at the airport and on patrols and operations at the Georgetown port. Life jackets, narco test kits, handcuffs, lamps, night vision binoculars (15), and an answering machine provided in 1997 were used by the CANU. The two pagers are no longer in use. The GPF uses the video camera and compact recorder provided in 1997. The GDF continues to use the fax and copier machine.

Impact

The vessels have had a pronounced impact on the Government of Guyana's maritime capabilities. CANU has made use of the equipment supplied, but recent attacks on high-level CANU officers have hindered their counternarcotics efforts. The GOG has not fulfilled its commitment to staff the JICC adequately. In addition, Guyanese law enforcement agencies are reluctant to share information. Post continues to press for implementation of the JICC.

LA PAZ

Procedures

During 2002, under the general supervision of the NAS Director, the NAS Administrative Officer, other members of the NAS staff, and officials of other agencies such as DEA, MILGRP and USCG performed reviews to account for and to verify the condition of equipment and property provided to the Government of Bolivia (GOB) counternarcotics program. NAS program officers, regional office directors and the administrative officer conducted regular and unannounced field visits to all projects. Field assistance visits by the budget and audit staffs resulted in spot inspections of property records, impress fund record-keeping usage reports, and fuel management reports. US Direct hires program officers require adequate justification and strict accountability prior to initiating new procurement actions. A monthly report on the status of procurements was distributed to the regional directors and program officers for review.

The NAS operates eight warehouses: three in La Paz, one in each regional office and one at the headquarters of the Green Devil Task Force (GDTF) in Santa Cruz. The program officers, regional directors, and the NAS Administrative Officer and Logistics Supervisor conduct spot checks during periodic visits to the field. The NAS two-person audit staff performs spot checks and undertakes special reviews or audits to help ensure proper use and care of equipment and materials. Each auditor reports directly and independently to the NAS administrative officer. The property control officer receives all incoming property other than that procured locally by the NAS regional offices; prepares receiving and inspection reports; affixes barcodes (when required); and enters control information into the NEPA system. When property is delivered to the respective regional offices, additional documentation, along with a computer file, is created. Each month, the NAS administrative officer prepares a countrywide reconciliation report. Copies are maintained in the La Paz office.

Status

- **Aviation**

Most NAS-supported aviation assets are operated by the Bolivian Air Force (FAB) personnel assigned to the Red Devil Task Force (RDTF). They are supervised by one U.S. citizen PSC and three U.S. military personnel serving in Bolivia under Participating Agency Support Agreements (PASA). The RDTF inventory consists of 15 UH-1H helicopters, one B-55 Beech Baron, three Cessna 206's, and two Cessna 210's. All are based in Santa Cruz with permanent Forward Operating Bases (FOB's) in Trinidad and Chimore. A U.S. contractor, DynCorp, has maintenance and training responsibilities for the helicopter fleet. In addition to serving as advisors, the PASA's monitor the use of NAS-provided commodities to ensure they are solely dedicated to counternarcotics activities. Only the NAS director or deputy director can authorize non-routine missions.

In early 2002, NAS/Bolivia received control of a third C-130B aircraft; all three C-130B aircrafts had been transferred to the GOB through the DOD Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program to be used in support of the CN program. The Black Devil Task Force (BLKDTF) flies the C-130's under the supervision of a

U.S. citizen PSC Aviation Adviser. The BLKDTF consists of 13 FAB pilots, co-pilots, and navigators, in addition to 32 enlisted maintenance personnel; it flies in-country logistics and overseas cargo missions in support of USG-GOB CN programs. The BLKDTF recently inaugurated a new hanger facility for use by the C-130B program.

The C-130B program is also supported by three Third Country National (TCN) contract mechanics who provide quality assurance and supervision for FAB mechanics. The NAS also employs a fourth TCN to provide logistics support and manage C-130 warehouse operations, thus guaranteeing accountability for C-130B parts and equipment.

All NAS-related air missions are approved by the USG personnel. The status of all NAS-supported aviation assets is reported to the NAS Director or Deputy Director. NAS contract personnel and RDTF personnel participate in inventory management and property oversight.

- **Defense Articles**

Defense articles were procured up to FY 1995 with FMFP funds. Due to lack of available funds from this source, the NAS, with MILGP assistance, has taken full advantage of the FY-98 506A drawdown program for those items not otherwise available or that are restricted from purchase with INL funds. Under this program, the NAS received ammunition and explosives valued at \$1,106,000 for the Special Force for the Fight Against Drug Trafficking (FELCN). Additionally, the NAS received parts and supplies for the C-130 aircraft valued over \$1 million. Field gear such as binoculars, radios, blankets, uniforms, field jackets, first aid kits, sleeping bags, tents, etc., along with ammunition, parts and equipment received under the 506 drawdown program totaled more than \$6 million in 2000.

Bolivian Army - During 1991, the USMILGP delivered weapons, ammunition and radios to two Bolivian Army light infantry battalions, the Mancheg and Jordan battalions, as part of a requirement calling for equipment and training. Although these units are not actively engaged in the counternarcotics effort, they are considered by the GOB to be available on a contingency basis for use in counternarcotics operations. The following equipment was provided: 870 rifles-5.56MM; 176 pistols; 96 grenade launchers; 25 radios, AN/PM 77. All the equipment remains in serviceable condition with the exception of the two PRC-77 radios, which are in need of major repair.

In 2002, the MILGP used reprogrammed FMF CN funds to purchase 20 additional carbines, 5.56mm, M4 for the FELCN Headquarters to be used by the UMOPAR Force in the Chapare. The FELCN headquarters in La Paz has responsibility for the distribution, accountability, maintenance and repair of the firearms received through the FMF program. MILGP staff conduct periodic inventories to verify the use and serviceability of firearms released to the FELCN.

Bolivian Navy - In 2002, the MILGP provided the Devil Task Force (BDTF) with the following radios and weapons for counternarcotics Riverine operations: 20 hand-held Motorola radios, 20 sets of computer equipment, 6 laser printers, 8 150HP outboard motors, 16 40hp outboard motors, 2 LCD projectors and 10 24k

BTU window-type air conditioners. USCG training teams and MILGP personnel conducted spot-checks during 2002 and determined that all items inspected are in serviceable condition and are being used as intended.

Bolivian Air Force (FAB) -The MILGP did not receive any FMFP supplies for the Bolivian Air Force. All equipment received in previous years is being used for counternarcotics operations. It is inspected regularly by members of the MILGP and/or MTTs and remains in good condition. The following equipment was provided to the FAB: 17 rifles, 5.56, M16A2; 56 pistols, 9MM; 4 HF radios 25/125W; 4 HF radios 15/400W, base station, two HF radios, 20W manpack.

Bolivian Army Transportation Battalion- The GDTF operates and shares a military post with a logistics battalion in Santa Cruz. The GDTF's primary mission is to transport fuel, cargo and personnel throughout Bolivia via ground in support of the Bolivian counternarcotics strategy. The second mission of the GDTF is to train Bolivian Army personnel in conducting all levels of specialized vehicle maintenance, warehousing operations, and operation of heavy US military vehicles. There are 101 vehicles in the GDTF inventory: 46 two and a half-ton trucks; 26 HMMWV'S, 8 five-ton dump trucks; 3 five-ton tractors, 2 wreckers, 2 forty-ton tractors, 2 contact trucks, 3 international fuel trucks, 2 fuel tankers, 2 semi-trailers, 1 semi-trailer low-bed, 4 water trailers, 1 Hyster fork lift, 2 petty bone fork lists., and 5 NAS program vehicles. The GDTF is staffed by 112 Bolivian Army personnel commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. NAS personnel total nine, with the temporary hire of two mechanical technicians under the supervision of one U.S. PSC who maintained an operational readiness posture of 98 percent during 2002.

Joint Task Force –During 2002, the Joint Task Force (JTF) consisted of 1,563 military, police and civilian personnel. One-half of the JTF eradicated illicit coca plants, while the other half provided security for the camps and in the coca fields. The NAS continues to provide meals, billeting, field equipment (i.e., uniforms, general supplies, tools), office supplies and transportation, fuel and medical support for task force personnel.

Feeding the JTF is a major undertaking. A food service contract established in 1999 has improved the quality of food, provided better accountability and reduced costs; it is now being rebid. One NAS FSN COR is designated to monitor the contract. The COR travels to the Chapare twice a month to conduct spot-checks in base camps.

Expeditionary Force (FEC)-An Expeditionary Force (FEC) was created to assist the eradication process in the Chapare by patrolling the main access route between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. The FEC was originally a 500-person unit; in February 2002 its size was increased to 1,500; it was disbanded in July 2002. The NAS provided the FEC with food (under the JTF feeding contact), military equipment and bonuses.

- **Riverine**

The NAS-supported Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) is a 198 man Riverine unit of the Bolivian Navy organized into six groups, a headquarters, and a Riverine training school. The BDTF has five mother ships, 32 Boston Whaler-type patrol boats, and 42 Zodiacs; one mother ship was decommissioned in 2002 due to age.

These boats were transferred to the Bolivian Navy via FMF funding or (in the case of the mother ships) constructed with INL money.

During this year, the NAS continued the replacement of the aging Zodiacs; the NAS also replaced 27 outboard motors for the Zodiacs. BDTF task groups are located at Trinidad, Riberalta, Guayaramerin, La Horquilla, Cobija and Puerto Villaroel. The NAS regional office in Trinidad supports most task groups, the BDTF headquarters and the Riverine school. The NAS regional office in Trinidad supports all task groups with the exception of the task group in Puerto Villaroel, the BDTF headquarters, and the Riverine school.

During 2002, TDY personnel under NAS supervision also provided logistics support and operational guidance; their support will terminate this year. The BDTF also has assigned to it USG-provided vehicles, uniforms and field gear. NAS personnel monitor equipment assigned to the BDTF and closely screen all requirements for additional equipment before forwarding the request to the program officer.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS provides some form of support for more than 1,200 vehicles either procured or donated by the U.S. Government or other donor governments for use in Bolivia's counternarcotics program. To provide vehicle maintenance support, the NAS operates repair facilities and maintains a large stock of spare parts for all programs in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Villa Tunari, Trinidad and the UMOPAR Base Camp in Chimore. Maintenance supervisors closely monitor the issuance and use of parts through vehicle work orders, inventory tracking cards, computerized inventory programs and spot checks at each location. In addition, certain types of parts such as tires and batteries are marked with identifying numbers or symbols to prevent improper exchange.

In FY-01 the NAS procured on the behalf of DEA \$2.5 million worth of equipment and services, including 2 off-road vehicles, and 10 motorcycles. In May 2001, the NAS received 57 vehicles ordered in CY-2000. These included 38 4x4 cars, 14 4x4 trucks, and 5 sedans. The NAS also procured an additional 17 multi-purpose vehicles and 8 motorcycles plus cars and trucks in CY-2002, at the total value at \$1.1 million to support other CN projects. This latter purchase was the third phase of a five-year vehicle replacement program. In addition, the NAS awarded the purchase of 47 new vehicles, which were delivered at the end of 2002 to the various GOB counternarcotics offices.

Field advisors, the Logistics Supervisor, program officers and the Administrative Officer made frequent unannounced inspections of these facilities to ensure proper accountability. In addition, the NAS audit section conducted periodic reviews of commonly used parts most susceptible to pilferage, as well as those items subject to theft or misuse such as fan belts, filters and tune-up kits.

- **Communications Equipment**

NAS communications equipment includes repeaters, base stations, mobile radios, and hand-held radios. This equipment was provided to all the FELCN,

UMOPAR, Intelligence units, AIROPS, Riverine as well as NAS regional offices. The NAS has supplied 616 sets of communications equipment to Bolivian counternarcotics projects as follows:

La Paz	170 sets
Santa Cruz	125 sets
Trinidad	59 sets
Chimore	165 sets
Cochabamba	92 sets
Oruro	5 sets

Another 230 hand-held UHF equipment sets and 10 base UHF stations do not appear in the NAS inventory, since they were purchased with DEA funds. NAS maintains a comprehensive inventory under the NEPA system that identifies location and personnel accountable in each organization. All equipment maintenance is performed by NAS technicians, normally in the NAS repair facility in La Paz. Frequent field visits are made to verify the condition and proper use of the equipment as well as to perform preventive maintenance. As of the 2002, 90 percent of the equipment was in service. The remainder is undergoing repair. Furthermore, the NAS purchased communications equipment in CY-2001 for installation in the area of the Yungas as part of a nationwide communications grid. It will be completed in 2003 and will enhance current counternarcotics efforts.

The Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU) of DEA/NAS conducted a thorough inventory of all communications and technical equipment purchased by the NAS on their behalf with FY-97 funds. All equipment was found to be in serviceable condition. The inventory includes all technical communications equipment and vehicles transferred to various offices and DEA-supported programs throughout Bolivia. During 2002, the communications system was reorganized at a national level.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2001, the NAS provided 126 computers to counternarcotics agencies in its four regions. To alleviate the high-cost maintenance and reduce the problems with local providers, two small computer repair facilities were established in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba in 2002 to serve as satellites of the La Paz computer repair facility.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

In 2002, the NAS procured 13,000 sets of BDU's, boots, hats, and various field gear such as web belts, field packs, hammocks. Tents and entrenching tools valued at more than \$2 million in support of 1,500 FELCN police officers and 2,000 military personnel are assigned to various counternarcotics projects. Since 1998, the NAS has started issuing uniforms and equipment to FELCN and UMOPAR personnel twice per year, normally during the March through April timeframe.

- **Construction**

Beginning in 2001, the Embassy embarked on a major two-year counternarcotics program drawing on funds from INL, DEA, MLGRP, and SouthCom. During these two years, the mission will undertake over \$3.5 million in construction projects including 14 bases; major expansions to 20 existing facilities; and significant repairs and upgrades of all existing infrastructure facilities. During 2001-2002, the following projects were completed: holding cells facilities; new K9 training facilities; a new base at San Ignacio, Puerto Suarez, Guayaramerin, Yucumo; new UMOPAR bases for Locotal, Rinconada, Guayaramerin, Yucumo; C-130 hanger, apron and taxiways for C-130 hanger; house and offices for prosecutors at Trinidad; laboratories for FELCN Cochabamba; five housing facilities for GDTF program; and canine house at Cochabamba airport.

The status of the other construction projects that started during the year is as follows: Riberalta base (80% completed); check point at Locotal (90%); expansion at "Garras" anti-Narcotics Training School (15%); and 11 DIGECO posts (30%). In addition, during the same period of time, the NAS undertook major repairs of 13 bases (including Unduavi, Coroico, Irupana and Km 52 facilities in Yungas); and significant minor repairs and upgrades of all the existing infrastructure.

To insure quality control, the NAS contracted the services of two construction engineers/architects (two FSN's, of which one works in La Paz and the other in the Cochabamba projects) and used another engineer from the DIRECO project to work in the Beni area projects. All engineers advise, design and provide oversight during the design and construction phase of CN projects. In addition, program managers and regional NAS office directors routinely monitor all phases of construction.

Problems

- **Misuse of Vehicles**

Personal use and careless operation of vehicles by senior Bolivian officials in certain programs continue to be serious concerns. Although the NAS monitors and attempts to prevent personal use of official vehicles, Bolivian officials in the field frequently abuse the privilege of having a vehicle by using it for personal travel. NAS training programs have helped reduce the number of serious vehicle accidents. However, traffic mishaps attributable to negligence continue to occur. The NAS policy of requiring mandatory restitution in cases involving negligence has been a useful, but not a totally effective deterrent.

- **Fuel Distribution**

Given the remote locations of some NAS-supported counternarcotics projects, fuel distribution continues to be a major concern. Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) have been set up in several locations to eliminate the need to transport large quantities of fuel over long distances. A new multi-year fuel contract is being developed and should be awarded in early 2003, which should alleviate the fuel problem.

Frequent audits and an enhanced fuel monitoring system have improved the accountability of all types of fuel. However, some units must still rely on primitive means to measure and distribute fuel. Inaccurate pump meters and manual methods account for most of the discrepancies in the fuel distribution program. In order to overcome these discrepancies, new pumps have been ordered. Safe storage facilities are also a concern in some areas of the country. Open storage with containers being exposed to the sun and other weather conditions are common problems.

- **Property Accountability**

As Bolivia's counternarcotics program expands and additional equipment and Defense Articles are received through the 506 drawdown program, it will become increasingly difficult to properly track these items. Despite training, the FELCN's record keeping is not yet sophisticated enough to track property from unit to unit and even less capable of tracking property issued for special operations. The related issues are complicated by the fact that the title for material acquired through the FMFP and the FMS process transfers to the GOB at the time shipments are placed in transportation channels at the point of origin. By accepting the standard terms and conditions stipulated in the respective LOA, the GOB also accepts responsibility for the accountability and end-use of the defense articles purchased. In a joint effort to assist the FELCN in improving their property accounting methods, the NAS and the MILGP will examine the feasibility of providing additional training to logistics personnel of the FELCN.

- **Personnel Changes**

JTF personnel are rotated on a quarterly basis. Transportation arrangements are coordinated by the administrative officer using GDTF assets, commercial buses and C-130 transport. In the past, large numbers of personnel rotated from various programs have created continuity problems as well as increased costs. The NAS has been successful in getting FELCN and service commanders to stagger the rotation so that no more than 20 percent of a particular unit transfers in any given year.

Program Changes

A major needs-assessment study of the INL/NAS Bolivia Law enforcement Development Program was conducted during the early part of December 2002. Several counternarcotics forces units in various locations were interviewed regarding training and experience in several areas. Among these areas were law enforcement training in human rights and Basic Criminal Investigations to include the "Ley 1008" new code of Criminal Procedures, oral trial system, report writing, court room testimony, crime scene investigations and evidence collections procedures.

Based on the results of this cross-country survey, the Law Enforcement Development Program (LEDP) will begin a multi-agency training curriculum to include USAID, MSD, DEA and MILGP participants. Training courses will consist of 40 hours of basic Human Rights training as well as 80 hours of Basic Criminal Investigations to include the above-mentioned training topics.

Impact

A highly effective eradication program in the Chapare, Bolivia's principal coca-growing region, is the hallmark of the GOB's counternarcotics strategy. The GOB reported that 11,839 hectares of coca were eradicated in 2002, the second highest level ever reached in Bolivia. Despite this success, the potential cocaine production from Bolivian cultivation (assuming that all coca, including legal coca, is used) is estimated to be about 60 MT.

In 2002, the GOB seized 102 MT of coca leaf, 362 kg of cocaine HCL, 4.7 MT of cocaine base and 8.8 MT of cannabis. In 2002, the FELCN Chemical Unit seized 240,403 liters of liquid precursor chemicals (acetone, diesel, ether, etc.); it also destroyed 1,420 cocaine labs and made 3,229 arrests. NAS logistics support in conjunction with DEA's operational guidance supported these successes.

LIMA

Procedures

- **Inventory Management**

NAS Logistics is a five-person Logistics Section headed by an American PSC employee, with primary responsibility for coordinating End Use Monitoring activities. The Logistics Section is charged with shipping/receiving of all NAS commodities; preparing donation letters; maintaining inventories; and coordinating EUM spot-checks.

The logistics database contains detailed information on commodities and EUM inspection visits. It can be sorted by location. NAS logistics manages warehouse facilities in Iquitos and at the Lima airport. It has implemented extensive controls to enhance security at these locations. NAS Logistics also assists the embassy's Military Assistance Group (MAAG) in conducting EUM inspections and tracking DOD-donated items.

During 2002, NAS Logistics visited 9 cities, meeting with 27 counterparts at 48 different sites. It conducted inspections of 2,799 donated items out of the total of 4,441 items subject to inspection. The NAS visited all sites containing large concentrations of equipment and any site where discrepancies have been noted in the past. Both unannounced and announced EUM visits were performed throughout the year. During 2002, Logistics found no evidence of improper use of donated material. Cooperation, on the whole was satisfactory.

The Embassy's Administrative Section is responsible for the physical inventory of non-project personal property located in Lima and maintained on the Embassy's NEPA system. A NAS American administrative assistant oversees non-project personal property. NAS Logistics is responsible for the inventory of the NAS personal property at FOB's and FOL's.

- **On-site Inspections**

The NAS staff performs regular and ad hoc EUM inspections throughout Peru during the year. Participants include advisers of all NAS programs. Aviation assets are reviewed by two Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) military officers, five American Personal Services Contractors (PSC), Field Advisor Security Specialists and one American PSC Petroleum Logistics Advisor, security specialists and one American PSC Petroleum Logistics Adviser. A U.S. Coast Guard PASA shares responsibility for EUM of Riverine assets with the logistics section. Two Eradication and Alternative Development advisors monitor commodities and assets donated to CORAH (Coca Reduction Project) and its subdivision, CADA (Coca Measurement Corps). INL's regional communications advisor conducts spot checks during the year to verify the condition and location of communications equipment. MAAS personnel visit military installations to perform spot checks on defense articles provided to the Peruvian Armed Forces and drug police under security assistance programs for

counternarcotics purposes. DEA special agents assist in monitoring equipment, materials, and consumables provided to the Peruvian National Police (PNP).

Status

All commodities are used full-time in the conduct of counternarcotics activities, including construction and logistical support. While conducting EUM inspections of counterpart sites, Logistics found no evidence of improper use of donated materials. In addition, the cooperation of counterparts as a whole was satisfactory.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS Logistics maintains an inventory of about 469 vehicles nationwide, supporting fully or in part, 299 project vehicles, 94 motorcycles, and 76 program-supported vehicles. The vast majority of the vehicles are provided to various elements of the central and regional Drug Police (DINANDRO and DIVANDRO), the Aviation Police (DIRAVPOL), the Coca Reduction Project of the Upper Huallaga (CORAH), its sub-division, the Coca Measurement and Eradication Verification Corps (CADA). The Ministry of Education, the Judicial Prosecutors, the Chemical Control Group, and the Peruvian Customs Service also possess NAS-donated vehicles.

On December 24, 2002, a CORAH motorcycle (Honda XL-185) was stolen in Tarapoto. A complaint has been filed and the police are investigating. A claim has been filed with the insurance company and settlement is pending the outcome of the police investigation.

Special use surveillance vehicles were purchased during 2000 to support the operations of the SIU's. In FY-00, the NAS procured on behalf of DEA one million dollars worth of equipment and services, including two off-road vehicles and ten motorcycles. The NAS also procured an additional 34 multipurpose vehicles and eight motorcycles to support other counternarcotics projects. This purchase was the third phase of a five-year vehicle replacement program.

The NAS employs a FSN motor vehicle maintenance supervisor under the Logistics Section, who is charged with overall responsibility for tracking project vehicle fleets, maintaining stocks of essential spare parts, and providing guidance concerning appropriate schedules of preventive maintenance. Aviation personnel are charged with overall responsibility for all "special use vehicles" (a/c tugs, fuel trucks, fire trucks, forklifts, etc.) including preventive maintenance. Aviation personnel are charged with overall responsibility for all "Ground support equipment" (aircraft tugs, fuel trucks, fire trucks, forklifts, etc.) including the preventive maintenance. During 2002, NAS Logistics acquired two (2) replacement vehicles from ORA and AID as a transfer, up-grading the fleet at no cost to the NAS. The vehicles that were replaced were disposed of in accordance with regulations.

The NAS requires counterparts to provide proof of preventive maintenance when requesting NAS financial assistance for major repairs to vehicles purchased with project funds. Aging project fleets remain a problem, but a schedule of more frequent replacements is benefiting operations. In 2001, NAS Logistics completed an inventory of about 80 obsolete and non-operative PNP

vehicles (some of which are 1983 models) including motorcycles. In November 2002, NAS Logistics successfully coordinated with DIRANDO and supervised an auction to sell 37 obsolete and/or inoperative police vehicles. Over \$38,000 was collected and turned over to the NAS Police program. A second auction is planned for the remaining vehicles.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2002, the NAS purchased and repaired radio equipment to support interdiction and eradication missions. One Motorola Secure repeater, with a solar system, was purchased to support operations in the Huallaga valley. The repeater system will provide secure radio communications for all anti-narcotics operations in the area. The NAS also purchased 24 additional cellular phones to augment communications between units for project coordination.

Project equipment was provided to DEA's Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU) in 2000. The units have continued to expand and to produce quality information.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS continues to upgrade computer systems for counterparts, including surge suppressers and UPS as necessary in areas where the electrical current is unstable. In addition, the NAS is assisting counterparts to improve internal communications through LANs and web connections. Post encourages counterparts to automate inventory, case management and filing systems. These help to improve internal controls, produce a smoother flow of paperwork and provide more accurate documents. Computer equipment is maintained at the assigned sites and used for the intended purposes. The NAS Police and Communications Advisor initiated a pilot project with DIRANDRO and Peru's narcotics prosecutor's office to track/expedite the legal processing of all narcotics cases. The hardware/software system includes: 1 server, 21 PC's, software and accessories. They will be installed at the Prosecutor's Office, DINANDRO, and Limas courts this year. The "Judicial Tracking system" will be implemented on a larger scale if the pilot project is successful.

Additional project equipment was provided to DEA's Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU's) in 2002. DEA agents performed End Use Monitoring activities throughout the year and did not find any instances of equipment being misused, poorly maintained or used for purposes other than those intended by the USG.

- **Defense Articles**

Drug Police (DINANDRO and DIVANDROS)-Weapons procured with FMF funds for use of DINANDRO and DIVANDROS participating in the counter-narcotics program are surveyed periodically by the NAS and MAAG representatives. There is no evidence that the equipment is being used for any purpose other than police counternarcotics operations. All monitored equipment was in serviceable condition. The NAS monitored 200 M-60D machine-guns and 131 M16A rifles received from DLA; 12 Smith & Wesson 357 Cal M-19, 14 M4 carbines, received from the RSO.

Riverine-The DOD-equipped 7 Riverine Interdiction Units (17 personnel, four Boston Whaler type boats and a floating maintenance facility comprise a typical RIU). The program also provides for improvements to existing Coast Guard and Drug Police infrastructure to support Riverine operations, including office space renovation and repairs to existing equipment. The NAS, DEA, and MAAG Program coordinators conduct frequent field visits to observe training, equipment use and storage practices for all GOP forces. The level of maintenance of donated equipment has been marginally satisfactory. The GOP has not funded minor outfitting or consumable expenses (fuel, MRE's, or medical supplies), or kept life safety equipment in good repair.

- **Aircraft**

During 2002, NAS obtained two additional UH-1s from Colombia and procured a C-208 fixed-wing aircraft. Eight additional UH-1s were sent for the Huey II conversion and should be delivered around August 2003. A-37 fuselages provided in 1992 and 1996 to the Peruvian Air Force have been cannibalized as planned for parts to repair operative aircraft.

NAS Aviation Program personnel and the INL Air Wing contractor DynCorp, managed and performed EUM activities for the NAS Aviation Program in 2002. DynCorp and NAS aviation personnel maintain flight and maintenance records for all INL aircraft. No diversion of NAS-purchased parts and equipment has been detected. The Aviation Program adviser controls aviation property. A 100 percent inventory for 2002 was completed. All items have been bar-coded and entered into the inventory control software program.

In 2002, the aviation program (UH-1H's) logged 4,793 hours of flight time in 745 interdiction flights totaling 591 hours and 1,557 eradication missions totaling 1,545 hours. The NAS funded fuel and per diem to DIRAVPOL MI-17 and fixed-wing crews during operation CY-02, totaling over \$150,000. During 2001, the C-27 flew 470 hours in support of post's counternarcotics program, transporting 4,802 passengers and 1,069,428 pounds of cargo.

Without the airlift and emergency evacuation capabilities of the 16 INL helicopters, the eradicators would not have been able to operate in many high-density coca-growing locations. The ability to move operations quickly from one location to another added an element of unpredictability needed to safely operate in areas of pocket resistance to eradication missions. Aviation moved 31,585 passengers in 2002.

- **Fuel**

The NAS provides all fuel required for the UH-1H helicopters and the fixed-wing aircraft. The NAS also pays for fuel for police fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters on an occasional basis for selected counternarcotics missions. The NAS closely monitors all fuel ordering, receiving, and dispensing procedures to control both the supply and quality of fuel stocks for aviation and Riverine operations. The NAS has Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) with fuel suppliers and transporters and has strict ordering, receiving and payment procedures. In FY-2002, 769,136 gallons of aviation fuel was purchased at a

cost of \$839,448. An additional \$132,629 was paid to transport the fuel from Lima to Forward Locations. NAS in-house quality control of aviation fuel is strictly monitored through daily, weekly and monthly testing, weekly spot - checks and monthly audits. Additionally, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) conducts quarterly inspections of DOD quality assurance of all in-plane contracts, which includes both NAS BPA's. They both meet or exceed standards established by DOD defense Logistics fuel Division.

The NAS stores and dispenses fuel from six locations east of the Andes. The main facility is in Pucallpa. It has a 45,000-gallon Jet-a capacity in four tanks and a 2,000-gallon tank for Avgas. An additional 18,000-gallon tank is located at Tingo Maria. Aguaytia, Santa Lucia, Mazari, and Pichari all have at least 20,000-gallon capacities. All locations have CORAH contracted refuelers who report daily to the NAS Embassy field coordinator in Pucallpa. All locations are visited quarterly by a NAS petroleum logistics advisor.

The NAS also purchases fuel for the Riverine Program for use by PNP and Coast Guard Riverine Units. In 2002, the NAS purchased about 112,175 gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel at a cost of \$133,000. NAS Riverine fuel is stored at PNP and Coast Guard floating facilities as well as in portable fuel bladders. Both the PNP and Coast Guard have become largely dependent on PNP NAS-purchased fuel to conduct Riverine operations.

- **Construction**

The NAS continued to provide limited construction support to advance counternarcotics operations through CORAH. During 2002, CORAH carried out 124 projects at a cost of \$1,190,262. This included 71 small projects for aviation, and 21 security upgrades to NAS facilities. In all cases, renovated facilities were used for their intended purposes.

- **Computers**

The NAS continues to provide upgraded computer systems for counterparts, including surge suppressors and UPS, as necessary, in areas where the electrical current is unstable. In addition, the NAS is assisting counterparts to improve internal communications through LANs and connection to the web. Post encourages counterparts to automate inventory, case management and filing systems to improve internal controls, produce a smoother flow of paperwork, and provide clearer and more accurate documents. Computer equipment is maintained at the assigned sites and used for the intended purposes.

- **Demand Reduction**

The NAS provides funding to a number of institutions, including entities of the GOP and NGO's to promote drug awareness, prevention and treatment programs. A large portion of Demand Reduction funding goes to support training programs. In addition, the NAS has provided vehicles, computers, office equipment, and other commodities to its demand reduction counterparts.

Over the last three years, the GOP as well as private NGO's have developed an institutional capacity to carry out demand reduction activities. While self-sufficiency in the funding area has not yet been realized, the level of technical expertise within the country is remarkable.

The NAS is working with the National Strategy Information Center (NSIC), a US-based NGO which has a grant from INL to develop a school-based "Culture of Lawfulness" program. This program will teach ethics and provide school children with knowledge of the importance of living "by the rules."

Problems

- **Fraudulent Documentation**

The DIRANDRO Police Inspector General (IG) investigated cases involving DIRANDRO police submission of fraudulent documentation that resulted in new DIRANDRO policies implemented to safeguard NAS donated equipment.

- **High-Tech Office Equipment**

During EUM inspections, logistics noted that some counterpart sites, (mostly Police Units) had received hi-tech office equipment, i.e., copy machines, fax machines and printer. Because of toner cost and high maintenance, some machines were not in use. In the later part of 2001, Logistics proposed the review of purchasing practices in an attempt to provide the counterpart with simpler equipment that is easier to maintain and represents a lower cost, especially for remote counterpart sites. Although the situation has improved during 2002, the problem still exists.

- **Interdiction/Customs Project**

The NAS ceased its donation of commodities, including vehicles and communications equipment, several years ago, when Customs could not or would not account for donated goods. In the interim, the NAS continued to provide some training assistance. In December 2001, after several attempts, NAS Logistics was successful in obtaining a list showing present locations and condition of all 138 items donated. In 2002, Logistics visited Customs sites in Lima to verify the existence and condition of equipment. Much of the equipment has been disposed of as obsolete. Only 50 percent was available for inspection. Although the equipment had exceeded its useful life span, Logistics has requested and is waiting for an official response regarding the final disposition.

- **Santa Lucia Police Base**

The construction of the base was finalized in 1992. It was turned over to the PNP in November 1993 in fully operational condition, when budget cuts forced the NAS to move helicopter and other operations to Pucallpa. Since then, the GOP has not maintained this large base. EUM inspections in 1999 revealed a lack of maintenance and extensive vandalism. The runway condition poses a serious safety hazard to landing aircraft. Many buildings are completely abandoned, while others have major structural damage. In FY-2000, CORAH undertook eradication activities in the area and Santa Lucia became the base of operations. Limited funds were made available to make the facility secure and habitable. Since then, NAS Police Program started an advanced training/operations school at Santa Lucia and the base has become a major operational center for eradication and interdiction missions in the Huallaga Valley.

- **Riverine**

Maintenance issues with the floating bases have gotten worse with time. Neither the PNP nor the Coast Guard has taken much initiative to exercise the use of their organization funds to properly maintain these units. The NAS is in the process of contracting CORAH to fulfill a maintenance contract for these units.

Impact

INL project funds provided through the NAS are the sole source of support for CORAH. The NAS completely funds all coca eradication, and all the activities of CADA for coca measurement and eradication verification east of the Andes. While the GOP provides significant resources in support of counternarcotics activities, it does not provide any funding for CORAH and its eradication activities. CORAH conducted a total of 699 eradication missions during 2002.

The GOP eradicated 7,134 hectares in 2002, slightly exceeding its eradication goal of 7,000 hectares. Nonetheless, CNC results indicate an increase of 2,600 hectares from the previous year (34,000) bringing the total for 2002 to 36,600 hectares. This was the first net increase in cultivated coca hectares since 1995.

The Government of Peru had continued success throughout the year in conducting law enforcement operations. Over the period, however, the price of coca leaf rose well above the farmer's break-even point, signaling that additional action is needed to reverse the trend. The statistics in seizures and arrests follow:

Coca eradicated	7,134.0 hectares
Coca leaf seized	1.2 metric tons
Cocaine HCL seized	3.3 metric tons
Cocaine base/paste seized	8.4 metric tons
Illicit laboratories destroyed/seized	
Maceration pits	349.0 pits
Cocaine HCL	200.0 labs

Although the Coast Guard and PNP conduct routine patrols, the Riverine Program has not produced any tangible results. The NAS is working in concert with DEA and MAAG to introduce a performance-based incentive program to encourage the Police and Coast Guard to work together on counternarcotics operations.

The increase in the number and availability of prosecutors has led to a sharp increase in destruction of laboratories and maceration, arrests, etc. For example, in 2001, 769 operations were carried out, resulting in the destruction of 137 labs and 198 pits. In 2001, 3,884 kilos of coca paste were seized; in the first seven months of 2002, 8,670 kilos were seized. In 2001, 1,367 people were arrested in connection with drug trafficking; and in January-July 2002 period, 1,606 persons were arrested.

MONTEVIDEO

Procedures

During the year, embassy officers performed spot checks and an annual on-site inspection at the Coast Guard (Prefectura) and at the Uruguayan Anti-Drug Unit, Directorate General for the Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking (DGRTID). These agencies provide an annual inventory report, which specifies the use, status, and location of all equipment supplied by the USG. In 2002, the embassy officers focused on terrorism-related issues with the Prefectura and DGRTID. Post continues to maintain regular contact with these agencies. Procedures have been effective and ensure that recipient agencies understand the need for accountability.

Status

- **Computer and Communications Equipment**

The nationwide computer system of the Prefectura was recently replaced. It allows the Prefectura to track the movement of persons and vessels in and out of Uruguayan territory. Most of the equipment is located at Prefectura headquarters in Montevideo. The rest of the equipment is installed in the branch offices along the coast. The Prefectura has a full-time computer technician who remains current on software upgrades through INL-funded training courses.

All of the computers in Montevideo, Rivera, and Colonia are in need of replacement. Post has received a request from DGRTID for new computers to be purchased with FY-02 INL funds.

The Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU) maintains computer equipment, a monitor, a specialized printer, and software for the analysis of financial transactions provided jointly by the USG and Organization of American States (OAS) in 1999 and 2000. The computer equipment is located at its headquarters in Montevideo, where it is very well maintained.

The two computers and printer located at the Ministry of Public Health are used for precursor chemical permits and are in good condition.

The National Drug Secretariat (SND) maintains personal computers (15), fax machines (2) and printers (10). The SND received a new computer network in 2002. It is located in Montevideo and serves basic administrative tasks.

The Ministry of Public Health maintains two personal computers systems and a printer provided by the USG in 1999.

- **Vehicles**

The vehicles donated to the Anti-Drug Police (seven cars, two trucks, and three motorcycles) transport officers to investigations and/or raid sites in Montevideo

and the interior. Frequent trips are made to Rivera, Maldonado and Costa de Oro. The Prefectura vehicles (one car, two trucks, two motorcycles) operate out of Montevideo. During the summer tourist season, much of the Prefectura's transportation equipment is used in Punta del Este and other coastal resorts northeast of Montevideo. Equipment is in good to fair condition, with the exception of two Prefectura motorcycles and one DGRITID motorcycle which are in need of replacement.

The Prefectura maintains one car, two trucks, and two motorcycles. The vehicles operate out of Montevideo and are in good condition. The SND also maintains a vehicle for its use.

- **Patrol Boats**

The Prefectura operates the two Cape Class patrol boats along the Uruguay River and the coast. They are in good condition. The Prefectura operates two motorized rafts out of Montevideo.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Typewriters, electronic surveillance system, videocassette recorders, video cameras, photocopiers, fax machines, night vision devices, camcorders, air conditioning unit, narcotics test kits, police assault gear, protective gear, voltage regulators, radio, transformers plus other support equipment (including desks and chairs, binoculars, flashlights and handcuffs), communication monitoring systems, bullet-proof vests, protective outerwear, UPS, weight balance, have been donated to the DRGTID and the Prefectura.

Most of the fax machines are in constant need of repair. All other donated items are in fair or good condition.

Much of the surveillance and investigation related items were purchased recently and remain in good condition. The Prefectura received a digital logger for recording cellular phone conversations of individuals under investigation and surveillance equipment in 2002.

There have been no incidents of fraud related to the equipment purchased with INL funds.

- **Canines**

Materials were provided to Prefectura in 1999 for the construction of kennels for anti-drug canines in 13 branch offices. Most of these facilities now house anti-drug canines. The kennels are in good condition and only require routine maintenance.

Impact

INL equipment has made a significant difference in the Government of Uruguay (GOU) counternarcotics effort. GOU law enforcement agencies function better as a result of INL-donated equipment and training. INL funding is responsible for several anti-narcotics projects that would not have been implemented otherwise.

DGRTID computers, surveillance equipment, other protective gear, and other law enforcement equipment have enabled DGRTID officers to increase their capabilities. The Central Bank continues to benefit from the financial transaction database which has been helpful in responding to USG requests for information on financial information of suspected terrorists.

While INL funds have gone a long way to improve GOU law enforcement capabilities, they are not enough to offset recent decreases in counternarcotics funding as a result of the ongoing economic crisis in Uruguay and throughout the region.

PARAMARIBO

Procedures

Post conducted on-site inspections and periodic spot checks of all resources. Post also received a host government report on the materials. DEA agents visit post regularly and monitor the use and status of the vehicles, equipment and furniture. Narcotics Police, Vetted Unit, and the Police Force accommodate visits from Embassy personnel.

Status

The following commodities were provided to the Government of Suriname (GOS) law enforcement agencies in 2002: drug test kits; black lights for document checks; handcuffs; maglights; drug-use data analysis; passport guides; 1996 Toyota Land Cruiser Station Wagon; 1997 Toyota Land Cruiser pickup.

The following commodities were provided to the Ministry of Justice and Police Force's Special Investigative Unit (SIU) in prior years: chairs (16); tables (6); Compaq computer (1); fax machine (1); laser printer (1); cabinets (6); air conditioner (1); cellular phones (4); fingerprint kit (1); cipher locks (2); air vent fan (1); single tube night vision goggles (2); Pentium multimedia generic desktop computer (1); Toshiba lap top and a printer (1); protective vests (8).

Most of donated equipment is housed within the offices of the DEA-Vetted Unit at the Surinamese police complex at Nieuwe Haven. The police commonly use cellular phones outside the office for routine communications. The two Land Cruisers are stored at the same complex and are used to travel outside Paramaribo where 4x4 vehicles are essential and regular police cars cannot travel. The black lights and passport guides are used by the Narcotics Brigade and the DEA-Vetted unit at Nieuwe Haven and by Military Police, and Customs officials at the airport. All items are being used in accordance with their stated purpose.

Impact

The Government of Suriname (GOS) continues to struggle financially. USG-provided equipment and technical support are essential in day-to-day law enforcement operations. The GOS uses all resources provided in an effective manner. INL assistance to GOS law enforcement agencies is crucial in allowing the GOS to, at a minimum, maintain its current level of counter-narcotics and anti-criminal activities

QUITO

Procedures

Post maintains regular and frequent contact with the National Police Anti-Drug Division (DNA) to allow close monitoring of donated material. Letters were sent to each supported unit with a copy of the existing inventory for their verification. The NAS completed physical verification of the commodities at Baeza, Lago Agrio, Coca, Pichincha and Guayaquil.

The NAS currently is installing a new barcode inventory system which in future years will facilitate identification of commodities donated by the U.S. government.

Status

The information below is derived from information submitted by National Anti-Drug Police Units. NAS personnel will verify this information in the course of affixing labels to donate commodities over the next few months. The more intensive EUM activity made possible by increased staffing in 2002 revealed the loss of some commodities (detailed below) that had not been divulged to NAS previously. All of these items had been assigned to individual police department personnel. The cases have been referred to police administrative judges for determination of responsibility.

- **Defense Articles**

The Ecuadorian Army's 19th Brigade includes a Boston Whaler located in Puerto El Carmen. In addition, there are 100 HP Johnson O/B motors (19); trailers (4); Zodiac boats (4); and 40 HP Motors (4) donated by USMILGP.

The DNA has received 700 SIG Sauer 9mm pistols via 506 (A) drawdown. They are distributed to ENP offices as follows: GEMA/Baeza (100); Guayaquil (60); Pichincha (95); SIU (45); Sucumbios (15); Manta (25); Santo Domingo (5); Esmeraldas (10); Imbabura (21); Carchi (20); Tunguragua (15); El Oro (20); Azuay (10); Napo (5); Loja (30); Los Rios (10); Cotopaxi (5); Chimborazo (10); Mascaillas (5); Puyo (7); Morona Santiago (5); DNA Warehouse (162).

Weapons/ammunition-The Ecuadorian National Police (ENP) Anti-drug Division (DNA) received 170 Beretta 9MM pistols from the USMILGP in 2000. Those weapons are in use and in good condition. They are located as follows: Guayaquil (20); Pichincha (27); Santo Domingo (5); Orellana (10); Manabi (5); Azuay (5); Los Rios (5); IOS (5); Tungurahua (5); Carchi (5); Imbabura (5); Esmeraldas (15); Morona Santiago (5); Sucumbios (10); Mascarillas 9; Galapagos (4); Canar (5); DNA Warehouse (30).

The USMILGP also donated 500 Colt-AR15 M-16 as part of the 506 (a) drawdown, distributed to ENP units as follows: GEMA/Baeza (100); Guayaquil (60); Sucumbios (30); Manta (15); Esmeraldas (20); Imbabura (20); Carchi (20); Tunguragua (10); El Oro (10); Pichincha (95); Azuay (5); Napo (5); Loja (20);

Los Rios (10); Cotopaxi (5); Chimborazo (5); Morona Santiago (5); SIU (5);
Paztaza (6); DNA warehouse (54).

The DNA received 519 flak vests from the 506 (a) Drawdown in 1999. They were distributed as follows: SIU (40); GEMA (100); Pichincha (70); Guayaquil (70); Machala (7); Carchi (26); Manta (20); Macarillas (5); Imbabura (9); Santo Domingo (5); Canar (10); Azuay (10); Esmeraldas (9); el Oro (12); Napo (5); Sucumbios (7); Los Rios (5); Chimborazo (5); DNA (17); DNA warehouse (87).

The DNA received 469 helmets from the 506 (a) Drawdown. They were distributed to the various ENP offices as follows: GEMA (120); Carchi (19); Imbabura (6); Esmeraldas (6); Santo Domingo (5); Manta (12); Sucumbios (12); Mascarillas (5); Pichincha (42); Guayaquil (50); El Oro (7); Azuay (10); Canar (10); Machala (7); Napo (5); Morona Santiago (5); GOE (20); GIR (45); Manabi (15); Tungurahua (6); Chimborazo (5); DNA (50); DNA Warehouse (7).

The DNA reported the loss or theft of 18 Beretta pistols, 4 Sig Sauer pistols and one protective (flak) vest.

- **Vehicles**

There are currently 155 cars/trucks and 46 motorcycles in the ENP inventory which has been purchased with NAS funds. Twenty-eight cars/trucks and 11 motorcycles have been identified as being beyond their useful life and will be removed from inventory. The vehicles are distributed as follows: Pichincha (840); Guayas (31); Mascarillas (2); Manabi (6); Carchi (8); Esmeraldas (4); El Ora (5); Loja (6); Tena (1); Azuay (1); Tugurahua (2); Imbabura (4); Cotopaxi (1); Zamora (1); Sucumios (7); Napo (1); GEMA (17); SIU (20).

The NAS has established blanket purchase orders with several repair shops; repair and maintenance needs are evaluated by NAS personnel and the vehicles are sent to appropriate shops for the necessary work. The NAS keeps records of vehicle maintenance; maintains a tire stock; and furnishes a fixed amount of fuel for operations by the donated vehicles throughout Ecuador.

Three motorcycles were reported stolen in 2002.

- **Vessels**

The two NAS-procured 17-foot Boston Whaler boats assigned to the ENP Interdiction and Rescue Group (GIR) are maintained by private contractors without NAS financial support. The boats are in excellent condition and are used by the GIR unit in Guayaquil to patrol the waterways near that city.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS has supplied the ENP with 21 repeater stations, 37 base stations, 72 mobile units, 206 portable hand-held radios (walkie-talkies), 2 manpack HF radios, and 1 HF base radio.

The DNA received 16 HT-1000 and 71 Motorola Saber radios. Twenty of these saber radios were transferred to the INS-supported Intel Unit at the airports. These units operate different frequencies from the ENP national net and can be used only for limited point-to-point communications.

In 2002, the NAS supplied the Ecuadorian Army (the 19th Jungle brigade, Coca) with 87 Manpack VHF radios, chargers and accessories.

The NAS received a report on communications equipment lost/stolen: 10 portable hand-held radios, 6 mobile units, 1 charger and 1 power source.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS began a computer upgrade and standardization project with the ENP Anti-Drug Units throughout the country. Phase 1 in calendar year 2002 comprised 60 computers, 4 servers and 5 printers distributed as follows: Pichincha (32); Guayas (6); Imbabura (3); Carchi (1); Tungurahua (1); Cotopaxi (1); Chimborazo (1); Azuay (1) Loja (1); Esmeraldas (2); Los Rios (1); Manabi (3); El Oro (1); Baeza (1); Tena (1); Puyo (1); Lago Agrio (1); Coca (1); Macas (1).

The NAS provided the Ecuadorian National Drug Council (CONSEP) with 13 computers in 2001 and 21 in 2002, plus 1 server and 1 printer distributed as follows: Loja (2); Ibarra (2); Carchi (2); Manabi (2); Esmeraldas (2); Napo (2); Santo Domingo (2); Quito (10); Guayas (6); Tungurahua (1); El Oro (1); Azuay (2).

- **Canine Unit**

NAS/Ecuador has been providing technical assistance, food and supplies to the Ecuadorian National Police's Canine Training Center (CAC) located in Quito since its inception, as well as to the canine units deployed at Ecuador's major airports. The canine program has been the pride of the ENP and accounts for nearly all of the drug interdictions in Ecuador. In 2000, the NAS acquired 26 dogs locally, which were trained with their respective handlers. There are eighty-three (83) narcotics detector dogs in active service throughout the country.

- **Miscellaneous**

The NAS has provided the DNA with five emergency generators which are in service at the operational units. In 2002, the NAS procured 400 sets of pants, shirts, caps, reflective vests, boots, camouflage shirts, ponchos, and belts. DNA will distribute the gear equipment to the operational units in the field.

Problems

Due to software problems and staff shortages, the NAS was unable to complete the new inventory system and bar code all of the commodities at the Anti-Drug Units in time for this EUM report.

Program Changes

The NAS recently purchased a computer barcode system to maintain an inventory of the greater volume of donated equipment that will derive from the new, much higher funding levels. Once the barcode inventory system is operational, NAS personnel will label all accountable items as they are received and will retroactively label previously donated items. This will provide NAS with a baseline physical inspection of all commodities on hand and a more reliable running inventory as the volume and geographical range of DNA operations increase.

Impact

U.S. Government assistance is crucial for the counternarcotics program of the ENP. The NAS and DEA provide almost all of the logistical and operational support to the ENP Anti-Drug Division.

Drug seizures and arrest statistics for calendar year 2002 were:

Seizures

Cocaine hydrochloride	10,438.69 KG
Coca Base/paste	873.79 KG
Heroin	351.65 KG
Marijuana	1,895.95 KG

Arrests

National arrests	2,106
Foreign	605
Sale	1,435
Possession	1,113
Consumption	161

SANTIAGO

Procedures

The majority of information on the condition and disposal of commodities comes from the National Drug Council (CONACE), which requests and compiles data from the recipient law enforcement agencies. Post is working with CONACE to shift its reporting period from March/April to November/December in order to coincide with the timing of the EUM report and avoid delays in report submission. On-site inspections are infrequent, as the small size of the program does not merit resource dedication to monitoring trips. Post is able to take advantage of official travel for spot-checking on an ad hoc basis.

Status

The host government agencies participating in INL-funded projects are the Chilean Investigative Police (PICH), the Carabineros (uniformed, National Police Force), Customs, and the CONACE. Post has not purchased any equipment with INL funds for the Government of Chile (GOC) since FY-99.

- **Vehicles**

The Carabineros have a Chevrolet LUV pickup in El Loa. It is in fair condition.

- **Communications Equipment**

All of the 17 Motorola, model VHF/FM GP-300 walkie-talkie radios owned by the Police are in good condition. The Police have one radio scanner; two base stations; two handheld HP-10 radios; and nine handheld visars. Customs has six hand-held radios and two Motorola base stations.

Carabineros has 11 telephone systems in five locations. Eight are in good condition; two are in fair condition.

- **Binoculars**

Customs has 10 binoculars in seven locations. Carabineros has one in Iquique Brigade and two in Coquimbo Brigade. All are in good condition.

- **Cameras**

The Carabineros maintain eight cameras in Santiago. Customs maintains one in Valparaiso. They are in good condition.

- **Computers**

The Police have one computer and one printer in Calama. The Carabineros maintain one computer in Coquimbo. Customs has one printer in Valparaiso. CONACE has one computer and two printers in Santiago. They are all in good condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Police maintain four night vision goggles: one in Santiago; one in Valparaiso; one in Concepcion; and one in Punta Arenas. They are in good condition. Carabineros have four night vision visors: one in Antofagasta; one in Arica; and one in Valparaiso. They are in good condition. Customs maintains 30 probing mirrors in 15 locations. Customs also maintains 35 digital scales in 15 locations. Carabineros maintains one precision balance and one special scale. Carabineros maintains one projector, two VCR's and two televisions, three fax machines and 10 tape recorders; one overhead projector; three electric typewriters; one calculator. Each is in good condition, except for two of the fax machines which are in fair condition.

Impact

The GOC reports that the equipment is used in both rural and metropolitan areas in counter-narcotics operations. Chile has a maintenance culture. Consequently, all equipment is well maintained. There were no significant changes in the condition of the equipment over last year.

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE CITY

Procedures

Post uses both formal and informal monitoring procedures to insure that commodities and services provided for counternarcotics programs are properly maintained and used. The INL coordinator inspects the status, condition, and use of these items on a regular basis to ensure that donated goods are not being used for personal or outside use. Other agencies at post (DEA and TAT) assist in this task and report to the counternarcotics team if misuse or abuse of donated items is observed.

Post has established a software database of all donated items for the past two calendar years. It plans to add previous years donations to the database in order to improve tracking of the assets provided to the Government of Belize (GOB).

Status

- **Vessels**

The Belize Defense Force (BDF) has a vessel which is maintained by the Anti-Drug Unit. The Anti-Drug Unit maintains a total of three boats, all of which have received upgrades and general maintenance work to keep them operational.

- **Vehicles**

A multi-purpose van was provided to the Anti-Drug Unit in 2002 for use during roadway interdiction operations. Its many compartments and stowaway containers hold the numerous tools provided to search containers and vehicles for hidden compartments used to transport illegal substances and goods.

The pickup trucks previously donated to the Anti-Drug Unit and Canine Unit are near retirement. The two recently purchased Ford Ranger trucks are functional and in fine condition. One was assigned to the Canine Unit; one was assigned to the Violent Crimes Unit.

- **Canine Units**

Members of the Police Canine Unit became members of the Anti-drug Unit in 2002 and received supplies and assistance from post. A kennel was built to house the dogs. Both the Canine and Anti-Drug Units were given interdiction training with INL funds. All narcotics dogs are healthy and working well.

INL funds were used to provide the Belize Customs and Excise Department with one narcotics detection dog and training, and to build a kennel to house the dog.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio tower, repair work, and radio installation were completed in 2002. Communication equipment in Belize has not been fully functional in the past. Post predicts an end to the constant repairs.

- **JICC Equipment**

The JICC headquarters was completed in 2001 and is functioning as a central repository of information related to criminal investigations.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Office supplies donated to the Security Unit of the Commercial Free zone in 2001 are in used as intended. Sophisticated items such as the contraband detection kit and night vision goggles are stored in locked rooms and brought out when the need arises. One member of the Anti-Drug Unit is responsible for assigning use of tools or equipment and for ensuring that the items are returned. This has been an effective method for the unit to keep track of their commodities.

Secure storage for sample narcotics at the Police Canine Unit was provided through donation of a safe and refrigerator.

Problems

The limited budgets provided by the GOB for the Police Department as a whole continue to be a problem. With the coming elections in Belize, both parties promise raises and increases in funding for government employees. It remains to be seen whether promised salary increases will be provided.

There are few problems with relation to donated goods. Fuel use and/or abuse cannot be found. Both the tools and the van will shortly be put to use on a roadway interdiction operation. Other problems stem from a seeming lack of real interest on the current commissioner's part in recognizing that narcotics is a serious problem.

Program Changes

Post is developing a more comprehensive database of donations. While it is still an incomplete document (covering only 2 years of donations), it has the potential to make EUM a much easier task and will give post greater control over donated goods. Post anticipates a completed database of previous years donations by the end of calendar year 2003.

Impact

While Embassy Belize's counternarcotics program is relatively small, it has undertaken the mission of assisting the Anti-Drug Unit to become a competent and efficient organization. Donations and training provided to the unit will enhance its ability to become a powerful interdiction entity. The unit continues to request INL funding assistance because the GOB has been unable to increase its size or budget.

Intelligence regarding narcotics trafficking in Belize suggests that there are "free zones" for traffickers where there is little to no police/anti-drug unit presence. Additional funding by the GOB to increase the size of the Anti-Drug Unit and to expand its operations into the lightly populated area of the country is necessary to address this problem. In recent discussions, the police commissioner declined to enlarge the unit, preferring to foster the growth of other units of the police department. Although this was disappointing news, post will continue to work closely with the 33-member unit and encourage its growth as a skilled force by continuing to provide training and equipment.

GUATEMALA CITY

Procedures

In CY-2002, EUM responsibilities were divided between the NAS Logistics Coordinator, the NAS Police Adviser, the NAS Port Adviser, the U.S. Customs Adviser, NAS Communications Technician, the NAS Computer Systems Manager, the NAS Warehouse Manager, and the NAS Director. When an item is received; the Warehouse Manager inspects the item and completes a receiving report; and the Logistics Coordinator certifies receipt and initiates payment. The Warehouse Manager then enters the item into the NAS inventory management program after which it is distributed to the final user. All NAS personnel supervise and monitor distribution of the property to host nation organizations and conduct inventories and property reconciliation. In addition, the NAS fleet manager provides day-to-day EUM of the NAS-provided vehicle fleet and spare parts.

On-site inventories are conducted by the NAS Director, NAS police adviser, NAS communication technician, NAS Computer System Managers, NAS Port Advisor, and NAS logistics coordinator. Spot checks are conducted each time a NAS program officer visits a field site. The computer systems manager assists with periodic inventories of computer equipment primarily located in Guatemala City, while the communications technician conducts detailed inventory of all communications equipment located around the country and at the radio repeater sites. The NAS inventory management system, AMMS 6, is used to generate a detailed list of NAS equipment at the various field locations. Inventories are conducted a minimum of once a year.

The NAS warehouse issues all items using standard receiving reports to verify receipt by the receiving agency. These records are verified by the NAS Logistics Coordinator and monitored by NAS program officers during field inspections. Periodic on-site visits, generally performed at least quarterly, are the primary means of assessing resource status and helps to minimize loss or misuse. All sites with NAS equipment are visited at least semiannually. Post inspects even the remote sites with only unattended radio equipment three to four times a year as part of routine assistance or service visits. Routine trips by the NAS program managers and technicians provide an opportunity for EUM, assessment of impact on existing program resources, and identification of additional requirements/deletions to increase project effectiveness.

Status

- **Vehicles**

The vast majority of the vehicles is dedicated to the Counternarcotics Police (SAIA). They are used nationwide by SAIA agents in support of counternarcotics operations. The previous narcotics police, DOAN, was dissolved and replaced by the SAIA with largely new agents. All vehicles receive routine preventive and corrective maintenance by the NAS automotive shop. When the shop is not capable of performing the maintenance, the work is evaluated by the NAS mechanic and vehicle control officer and contracted out.

Poor road conditions in areas of counternarcotics operations cause tremendous wear and tear to the vehicles. Continuous maintenance to vehicles is necessary.

Negligent drivers involved in accidents have been obligated by the SAIA administration to pay for the repairs in most cases. The NAS has implemented a driver's education course for the SAIA. This course is resulting in better driving habits.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS supports the SAIA's nationwide UHF/FM secure/non-secure radio network. The network consists of handheld radios, vehicle radios, base stations and a nationwide system of 14 remote site repeaters. This system provides nationwide command and control of counternarcotics operations. Remote repeater sites are inventoried on scheduled visits.

NAS received almost \$200,000 of radio equipment in CY-2002. The equipment will upgrade the present SAIA radio communications system that changed frequencies from VHF to UHF. The NAS and SAIA communications technicians conduct regular End Use Monitoring inspections of all communications equipment throughout the host nation, while performing regularly scheduled maintenance.

The NAS maintains cellular phones with their respective accessories to assist in providing essential telephone communications. NAS officers and advisors, the SAIA, the Public Ministry, and Minister of Government personnel are assigned this equipment. Most units are maintained by the NAS radio laboratory.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS purchased 142 computers with their respective monitors, 4 laptops, 36 printers, 5 LAN servers, 54 UPS's and miscellaneous hardware and software items. The computers were installed in the NAS offices, SAIA facilities at the SAIA headquarters in Guatemala City, the Public Ministry, and Guatemalan Immigration. The units are used to support counternarcotics and demand reduction operations nationwide. Many of these units were bought for the various Mitch-funded projects, while others are bought to replace ADP equipment that in many cases was over 10 years old. All computers are serviced and upgraded to meet the needs of the users.

- **Vessels**

In 1997, the NAS provided several Zodiac inflatable boats with 40 hp motors and two 25' locally produced fiberglass boats (Tiburonerias), with 75 hp outboard motors to the Guatemalan National Counternarcotics Police Unit. The Zodiac inflatable boats dry rotted and their motors were used on other types of seized vessels or flat bottom boats. All but one of the motors has ceased to function for lack of maintenance or was destroyed through improper use. Both of the Tiburonerias are operational. One is located on a trailer in the SAIA facility at Puerto Santo Tomas on the Caribbean coast; the other Tiburoneria is operational. It is located on a trailer in the SAIA facility at Puerto Quetzal on the Pacific Coast.

- **JICC**

The Guatemalan Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) is located in SAIA central headquarters. The JICC was provided 11 computers with respective monitors; 1 server; and 2 printers in 1999. The JICC consists of 10 workstations, a server, and associated hardware. The equipment is maintained by SAIA and NAS-contracted computer technicians. The NAS technician works at the JICC on a daily basis.

The JICC stores and collates information to help develop intelligence for possible support to SAIA investigations and operations. The JICC maintains a wide range of information including a list of known traffickers, vehicle license plates, aircraft and boat registration numbers, phone numbers, etc. It also operates the 24-hour drug hot line, which callers can anonymously provide information on illicit activity. The Guatemalan JICC is one of the better equipped JICC's in the region. The computers are linked to the server through a Local Area Network (LAN) cable connection, which is also linked to the national police information management system via a fiber optic connection.

Its major downfall is access to relevant databases from the private and government sector as there is strong resistance to share information and general distrust for the police. The NAS has placed a strong emphasis on developing the JICC. The NAS, together with ICITAP, has purchased a link analysis program and training for personnel to get them up to speed on current software. The information and software have already surpassed the capacity of the equipment. Therefore, the NAS has already begun a plan for purchasing new computers, servers, and associated equipment to meet the future needs of the JICC. The equipment is being used to capacity. The construction of adequate databases and a good intelligence system manager to give direction to the personnel and the intelligence collection effort is needed.

- **Construction**

Electric Upgrades-An electric upgrade of the Regional counternarcotics Training Center facility was required to satisfy the on-going needs and in anticipation of future requirements. Guidance was provided by FBO. The facility provides personnel training for SAIA and counternarcotics entities throughout the region. The facility also provides training for Guatemalan and regional counternarcotics canine units. The project was begun in April 2002 and is scheduled for completion in April 2003.

Septic Leach field-The construction of a Septic Leach Field at the regional Counternarcotics Training Center was required to satisfy the on-going needs and in anticipation of future requirements of the facility. The project was begun in April and was completed in July 2002.

Guatemala Public Ministry-This project consists of remodeling the Public Ministry's Special Task Force unit's office located in Guatemala City. It was begun in June and was completed in August of 2002. The facility provides office space for the host government Special Investigative Task Force assigned to the Public Ministry's anticorruption prosecutors.

Remodeling SAIA Border Facility-This project consisted of remodeling and upgrading physical security for drug detecting canines and electrical upgrades to the SAIA police unit located in Pedro de Alvarado, Jutiapa. The project was begun in June and was completed in August 2002.

- **Canine Training Facility**

The regional Canine Narcotics Detection Training School at Lagos Los Pinos can house up to 40 dogs. The SAIA currently has 40 dogs in service throughout the Republic of Guatemala. The canine teams are used to examine containers, luggage, vehicles, fixed and mobile checkpoints. The NAS has developed BPA contracts with a veterinarian for the animals to receive regularly scheduled vaccinations and to provide dry food and fuel for transportation of SAIA personnel and canines throughout the country. Routine refresher training and an annual recertification have been the cornerstones to keeping the program successful and energetic. All dogs are healthy. Two canines will be retired from service this year having reached the end of their useful working life.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

The NAS purchased five night vision goggles to assist with night seizures. Four goggles are assigned to SAIA headquarters and are being used during operations. One unit is at the NAS warehouse.

The incinerator is located at the new SAIA headquarters and is used for destruction of drugs. Post has used the incinerator to destroy several metric tons of cocaine. The NAS bought two additional contraband detector buster kits. They are used by the U.S. Custom's advisor, post security personnel, and SAIA forces to detect narcotic trafficking via containers and vehicles. These items are controlled by the NAS Customs adviser.

Impact

In 2002, Guatemala was not certified by the USG primarily due to rampant corruption and a notable increase in the seizures in spite of regular U.S. technical assistance and training. The historic problems of widespread corruption, acute lack of resources, and frequent personnel turnover in law enforcement and other GOG agencies continue to plague the GOG and negatively affects their ability to deal with narco trafficking and organized crime. The SAIA Regional Counternarcotics Training Center, the canine program, and demand reduction are the programs that continue to have the greatest success.

While 2002 was a bad year for the GOG's counternarcotics efforts, it probably would have been worse without USG assistance. The canines, the anti-smuggling unit, and the airport task force, all contributed significantly to the seizures of 2002. In addition, the new narcotics police received extensive USG training in human rights, leadership, case management, and investigations. This training is crucial to ensuring that the SAIA becomes a modern, efficient, and professional force. Without USG assistance and resources, the SAIA would have very limited capability to move, communicate, mount operations, and conduct investigations.

The Public Ministry programs offered a more marked benefit from our assistance. The Guatemalan Financial Investigative Unit was formed and received extensive training. A money laundering prosecutor's office was opened as well in the Public Ministry. The anti-corruption Prosecutor's Office received significant USG support and actually begun to make successful cases against corrupt GOG officials.

Problems

Poor road conditions in the majority of areas where counternarcotics operations are conducted hamper the proper function of the vehicles and necessitate frequent maintenance. The NAS has incorporated a driver education course for the SAIA and as a result is decreasing poor and negligent driving habits. The quality and consistency of the electricity in Guatemala is inferior to that in the United States. Post regularly replaces or repairs equipment that is damaged by fluctuations or spikes in the electricity.

MANAGUA

Procedures

The DEA Special Agents and post personnel take advantage of opportunities provided by regular programs to verify the proper use and ongoing maintenance of equipment acquired with INL funds. The Embassy also receives written and oral feedback from recipients regarding the use of provided equipment. Post has created a database for commodities the Embassy has donated to the Police that records donated items, serial numbers, and their locations.

Status

In general, equipment delivered to post counterparts is adequately maintained and is used for its intended purposes.

- **Vehicles**

The majority of vehicles donated to the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP) are attached to the NNP Drug Unit. Nine vehicles and thirty-six motorcycles have been given to the unit. All remain in use. The motorcycles are distributed throughout the country at various regional police offices. In addition to these vehicles, post has equipped two special units for the NNP Drug Unit: a Mobile Inspection Unit (MIU) and a Mobile Surveillance Unit (MSU). The MIU has two vans, a vehicle for carrying canines, two motorcycles, and a full set of entry and inspection tools.

During 2002, post purchased a fiber optic scope that is being used with the MIU. The unit is based in Managua and has been employed regularly along Nicaragua's northern and southern borders. Seven of the vehicles are employed in the surveillance of drug suspects and in interviewing informants.

During 2000, INL donated two pick-up trucks to the Civil Inspection Unit (UIC) as part of Hurricane Mitch Program. In addition, post donated a Mazda pick-up and ten motorcycles to the NNP Internal Affairs Unit (UAI). In 2002, the UAI reported that one motorcycle was stolen in Managua. INL also purchased one Toyota Van, one Toyota pick-up, and ten motorcycles for the Anti-Corruption Unit (UAC). All vehicles remain in police use.

- **Vessels**

In 1998, INL purchased a Boston Whaler for the NNP. It is based in Bluefield's. The boat has persistent engine problems and remains in storage.

INL is refurbishing a boat for the Nicaraguan Navy that should become operational in the spring of 2003. During 2002, INL Managua made a variety of purchases for the Nicaraguan Navy, including lifejackets, whistles, lights, flares, compasses, radars, radios and various other tracking and communications devices. This equipment has been used in joint counternarcotics operations

between the NNP, the Nicaraguan Navy and U.S. law enforcement vessels. Operations with U.S. law enforcement vessels are ongoing.

- **Computer Equipment**

INL purchased computers, monitors, and miscellaneous hardware and software items for the NNP. In 1999-2000, the NNP received 17 computers, two scanners, nine printers, and 12 uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) for the unit's JICC. DEA also donated one computer to the unit. The computers have been integrated into the JICC system. The NNP is using the computers to gather and catalogue information on suspected drug traffickers at the JICC. Post is creating a computer network for the NNP Drug Office.

Forty computers, forty UPS's, ten printers, two laptops, and software were procured for use in creating an Anti-Corruption Task Force within the NNP. The unit has been operational since 2001. The Task Force is now at work on a number of high profile cases of government corruption.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 1999, post donated two repeaters and thirty-six radios to the NNP Narcotics Unit. They are all in use. The Narcotics Unit used satellite phones to communicate with the Mobile Inspection Unit when it operates in remote areas of Nicaragua. During 2002, post donated seven cellular telephones no longer being used by AID to the Internal Affairs Unit and five to the NNP Drug Unit.

- **Inspection Equipment**

Two contraband detector buster kits, tools, and inspection equipment are used by the GON police forces to detect narcotic trafficking via containers and vehicles. The Special Drug Police has been using this equipment and has had successful results.

During 2000, Post installed ten closed circuit television cameras for use by the Narcotics Unit at the Managua International Airport. Six more cameras were installed during 2002. The NNP uses these cameras to conduct surveillance of the airport area and to monitor suspicious persons. They have contributed to a number of investigations.

- **Construction**

In 2000, post signed an LOA with the GON that committed the USG to build a vehicle inspection Station at Pena's Blanca's on the southern border with Costa Rica. The station was inaugurated in August 2002. It is now operational and in use. It has contributed to recent drug seizures. Future plans to set up a computer network and to integrate information with Customs will enhance the station's effectiveness.

Twelve dogs were delivered to the canine unit in 2002. A comprehensive canine program was conducted that included extensive training for the dog

handlers. This unit has already participated in several drug busts. The dogs will be based in various areas of the country, including Pena's Blancas on the southern border with Costa Rica, the Managua International airport, and the Atlantic Coast port of Bluefield's.

- **Office Equipment**

In 1998, INL provided four fax machines and a copy machine for the NNP Drug Unit. One fax is located at the airport, two at the Narcotics Police Headquarters, and one at the Regional Police Office in the Department of Rivas. The photocopy machine is at Managua International Airport where it serves as part of the NNP Narcotics Unit.

Problems

The main problem identified in last year's report was the repair and maintenance of the 26-foot Boston Whaler. During 2001, the NNP told DEA that it would take responsibility for the repair of this vessel but has never made good on the promised repairs. Post plans to build a combined Nicaraguan Police-Navy boat repair facility in Bluefield's. The Navy has particular expertise in the engines used in the Boston Whaler. Post hopes the Navy can repair the vessel either for service or sale.

The NNP Drug Police have asked post to provide major maintenance and overhauls for expensive donated items, leaving more routine care and upkeep to the NNP. Consequently, post made a series of preventive maintenance purchases in 2002. Post bought maintenance contracts for the generator at the Penas Blancas vehicle inspection station and purchased much needed Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS's) for the NNP Drug Police Headquarters and for the ion scanner at Penas Blancas. Post will need to dedicate an increasing share of its budget to maintenance issues to ensure the sustainability of ongoing programs.

Impact

During 2002, the Narcotics Unit of the NNP continued to seize drugs transiting Nicaragua by land. The NNP significantly increased heroin seizures over the previous year. The K-9 unit, soon after its start in the fall, contributed to a number of drug busts. The NNP's Anti-Corruption base has been working on a series of high profile cases of GON corruption, including a number involving former high government officials from a previous administration.

MEXICO CITY

Procedures

End Use Monitoring was conducted through on-site visits and spot checks by the NAS and other USG personnel. The Office of the Attorney General (PGR) provided reports on the state of USG helicopters and fixed wing aircraft leased from the USG. Financial accounting reports were submitted by other recipient institutions.

Recipient institutions signed Notes of Agreement (NOA) with the NAS upon the delivery of all major non-expendable commodities. These NOA's specified the items donated, their quantities, descriptions, serial numbers, intended uses and locations as well as the regulative authority for donation and receipt of such goods.

Status

- **Aircraft**

The PGR furnished monthly reports to the NAS on the location and use of the 25 UH-1H helicopters leased to the PGR by the USG. The NAS program coordinator and FSN traveled to Guadalajara, Acapulco, and Chetumal, and Chilpancingo to conduct End Use Monitoring. They confirmed the stationing of INL helicopters at locations specified by the PGR in their monthly reports. They are distributed as follows: Hermosillo (4); Mexicali (2); Culiacan (2); Guadalajara (2); Chetumal (2); Tapachula (3); Mexico City (5); Acapulco (4); Nuevo Laredo (1). PGR officials maintain all facilities in a clean and operational status. At these locations, lack of spare parts caused by budget constraints hampered work.

The U.S. military support for Vietnam-era UH-1H helicopters will phase out by 2008. The NAS has decided to refurbish the helicopters through an existing Defense Department contract.

In addition to the UH-1H's, the PGR operated 39 USG donated aircraft. They included: twenty (20) Bell 206 B-III's; three (3) Bell 212 helicopters; one (1) Bell 212 UH-1N; twelve (12) Bell 206 airplanes; and two (2) Dehavilland DNC-6 Twin Otter airplanes. They are distributed as follows: Mexico City (2); Culiacan (7); Guadalajara (8); Chilpancingo (6); Acapulco (4); Cuernavaca (5); Chihuahua (1); Toluca (1); Hermosillo (1); Irupana (1); Oaxaca (1); Tlalpa (1).

Average availability rates for helicopters in the PGR Air Services Directorate declined during 2002. Post anticipates that such rates will continue to decline until the UH-1H's undergo refurbishment. The average availability rate for 2002 was 47.58%. The PGR uses a standard aviation maintenance figure of 20% of aircraft down at any given time for routine maintenance.

Maintenance-PGR personnel continued to perform depot-level maintenance for UH-1H helicopters in Mexico City. They conducted major maintenance for the fixed-wing Cessna 206 and 210 fleet in Cuernavaca and for larger aircraft in

Mexico City, Guadalajara, or at commercial facilities. PGR personnel performed intermediate 4-level rotary or fixed-wing maintenance at Culiacan, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Uruapan, Tapachula and Chetumal. Aircraft located at Forward Operational Bases (FOB) are rotated to these bases for maintenance beyond FOB's capabilities. Embassy personnel visited facilities in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Chilpancingo, and Chetumal, judging them to be clean and efficiently maintained and operated.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS turned over thirty-three (33) computers and four printers to the SIU in 2001. All equipment was in working condition and being used at SIU facilities in Mexico City to further narcotics-related investigations.

The Mexican Office of the Attorney General established the Special Unit of the Prosecutor for Money Laundering in 2001. In 2002, NAS provided computer hardware, including workstations and servers, and software to support the unit's analytical efforts. A NAS project officer confirmed that unit personnel used equipment for stipulated purposes.

The institution-building project of the National Drug Control Planning Center (CENDRO) involved installation of a significantly upgraded center for CENDRO, design and installation of state-of-the-art voice and data communications lines, and a new system architecture. The activity resulted in the purchase and installation of over 350 individual computer workstations, nine servers, enhanced systems management software, refurbishment of alarm systems, and more powerful analytical software. The system will become a nation-wide data network with access to drug-related criminal information for the PGR. NAS staff visited CENTRO on numerous occasions throughout the year and confirmed that CENTRO personnel used the computer equipment for the enhancement of counternarcotics and other major crime investigations.

NAS personnel invested over six million dollars in refurbishment of offices spaces and installation of a Local Area Network (LAN), computers and peripherals, a sophisticated voice over Internet Protocol (Voice over IP) for use by the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI). The AFI conducts federal investigations leading to arrests of criminals involved in eleven categories of organized crimes. NAS officers routinely visited AFI facilities and attested to the proper use of all donated equipment.

- **Vehicles**

The 55 vehicles donated to the PGR are subject to relocation. DEA, NAS, and other Embassy personnel monitor such vehicles randomly during visits to different cities in Mexico. To enhance investigative operations, PGR manages frequent transfer of such vehicles from one city to another in Mexico. The fleet consists of Jettas, VW sedans, Nissan pickups, Kawasaki and Yamaha motorcycles. NAS personnel verify the locations of the vehicles once the transfers are completed.

The NAS donated 10 motorcycles and five trailers to the Mexican Immigration Service (INM) and twelve Ford Lobo pickup trucks to the SIU's. The 12 Ford

Lobo pick-up trucks proved inappropriate for surveillance missions by SIU personnel. The PGR, with DEA and NAS concurrence, exchanged them for other less visible vehicles. Two armored vehicles were reassigned in 2001 to the new Vetted Units coordinators in PGR.

In 2002, post donated a used NAS vehicle, declared as excess property, to a drug rehabilitation project. The Mexican City rotary club complimented post's efforts by matching the NAS grants and offering maintenance and service for the donated vehicle.

- **Defense Articles**

Vehicles-506 (A) (2)-A fleet of 45 vehicles provided to the PGR under 1991 506 (A) (2) includes 12 pickup trucks (including cisterns), 10 transport vehicles, 8 maintenance trailers, 4 support vehicles, 4 military transport vehicles and 10 transport trucks. Normal usage combined with wear and tear of operating in remote and rugged locations has left six of these vehicles inoperable. Vehicles in this category perform services at permanent locations and are not rotated as frequently as pickup trucks.

The NAS will remove the inoperable military vehicles, two support trucks, and five pickups from the inventory and dispose of them per LOA and USG regulations. The NAS program coordinator is working with the PGR in assessing all of the support equipment. Some of the equipment on the NAS inventory is old and should be replaced. The NAS will conduct an assessment of current equipment, i.e., pick-up trucks, trailers, tanker trucks that was provided under security assistance programs to determine proper disposition.

- **Miscellaneous**

In 2002, the NAS donated two used ion scanners to the Federal Preventive Police (PFP) and four CT-30 inspection kits to the Mexican Navy.

NAS officials supported the PGR's interdiction and eradication efforts in 2002 with the purchase of additional lab supplies and research materials to facilitate a bilateral opium crop yield survey. The NAS project coordinator visited the PGR laboratories in Vuliacan and Guerrero once during 2002. All equipment was being used as intended to support the opium yield survey.

Problems

- **Computer Maintenance**

One of the most significant problems that the GOM will encounter is the need to retain competent computer systems administrators. The NAS has provided state-of-the-art computer equipment and Local Area Networks that require talented, trained technicians to maintain them in proper working order. The GOM needs to establish a more effective way of retraining such people to take full advantage of the technology. Maintenance of these new systems at state-of-the-art levels will also require investment of funds over time.

- **PGR Airwing Technical Assistance**

NAS personnel continued to support the PGR Air Wing. As a result of an assessment conducted in 2002, Post developed a scope of work for technical assistance during a five-phase fleet management project. Post will need to pay careful attention to this project to ensure that the Attorney General's Office receives maximum benefit from the advice and efforts of contractors.

Impact

Program support provided in 2002 contributed to the Mexican government's capabilities and efforts against drug trafficking, terrorism and other types of organized crime. Bilateral law enforcement cooperation has reached unprecedented high levels, establishing frameworks for continued future cooperation. U.S. and Mexican officials continued to participate in several bilateral counternarcotics and law enforcement missions, resulting in greater sharing of information during 2002.

The Mexican government reported seizures of over 12 metric tons of cocaine, 1,838 metric tons of marijuana, 254 kilograms of heroine, and 386 kilograms of methamphetamine during the year. Authorities arrested over 6,500 drug traffickers and confiscated 1,815 vehicles, 116 boats, and 34 aircraft.

Illicit cultivation in Mexico continued to occur at small fields dispersed in remote locations. Cultivators, particularly in northern Mexico, began employing techniques comparable to commercial agriculture, resulting in higher yields per acre. The Mexican Government conducted a robust eradication program. The Mexican Army deployed 20,000 or more soldiers at any time to eradicate marijuana and poppy fields manually. The PGR continued to employ helicopters to spray herbicides on marijuana and opium poppy crops, complementing Mexican military efforts.

The Mexican government continued to dismantle drug trafficking organizations by arresting major drug kingpins and their lieutenants.

Program Changes

The NAS has requested a full field inspection of the PGR fleet that includes both USG leased and donated helicopters. Post feels that this technical evaluation is necessary due to the age of the UH-1H helicopters (39 years old). Based on the outcome of the evaluation, the NAS, in consultation with INL and the GOM, will make a determination on the future of the NAS Airwing support.

NAS personnel anticipate further expansion of training courses in 2003 to include anti-corruption, ethics, management, and leadership training. Post will also promote additional courses involving specialized investigative techniques and greater participation by federal prosecutors.

PANAMA CITY

Procedures

A formal on-site inventory was conducted. The NAS also conducted a random spot-check during October 2002 to follow the Non-Expendable Property Application and Stock Control System (NEPA) reconciliation process. Additionally, the NAS and the embassy's law enforcement agencies' personnel conduct informal EUM during their regular contact with their Panamanian counterparts.

NEPA is used for all project property. These records are maintained in the NEPA inventory system and constantly updated for new donations, return of old or non-working items or NAS-approved transfers between institutions. The majority of the GOP agencies for whom EUM is conducted now retain copies of NAS inventories as well as facilitate property control and EUM activities. The NAS also has a digital camera, which is used to record the inventory visually for future comparison.

Post expects to complete the changeover to the new NEPA system in 2003, re-entering items as necessary.

Status

- **Computer and Office Equipment**

Judicial Technical Police (PTJ)- Most of the computer equipment is located at the main office in Panama City and the Tocumen International Airport and Gelabert Domestic Airport Counternarcotics office and PTJ's office Anti-Narcotics Division in Colon and PTJ's office Anti-narcotics Division. Computer equipment is used by anti-narcotics personnel to compile investigative information, gather statistics on drug-related crimes and seizures, and update records on detained individuals.

NAS Panama has donated one computer to the Judicial Identification Center, enabling the NAS to obtain police records for compliance with the 487 certification program.

Banking Superintendency (previously the National Banking Commission)-In 1995, INL provided modems, software, hard disks, Simms memory chips (for the server), 32 UPS', and additional equipment required to make the existing USAID-donated computer system operational. Other NAS-funded computer equipment includes a Pentium server, Pentium workstations with UPS, and data base software. Since the Banking Superintendency is a self-financing entity, post has not donated any equipment since 1995. Superintendent personnel use equipment to conduct banking regulatory activities and to share information with the Financial Analysis Unit. All INL-donated equipment is in good working condition.

Ministry of Education Drug Prevention-INL items donated to the Ministry of Education Drug Prevention include office furniture and equipment such as

desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, fax machine, copier, computer, typewriters, etc. Equipment is located at the Drug Prevention Office in the Ministry of Education Building located in downtown Panama City or at the Drug Education and Information Center (CENAID) at Albrook.

The equipment is used to support the Ministry of Education's demand reduction programs and to assist students and teachers. The project focuses on assisting the Ministry in training youth leaders, supporting the highly successful trainers workshops. CENAID's donated items are in good condition.

Immigration and Naturalization-INL purchased 28 computers for the Directorate of Immigration and Naturalization (DMN) Department in December of 1996. This equipment constitutes only a small part of an automated lookout system. The computers are being used as stand-alone word processing units throughout Immigration headquarters. The computers enable Immigration to maintain records and correspondence.

Customs-INL donated computer equipment to the Panama Customs Service to upgrade an existing system. The donated items include one computer work station, four Wyse terminals and keyboards, two modems, and one laser printer. Equipment is located at the main office in Curundu. Customs failed to account for most of the INL-donated equipment. Because of the continuing problems with the unaccountability for donated items, no items were donated in 2002.

Financial Analysis Unit (FAU)-The FAU became fully operational in July 1996. INL donated computer hardware, software, and all office equipment to implement a Panama City Office and upgrade an existing computer LAN in the Colon Free Zone administrative office. The equipment includes 28 computers, software, and Pentium servers. In 1998, the NAS provided additional computer equipment: 16 computer workstations, five printers, a fax machine, a typewriter Pentium servers, Oracle software, Simms memory chips. The equipment is used by the FAU personnel to input suspicious transaction reports and to analyze such reports to detect money laundering patterns. Maintenance is the responsibility of the FAU and appears to be adequate. The NAS donated new computer equipment in 2000 and 2001 to upgrade the FAU's server and computer network. This upgrade includes a sophisticated analytic program to detect money-laundering patterns better. Maintenance of all items is excellent.

The National Commission for the Prevention Rehabilitation and Study of Drug Addiction (CONAPRED)-INL-funded equipment consists of computer hardware and printers, office furniture and equipment such as telephones and fax machines. Equipment is located at the CONAPRED office in downtown, Panama City. Equipment is used by CONAPRED officials and volunteers in conducting demand reduction seminars and for the dissemination of anti-drug information. Most of the commodities are maintained by CONAPRED and is in good condition.

JICC-The JICC is fully operational and capable of exchanging information with law enforcement officials throughout Panama. All equipment is located in the former Howard Air Force Base this year. The computers are used by JICC personnel for information collection, analysis and dissemination and to exchange information with law enforcement officials throughout Panama and with DEA's El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). The JICC also shares information with other JICC offices in the Caribbean and Central America.

Maintenance of all equipment has been excellent. Newer equipment is in good working condition. The JICC maintains a detailed inventory in their computer system.

National Air Service (SAN)-INL-funded equipment consists of computers, printers, and a UPS. All equipment is based out of the SAN's headquarters at Tocumen Airport. The equipment is used to support surveillance activity and to maintain the SAN's counterdrug database. INL-funded equipment is in generally good working condition. The SAN maintains excellent records and accountability of INL donated equipment.

Computer equipment has been maintained and serviced. Most of the computers need to be upgraded.

National Maritime Service (SMN)-INL funded a desktop and a laptop computer. The computers remain in working condition. In FY-00, post donated computer equipment to the SMN's Anti-Narcotics Intelligence Department (DIAN). The computers remain in good working condition, except for the laptop, which is missing. As a result the NAS has determined that no additional laptops will be donated to the SMN.

Drug Prosecutor's Office-The NAS provided a computer, printer, and fax machines, a photocopier, other office furniture, and UPS for the use of the deputy drug prosecutor. The equipment is located in the Avesa building in downtown Panama and in their Colon office. The equipment is used for maintaining files and building databases in support of prosecution of drug related/money laundering cases. The equipment is well kept and maintained and is being used for its intended purpose.

Colon Free Zone Administration (CFZ)-Computer equipment was donated to the CFZ administration office in 1996. All computer equipment is being used and in good working condition at the administration office. CFZ officials were very helpful in enabling the inspection of the donated equipment.

National Commission for Criminal Statistics Analysis (CONADEC)-In 2000, post replaced a server and six 10-year old computers. It also provided Oracle software so that CONADEC would be compliant with the Oracle software used by other GOP entities. All equipment is well maintained and in excellent condition.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Office-The NAS has provided computers, printers, UPS and other word processing equipment. Most of the equipment donated was available and in good working condition. However, NAS was unable to locate a monitor and printer. The MLAT has not responded to the discrepancy. No further donated equipment will be provided until a satisfactory response is received.

- **Communications Equipment**

PTJ communications equipment is located at various repeater sites: Santa Rita and Cerro Azul in Panama province, Volcan Baru at Chiriqui, and Cerro Grande in San Blas. Other communications equipment such as portable car and hand-held radios are functioning and are monitored from the PTJ Communications

Division at the PTJ headquarters in Panama City. Maintenance of communications equipment appears to be good. Inventory records are maintained in the PTJ computer files and are periodically updated and checked against NAS inventory records.

In 1997, INL purchased 20 hand-held radios, which are part of a radio communications network that was donated to the Immigration Directorate in 1998 for use in border and port regions to support operations. This network included twelve mobile radios, two repeaters, and three base stations. Post found that some of the radios are damaged. Post informed the newly assigned DNM officer in charge of controlling EUM assets to report this discrepancy.

The 20 hand-held radios and radio communications network donated to the DNM in January 1999 continues to be used in border and port operations. However, post found some of the radios had been damaged and informed the newly assigned DMN officer to report his discrepancy. Post remains uncertain whether the DNM is capable of controlling NAS-donated equipment. Post will scrutinize any future donations for the DNM.

A scanner, digital camera, CD writer, and 4 cellular phones were donated to the SAN's Intelligence Unit in CY-2000. One of the cellular phones was stolen. SAN has provided a copy of the police report. The Unit uses the equipment to provide valuable assistance to DEA, including photos of clandestine airstrips, tracking movement of suspected airplanes, tracking movements of suspect airplanes, identifying ownership and criminal antecedents of suspect airplanes, surveillance activity, maintaining the SAN's counterdrug database and sharing aircraft intelligence received from the SAN's Colombian counterparts.

- **Vehicles**

The JICC Durango was returned to post at NAS' request in nonfunctioning condition after the NAS learned that the JICC director used it for personal, unauthorized use repeatedly. The 1993 Jeep Cherokee is being used only for local deliveries of sensitive information.

Post provided 4 heavy-duty trucks to the SMN in FY-01. A Jeep Cherokee was donated to the Cruz Blanca office in downtown Panama.

- **Vessels**

INL-funded items in 1998 consisted of three tool kits for SMN's MK-4 patrol boats used exclusively for counter drug-patrols. There has been a notable improvement in the patrol boats' readiness status since receipt of the kits. A 22-foot inflatable boat (Zodiac) was donated in 2002. The SMN fleet is very well maintained. All new equipment is in good working condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Video equipment, two gasoline pumps, and binoculars were donated to the SAN; office furniture/equipment, bulletproof vests, fax machine, video

equipment, tape recorders, raid jackets, bulletproof vests, and a shredder were donated to the PTJ; telephones, fax machine, and a photocopier were donated to CONAPRED and the Drug Prosecutor's Office; desks, fax machines and typewriters were donated to the Ministry of Education Drug Prevention Office and the FAU; refrigerator and fax machine were donated to the Colon Free Zone (CFZ). The equipment is well maintained. However, the photocopier continues to require repair frequently. It appears to be approaching the end of its useful life.

Panama Customs has failed to account for most INL-donated equipment, including the circuit video system for use in the airport boarding area.

In FY-01, post provided camcorders and cases, a PowerPoint projector and fax machines to the SMN.

Impact

INL-funded support significantly enhances the GOP's law enforcement agencies narcotics and crime control capabilities. The INL support consisted of funding for the procurement of commodities and services, training and joint operational activities. Without NAS project funding, the GOP's law enforcement efforts would be severely crippled.

SAN JOSE

Procedures

The Embassy's Narcotics Affairs Officer, U.S. Coast Guard adviser and DEA special Agents periodically visit Costa Rican counterdrug installations and verify the proper use and continued maintenance of equipment acquired with International Narcotics Control funds. The embassy receives written and oral feedback from recipients regarding the use of provided equipment. Regular monitoring of INL-supported projects provides an on-going opportunity for specific End Use Monitoring, program evaluation, and identification of additional ways to increase program effectiveness.

Embassy augmented the Non-Expendable Property Inventory System (NEPA) instituted last year by transferring it to a basic spreadsheet program. Each piece of equipment delivered to the Government of Costa Rica (GOCR) counterpart agencies is identified by an internal control inventory. Each equipment delivery is also documented with a specific receipt document signed by an Embassy representative and the senior official from the recipient GOCR agency. The receipt document specifies the equipment being donated and notes the inventory number and manufacturer's serial number.

Status

- **Patrol Boats**

Six 24-ft Rigid Hull Inflatable (RHI) fast patrol craft were transferred to the Coast Guard in 2002. Each RHI is equipped with two Honda 130 HP outboard engines and compete rigging, electronics, and safety equipment. Two are stationed at the Pacific Port of Golfito; two are stationed at the Pacific Port of Puntarenas; and two are stationed at the Caribbean Port of Limon. The RHI is a multi-mission vessel that allows the Costa Rican Coast Guard to conduct coastal maritime law enforcement operations. They are properly maintained and used for their intended purposes.

Three 82-foot decommissioned USCG cutters were transferred to the GOCR Coast Guard in 1999 and 2001. The Costa Rican Coast Guard ships named Juan Rafael Mora, Pancha Carrasco, and Juan Santamaria respectively are stationed in Golfito on the Costa Rica. The transfer packages accompanying these transfers included the re-fitting of all electronics and communications systems, training for the Costa Rican Coast Guard crews, and a full complement of spare parts.

The Costa Rican Coast Guard director was fired by the Ministry of Security on December 15, 2002, for misuse of the cutters following a 10-week investigation by the Costa Rican Attorney General's Office. The investigation was spurred by a national news story with photos of one of the 82-foot donated patrol boats with 30-plus civilians on board in swimming attire. The Ministry of Public Security is starting a search for a new director.

Two 26-foot fiberglass fast boats were donated to the Ministry of Public Security in 2002. Each fast boat is equipped with two 120 horsepower Mercruiser diesel engines, complete rigging, electronics, and safety equipment. They are currently impounded by a court order due to a civil court action brought against the manufacturer; therefore, they are non-operational. Post will continue to monitor the situation.

Zodiacs purchased previously for the Maritime Section continue to be actively used in ship boardings in Costa Rican territorial waters. An additional Zodiac is maintained by the Embassy DEA for use by the Interagency Drug Task Force. It continues to be used during joint law enforcement operations such as Central Skies and Libertador.

- **Vehicles**

INL funded the purchase of three Nissan Sentra vehicles for the Organization for Judicial Investigation (OIJ) in 1995. INL has previously provided the OIJ, PCD, and the Ministry of Health with 34 vehicles ranging from vans and four-wheel drive vehicles to sedans and motorcycles. These organizations continue to use these vehicles for counterdrug activities. Both agencies exercise tight controls over usage and have regular maintenance programs.

Post INL funds were used in 1999 as partial payment for the trade-in of used vehicles for two newer model vehicles for use by National Counternarcotics Center (CICAD) personnel. The two vehicles are housed at CICAD headquarters. Post is satisfied that these vehicles are used for counternarcotics purposes and are adequately maintained. No other vehicles have been procured with INC funds for GOCR agencies in the last five years.

- **Computers**

In 2002, post donated a Compaq computer, Toshiba laptop computer, HP office jet printer, Sony digital camera, and a Sony camcorder to the Costa Rican Coast Guard (SNGC). The equipment is located at the Coast Guard station in Golfito. It is being used for its intended purpose. In 2002, post funded the installation of a computer network for the Ministry of the Presidency (CICAD). This network allows computers previously donated in 2001 to be linked, thereby dramatically increasing their effectiveness and ability to share and disseminate information.

The network, computers, printers at Costa Rica's JICC are being properly maintained and used for their intended purpose. In 2002, post donated computers and peripherals consisting of a Jaguar computer with viewsonic monitor, Microsoft software, HD DeskJet printer to the Ministry of Health. The equipment is in the office in San Jose. It is being used for its intended purpose. In 2001, post donated computers and peripherals to the various Departments within the Ministry of Public security. All computers are being used for their intended purposes. The computer equipment located at the OIJ Narcotics Section offices in San Jose is being used daily in support of ongoing counterdrug operations/initiatives.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2002, post funded the purchase of a new communications network for the SNGC and SVA bases, vessels, and aircraft. It is currently deployed throughout the country. However, the system was non-operational during 2002. ICE (the state-owned telecommunications monopoly) has not provided the frequencies to be programmed into the radios. Public Security leadership is working to encourage rapid establishment of the required frequencies.

- **Canine Units**

The Ministry of Public Security (MPS) Canine Unit occupies two kennel locations. One kennel building is located adjacent to the Ministry's Air Surveillance Section facilities, which are contiguous with the Juan Santamaria International Airport. The second kennel facility is in the San Jose suburb of Pavas. Both facilities are adequately maintained with enough kennel space for the dogs. They offer complete protection from the weather. The MPS Canine Unit consists of 15 dogs of which 9 are drug detector dogs; 3 are explosives detectors; and 3 are used for search and rescue.

The drug detector dogs are primarily used at the international airport and the northern border crossing of Penas Blancas. The MPS's Drug Control Police also regularly use the canine unit in law enforcement operations. The dogs and guides are well trained and the unit holds regular refresher exercises. The unit's current deputy is a regionally recognized expert trainer who has received praise from USG canine officials for his expertise and training techniques. He has recently assisted NAS-Guatemala in a regional canine training school. The unit works with the Drug Control Police officials stationed at the international airport and has been actively involved in the recent increase of airport seizures of illicit narcotics being transported through Costa Rica via commercial airline passengers.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Five complete contraband detector kits or "busters" were donated to the PCD. The "busters" are being used on a daily basis. The equipment is deployed to the PCD delegations located at Paso Canoas, Penasbianas, Puntarenas, Puerto Limon and at the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose. This equipment has proven valuable at the Paso Canoas port-of entry (Panama/costa Rica border) in detecting cocaine secreted in the false walls and tires of tractor-trailers crossing into Costa /Rica. In the last six months, an estimated 276 kgs. of cocaine were seized in two separate border interdiction events. The only problem associated with this equipment is the need to have the equipment periodically recalibrated.

Impact

The SNGC has participated in nine US/CS combined maritime counterdrug operations which has increased the deterrence factor along the Pacific and Caribbean Coast of Costa Rica. Results include hundreds of at-sea boardings; the detention of dozens of vessels for

illegal fishing (resulting in fines in excess of \$325,000 for the GOCR); the detention of suspect go-fast refuelers; the direct hot-pursuit with disabling fire against a go-fast; the first successful prosecution of a maritime pollution incident in Costa Rican history, and rescue of a sinking ferry with 48 passengers.

Communications and safety equity equipment provided to the SVA has allowed the SVA to conduct maritime counternarcotics detection patrols, further increasing the deterrence factor along both the Pacific and Caribbean Coast of Costa Rica. Computer systems donated to the various GODR agencies have increased interagency cooperation by allowing easier communications and information-sharing between agencies. This has led to a more integrated approach to counternarcotics operations and higher conviction rates.

The use of the OIJ audiovisual equipment has led to the corroboration of intelligence obtained by the OIJ and the DEA Costa Rica Office.

SAN SALVADOR

Procedures

The San Salvador INL program manager notifies Salvadoran law enforcement agencies of all INL donations through official letters. Salvadoran law enforcement agencies assign a control number to each piece of donated equipment and maintain an internal inventory. The San Salvador INL program manager also maintains an internal record of donated goods and periodically requests detailed inventories from the receiving agencies. Post personnel regularly visit the Anti-Narcotics Division (DAN) headquarters of the National Civilian Police (PNC), ports of entry, as well as the Attorney General's Financial Investigations Unit (FIU) and Anti-Narcotics Unit of the Attorney General's office, and monitor closely the status of donated items. The INL program manager receives additional reports on the physical condition of donated goods from the DEA country office. Salvadoran cooperation on the monitoring of goods donated by the USG is excellent.

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

The PNC is installing repeaters, towers, and cables for the radio communications equipment donated in 2002. All of the communications equipment donated to the DAN during CY-2000 is located at headquarters in San Salvador and is being used for their intended purpose. All previously donated radio equipment, including parts for repair and beepers, are being used for their intended purpose.

- **Vehicles**

The 76 motorcycles and 20 cars donated to the PNC and the six cars donated to the Attorney General's Office in 2002 remain in excellent condition. These vehicles have been assigned throughout the country and are being used for their intended purpose.

Post funds the maintenance costs for 23 vehicles donated to the DAN in previous years for use of the inspection teams, JICC, and the canine unit. These vehicles are based at the DAN headquarters in San Salvador and are being used for their intended purpose. Operational equipment is sent to the United States for maintenance and repairs. All of the equipment is not in working order at all times because of the DAN's funding shortages and delays in acquiring spare parts.

- **Canine Unit**

All but two of the PNC's eleven canine dogs will soon be retired. Post plans to purchase eight new dogs for the canine unit as well as provide funding for the

basic canine handler, administrator, and team leader courses. The dogs are the key to the drug interdiction effort.

- **JICC Facility**

The computer equipment donated to the Joint Information and Communications Center (JICC) is being maintained properly. The USG donated equipment includes two servers and five computers for ports of entry to facilitate the storage of information and enhance the communication between headquarters and posts at the ports of entry. INL funds cover payment of a three-year service contract for use of a router and a digital telephone line. This allows the JICC to access databases of different government agencies, such as the National Registry of Property and Ministry of Treasury.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Periodic checks found that the field operations equipment, including ballistic vests, battering rams, electronic listening devices, head gear, cameras, and video cameras are being used and are in good condition.

The three portable electric generators, hand tools to inspect vehicles, 20 tents, 30 radios, and 300 extra radio batteries donated for the DAN inspection team in 2001 are being used to conduct interdiction operations along the two most used transnational routes, the Pan-American and Littoral Highways. They are all in good condition.

The computers and server provided to the FIU are in good condition and are being used for the intended purpose.

Impact

Salvadoran law enforcement has increased its ability to carry out its anti-narcotics mission. In 2002, INL-donated equipment played a role in the DAN's seizure of 2,066.5 kgs. of cocaine and 13.2 kgs. of heroin. The equipment provided to the FIU has been key to their ability to investigate money-laundering cases.

TEGUCIGALPA

Procedures

EUM inspections are conducted on a regular basis with the Directorate in the Fight Against Drug Trafficking (DLNC), the Frontier Police, the JICC, the National Council Against Drug Trafficking, and the Honduran Institute for the Prevention of Alcoholism Drug Addiction and the Pharmaco-Dependency (IHADFA). Constant interaction and communication with these organizations provided post's Political Section (POL) with satisfactory feedback for determining that provided INL resources are being used appropriately.

Status

- **Vehicles**

The JICC has two Ranger pickup trucks and three 4-wheel drive vehicles. It received a pickup truck and a double cab with diesel engines in 2001.

The Elite Unit project, established during the second quarter of CY-2002, has three vehicles for use in its operations. Post purchased and received three SUV's (Jeep Cherokees) for canine transportation in 2000.

The FSN conducted a complete analysis of donated vehicles and drafted an extensive report including photographs depicting the vehicles' current condition. Post also established a plan for preventive/corrective maintenance control procedures that includes monthly control reports from the GOH agencies.

- **JICC**

The JICC, established in 1993, continues to aid law enforcement efforts by providing critical tactical information on drug trafficking. In 2000, the JICC received one laptop computer, four CPU's and four monitors, one server, five uniform power supplies, one printer, eight keyboards, seven fax modems and one software program for remote communication.

- **Vessels**

There are two 36-foot boats and two 25-foot boats in the maritime project. Overhauls were completed on the 36-footers. A new outboard motor was installed in one of the 25-footers. A complete change in filters, injectors, and turbochargers was performed for both 36-footers. However, replacement of the fuel tanks, or a thorough cleaning of the current one is needed to overcome years of fuel debris and silt buildup that is creating problems in their performance. These issues are being addressed through local contractors.

- **Canine Unit**

Nine dogs were provided in 2001. One died of natural causes combined with extreme weather and working conditions during an exercise. The remaining dogs are in excellent health. Canine facilities have been constructed in Tegucigalpa and at the CFTS project. Veterinarian services, food, and other supplies are provided through Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's).

- **Miscellaneous Items**

The DLNC is using the following items: binoculars, cameras, televisions, fingerprint kits, holsters, handcuffs, bullet-proof vests, one GPS unit, two data scopes, 50 test sticks for cocaine and 50 for THC, 50 test cups for drug analysis; four washers and four dryers.

Impact

Post's projects have had a positive impact on host country's overall anti-narcotics effort. A counternarcotics infrastructure is now in place capable of providing effective operational support for local, TAT, and DEA operations. Through constant monitoring and interaction, a sense of professionalism and accountability has been established with host country counternarcotics organizations. This has allowed resources to be more effectively deployed and better utilized.

VANCOUVER*

Procedures

Post is monitoring the use of the excess U.S. Customs Service vessel provided to Government of Canada (GOC).

Status

INL transferred an excess U.S. Customs Services vessel to the Government of Canada in October 2002. The vessel is being used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) section in Vancouver. It is moored in the lower mainland area of Vancouver.

Impact

The vessel has had a positive impact on the antinarcotics mission and the relationship between the United States and Canada law enforcement officials.

* Material has been removed from a previous posting of this item. The material was of a technical nature that did not conform to Bureau of Narcotics and Law Enforcement requirements for posting.

THE CARIBBEAN

BRIDGETOWN

Procedures

Post is responsible for the INL-funded program in seven countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The NAS staff member personally monitored equipment and met with the Police, the Coast Guard, the Financial Intelligence Unit and other officials to review the use of the equipment, training and services provided with INL funding. Host government officials cooperated fully with inspections.

Status

- **Barbados**

Vehicles-The Mitsubishi L200 double cab purchased for the Barbados Airport Authority in 2001 is in good condition. One 1999 Suzuki Grand Vitara and one 1998 Mitsubishi sedan remain in good condition and are being used by the police Drug Squad. A new starter motor is being installed in the Drug Squad's second 1999 Suzuki Grand Vitara.

Communications Equipment-The Sectel telephone at the Coast Guard is in good condition and in use often. One base station and four hand-held radios located at the Coast Guard are working well.

Computer Equipment-The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) has received 30 laptop computers. The Financial Crime Investigation Unit (FCIU) has received three laptops, four computers, four UPS systems, three printers and office supplies. The Barbados Information Center (similar to the JICC) has received four computers, a server, a scanner, an Ethernet hub, four UPS systems, zip disks and a fax machine. The Police Drug Squad has received a computer; the Coast Guard has received a printer and scanner. All are working well.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The FCIU received a digital camera in 2002. One digital camera, handcuffs, flashlights, batons and one pair of binoculars are in use at the Police Drug Squad. The Coast Guard has night vision goggles, life vests, a camcorder, body armor, zoom camera, handcuffs, flashlights and batons. The life vests have reached the end of their useful life and have been replaced. One pair of night vision goggles in use with Barbados Airport Security is in good condition.

Marine Equipment-The Coast Guard's Zodiac 733 RHB and 25-ft. Boston Whaler are working well and are being used extensively in drug interdiction operations and maritime law enforcement. A second Boston Whaler is no longer serviceable. The engines in the Coast Guard's 40' Sea Ark patrol boat are being overhauled.

- **Dominica**

Vehicles-The police Drug Squad received a Nissan double cab in 2002. One 2001 Nissan double cab at the Dominica Customs Service, two 2000 Nissan double cabs assigned to Grand Bay and Portsmouth police stations, one 2000 Mitsubishi Pajero at the police Special Branch and one 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero at the police-administered DARE program remain in excellent condition. One 1999 Nissan Double cab at the police Drug Squad is in good condition. A 1996 Nissan double cab with the police Drug Squad is in working condition, but is nearing the end of its useful life. Four 1996 Jeep Cherokees and one 1993 Jeep Cherokee provided to the police Drug Squad and the police Special Services Unit (SSU) are in disrepair.

Communications Equipment-There are two Sectel secure phones located in the police Drug Squad and in the marine police unit. The Dominca police service received a solar panel radio communications repeater several years ago and has succeeded in assembling it, thereby greatly improving its radio communications capability. Most of the radio equipment provided to the police is working well.

Computer and Office Equipment- In 2002, the Dominica FIU received a computer, an UPS system and a shredder. The Dominica International Business Unit (offshore regulatory authority) received one photocopier, four computers, a network hub, two printers and a fax machine. The Dominica Money Laundering Supervisory Authority received a laptop computer, a computer, a printer and a scanner. Four computers, two laser printers, five desks, five office chairs and a safe are in use at the FIU. A computer, printer, and an UPS system located in the police commissioner's office are working well. A photocopier with the Dominica DPP is in good condition and is being used extensively. One printer and an UPS system at the Police Drug Squad are working well. A photocopier is undergoing repairs.

Maritime Equipments-One 22-foot Nautica RHIB purchased in 2001 is working well. The NAS purchased a spare parts kit for this RHIB in 2002. Two 250 HP engines were destroyed when the Coast Guard vessel in which they were installed caught fire. The marine police unit has been working with Bombardier Engines to rectify manufacturer defects in the OMC engines purchased for the Nautica RHIB. The defective engines have been repaired. A 22-ft. Boston Whaler is being refurbished; the Zodiac 733 is awaiting installation of new engines.

Miscellaneous Equipment- The Marine Police received forty-five life vests and two hand-held spotlights in 2002. One air conditioning unit, night vision goggles, binoculars, a digital camera, traffic vests, BDU's, binoculars, body armor, flashlights, GPS receivers, rain gear, handcuffs and weapons belts with Police Drug Squad are used extensively. The marine police unit has rain gear, night vision goggles, body armor, a boarding kit, a digital camera, a fiber optic viewer, a drill set and a camcorder.

- **St. Lucia**

Vehicles-One 2001 Isuzu double cab at the Marine Police Unit is in excellent condition. One 2001 Nissan Patrol wagon and one 1998 Mitsubishi double cab are still in good condition at the Police Drug Squad. Both 1996 Cherokee Jeeps

with the Drug Squad are experiencing transmission problems and have been taken off the road. The 2000 Mitsubishi minibus used for the police-administered DARE program is in good condition.

Communications Equipment- Six cellular phones are in use by the Police Drug Squad. One of the six cellular phones at the Coast Guard is not working. VHF radios and a base station are in use by the Coast Guard.

*Marine Equipment-*The St. Lucia Coast Guard received a Zodiac 920B "Go Fast" RHIB in 2002. The boat is not yet operational, pending the completion of the RHIB crew vetting. The Boston Whaler is working well. Oil float switches for the Zodiac 733 RHIB's engines will be installed shortly. One of four 225 HP Ambar Marine engines purchased in 2000 is receiving warranty repair in Martinique.

*Office Equipment and Furniture-*In 2002, the police Criminal Investigative Division (CID) received a laptop computer. The Customs Service received three computers, three UPS systems, one printer, one scanner and one digital camera. The Police Drug Squad received one computer, one UPS system, and one digital camera. The Marine Police Unit received five air conditioners, two computers, two UPS systems, one scanner, one fax machine and one printer. The substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat received two printers and two UPS systems, armchairs, side chairs, desks, a credenza with hutch and a conference table. Three computers and three printers at the St. Lucia DDP are working well. A fax machine at the Police Service and furniture purchase for a demand reduction program are all in good condition. A photocopier, a shredder and four filing cabinets are in use at the marine police unit. A shredder and a printer are in use at the police Special Branch. Three desktop computers, one laptop computer, two scanners and a printer are in use at the Customs Service. One laptop computer, diskettes, a VCR and videotapes are in use at the police CID. One computer and two printers/fax/copier/scanners are in use at the Police Drug Squad.

*Miscellaneous Equipment-*In 2002, the DPP received law books and the Customs Service, Police Drug Squad, and Marine Police unit received two pairs of night vision goggles each. The police Special Service Branch received one pair. Fifteen lockers and their folding chairs are in use at the Marine Police Unit. Two camcorders, two Polaroid cameras, one VCR, breathalyzer kits, protective suits, fingerprinting equipment, ultra-violet lamps, latex gloves, magnifying glasses, evidence bags and body bags are in use at the police CID. Digital cameras are in use at Customs Service and the police Special Branch. A drill set, body armor, a boarding kit, a camcorder and a fiber optic viewer are in use at the Coast Guard. Night vision goggles, a digital camera, a television, a VCR, a camcorder, binoculars, body armor, chain saws and flashlights are all in good condition at the Police Drug Squad.

- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**

Vehicles-The Police Drug Squad has a 1998 Toyota double cab and a 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero. The latter is experiencing some minor engine problems. Both 1996 Jeep Cherokees are off the road, awaiting spare parts. One 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero at the Marian House drug rehabilitation program is in good condition. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero is used for the police-administered DARE program. It remains in excellent condition.

Communications Equipment-There is one Sectel telephone located at the Coast Guard. There are problems in attempting to communicate with other Sectel users.

Office Equipment- In 2002, the FIU received five computers, five UPS systems, two printers, one scanner, a fax machine and a network hub. The Attorney General's office received five computers, one server, six UPS systems, two printers, a scanner, a fax machine, a shredder and a safe. One computer in the Attorney General's office had to be repaired after receiving water damage from a flood. The power supply unit of the computer server has to be replaced. The photocopier in the Attorney General's Office is in good condition. A TV/VCR and a slide projector are not being used extensively at Marion House.

Marine Equipment-The St. Vincent Coast Guard received a Zodiac 920B "Go Fast" RHIB in 2002. The boat is not yet operational, pending completion of RHIB crew vetting. The Zodiac 733 RHIB and 25-ft Boston Whaler are working well and are being used extensively. The RHIB's inflatable collar has a slow leak.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The Coast Guard is using night vision binoculars, body armor, a boarding kit, a zoom camera, a camcorder and flashlights. Three bulletproof vests have been loaned to the Prime Minister's security detail. The Coast Guard's life vests have reached the end of their useful life. Body armor, bunk bed, a microcassette recorder, GPS systems, first aid kits, night vision goggles, a battering ram, handcuffs binoculars, a camcorder, a sight exploration kit, metal detectors and flashlights are being used extensively by the police Drug Squad. There are two GPS systems at police headquarters that are used for training exercises.

- **Antigua and Barbuda**

Vehicles-The Police Drug Squad's canine unit is using two 2001 Suzuki vans with dog cages that are in good condition. A 1998 Mitsubishi Pajero and a 1996 Jeep Cherokee are in good condition and are being used extensively by the Drug Squad. The 1999 Nissan Patrol is still in excellent condition and in use by the police-administered DARE program.

Marine Equipment-The Antigua and Barbuda Coast Guard received one Zodiac 920B "Go Fast" RHIB in 2002. The boat is not yet operational, pending completion of the RHIB crew vetting. An older Zodiac 733 RHIB has received minor fiberglass repairs and is still in good condition. The inboard Caterpillar engines on the Coast Guard's 40' Sea Ark patrol boat are working well.

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2002, the ONDCP received camera, camera equipment, a camcorder, flashlights, binoculars, night vision goggles, drug identification kits, rechargeable spotlights, disposable gloves and microcassette recorders. Body armor, weapons belts, a boarding kit, a digital camera and a camcorder are in use at the Coast Guard. One pair of night vision goggles, VCR's, overhead projectors, camcorders, a public address system, transmitters, a slide projector and microphones are in use at the Defense Force. The police Drug Squad is using night vision goggles, portable scanners, cameras, binoculars, body armor, microcassette recorders and handcuffs. Two portable scanners are in use at the ONDCP.

Office Furniture and Equipment-In 2002, the International Financial Sector Regulatory Authority (IFSRA), now the Financial Services Regulatory Commission, received a two-drawer safe; the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) received computer UPS systems. Fourteen computers, two servers, one network printer and one scanner purchased for IFSRA in 2001 remain in good working order. One laptop computer with the Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force and one laptop computer and an overhead projector with Police Drug Squad are working well. Four storage cabinets, nineteen computers, computer UPS systems, three printers, i2 intelligence software, two portable scanners, two servers, a plotter, four scanners, four printers, nineteen desks and chairs, two fireproof filing cabinets, a fax machine, a typewriter and office equipment purchased for the ONDCP in 1999 remain in good condition.

- **St. Kitts and Nevis**

Vehicles-One 2001 Toyota double cab at the Nevis Police is in excellent condition. The 1996 Cherokee Jeeps at the Nevis Police and the St. Kitts and Nevis SSU are in need of spare parts. A 1998 Mitsubishi minivan at the St. Kitts and Nevis Police Drug Squad has some minor dents and scratches but continues to work well. A 1999 Mitsubishi minibus with the police-administered DARE program is in excellent condition.

Miscellaneous Equipment-Night vision goggles, handcuffs, flashlights, binoculars, rain gear, body armor, traffic vests, BDU's and a digital camera are in use by the Nevis Police. A boarding kit, weapons belts, a zoom camera and a camcorder are in use by the Coast Guard. Night vision goggles, a camcorder, handcuffs, a microcassette recorder, a digital camera and body armor are in use by the police Drug Squad.

Marine Equipment-The St. Kitts and Nevis Coast Guard received a Zodiac 920B "Go fast" RHIB in 2002. The boat is not yet operational, pending completion of RHIB crew vetting. The Coast Guard continues to experience problems with its OMC engines, purchased in 2000, despite receiving technical assistance from Bombardier and warranty repair by a bombardier dealership in Anguilla.

The Zodiac 733 RHIB remains in good condition. The 22-ft. Boston Whaler has experienced engine problems but spare parts have been imported and the engines should be repaired shortly. A 22' RHIB purchased for the Nevis Customs Service in 2001 is not yet operational, pending the receipt of permission from the St. Kitts and Nevis Government to use the boat as part of a joint task force on Nevis with the St. Kitts and Nevis Police. Life jackets, a spare parts kit, a first aid kit and other safety equipment have been purchased in support of the RHIB.

Office Furniture and Equipment-In 2002, the St. Kitts and Nevis FIU received a television, a VCR, a photocopier, five computers, a network hub, a scanner and two printers. The National Council for Drug Abuse Prevention (NACDAP) received four computers, one LCD projector, five UPS systems, a scanner, a fax machine, five desks, five office chairs, ten guest chairs, a conference table with sixteen chairs, two stationery cabinets and two filing cabinets. Six air conditioners at the Police Drug Squad are working well. Desks, filing cabinets, stackable chairs, an executive chair, a cabinet, a work desk, a secretarial chair, a printer, a scanner and a computer at the Drug Squad are in good condition. Computer equipment and a photocopier purchased for the Drug Squad in 1996 are no longer serviceable.

- **Grenada**

Vehicles- The police SSU has a 2001 3-ton Toyota truck. NAS purchased one 3-ton Toyota truck. One 2001 Mitsubishi L300 van with the Grenada FIU is in excellent condition. The police Drug Squad has only one working vehicle, a 2001 Toyota Prado wagon, which is in excellent condition. Other Drug Squad vehicles, a 1998 Mazda 4x4 double cab and a 1996 Jeep Cherokee, are off the road for repairs. A 1996 Daihatsu truck with the Grenada Police Service is nearing the end of its useful life. A 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero with the police-administered DARE Program is in excellent condition.

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2002, the Police Service received forty holsters. Ten pagers, a rescue phone, BDU's, body armor, a television and a VCR, microcassette recorders, two digital cameras, a digital camcorder, batons, windbreakers, cellular phones, binoculars, batons, windbreakers, cellular hones, binoculars, flashlights and night vision goggles are being used extensively at the police Drug Squad. A camcorder, zoom camera, night vision goggles, boarding kit, body armor and a drill set are in use by the Grenada Coast Guard. Life vests provided by the NAS to the Coast Guard have reached the end of their useful life.

Marine Equipment-The Coast Guard's Zodiac 733 RHIB is undergoing repairs. A 22-ft. Boston Whaler with the Coast Guard is working well and is used extensively.

Computer and Office Equipment-In 2002, the police Drug Squad received a computer, a printer, a laptop computer, a projector, an UPS system, a shredder and a fax machine. The FIU received two office chairs. One air conditioning unit, a computer, a laptop and a printer at the Police Squad are working well. One fax machine, an air conditioner unit, four computers, two printers, one scanner, a photocopier, cellular phones, four desks, four chairs, a coffee table, six waiting room chairs and a filing cabinet at the FIU are in good condition.

The air conditioner and computer in the Grenada Magistrate's court are in good condition. Four computers, two printers and six air conditioning units are in good condition at police headquarters.

- **Martinique**

The Director of the French Coast Guard has reported that the 82-foot patrol boat, the Lafayette, is still in good condition and is used in operations.

- **Regional Security System**

Vehicles-The RSS C-26 program received an Isuzu double cab pickup in 2002. A 1966 Toyota minibus used by the RSS training Unit in Antigua was traded for a new vehicle for the training unit.

Aircraft- The RSS airwing operates two C-26 maritime surveillance aircraft. The aircraft are well maintained under a contract administered by INL. Clamshell temporary hangers also remain in good condition.

Marine equipment-The RSS Training Unit received a Zodiac 920B "Go Fast" RHIB in 2002 for training purposes.

Office Furniture and Equipment-The C-26 program received a fax machine in 2002. Ten computers, ten printers and two laptops were distributed to the various islands for the RSS operations. They are in use and in good condition.

The C-26 program has received air conditioners, a microfiche reader printer, a laptop, a computer, three printers and two fax machines. A second laptop has a damaged keyboard. The RSS is trying to have it repair locally.

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2002, the RSS Training Unit received lockers, bedding, folding tables, folding chairs, a washing machine and a dryer. The C-26 program received flares, flight suits, flight boots, pilot headsets and a refrigerator. The RSS has received chain saws, two 20' x 40' tents, night vision goggles, rope, binoculars, machetes, gloves, jerry cans, MRE's, and GPS receivers for marijuana eradication operations. All are in good condition. Riot control gear used in training is in good condition, except for face shields that have been extensively damaged. Disposable toilets, two televisions, two VCR's, a microwave oven, a radio/cassette player, rescue lights, rescue mirrors, T-shirts, a digital camera, a camcorder, flight suits, pilot headsets, a refrigerator, a lawn mower, a weed-whacker, cellular phones and hand-held radios used by C-26 program support staff are all in good condition. An air conditioner condensing unit purchased in 2000 is operating well at the RSS Training Unit in Antigua.

Impact

The chronic under-funding of law enforcement agencies in the Eastern Caribbean, largely as a result of the region's struggling economies, means that NAS-provided assistance is essential to ensure that these agencies are active partners in regional counternarcotics efforts. The equipment provided has improved their mobility, communications, record keeping, safety, and intelligence collection and drug detection capabilities. INL-funded

training has provided a broad range of personnel with skills to carry out their drug control or other anti-crime missions. The equipment and training provided by INL and the NAS have strengthened the abilities and morale of counternarcotics agencies and have demonstrated the USG's counternarcotics commitment in the region.

Problems

Skill and experience levels among the various agencies and units vary widely, as well as the ability to use sophisticated equipment. Post targets procurements to meet the needs of a unit at a given time; however, subsequent turnovers sometimes result in non-use of sophisticated equipment by new personnel unfamiliar with the equipment. Most countries lack spare parts and repair facilities for electronics, leading to collections of items in need of repair. The NAS hopes to alleviate this issue with respect to the Zodiac 920B RHIB's, as each recipient country has committed to using up to \$30,000 of its annual FMF allocation to maintain the RHIB's. Incidents of theft and misuse of equipment are rare.

HAMILTON

Procedures

The Government of Bermuda (GOB) provides annual reports on the use of the USG-provided vessel, "Blue Heron, seized by DEA and transferred to the Bermuda Police Service in 1996. Relations with the local police service in the area of law enforcement cooperation are excellent.

Status

The vessel is used sporadically to conduct inshore and offshore missions. It continues to conduct inshore and offshore patrols and serves as a platform for the growing number of narcotics-related seizures. No major maintenance or repair problems have been experienced. The vessel is in good condition and various items have been replaced or repaired, when necessary. Batteries and other electronic gear were replaced in November 2002. Arrangements are being made for the hull to be waxed and the bottom painted in March 2003.

One member of the Police Marine Section is permanently attached to this vessel, with additional crew added as circumstances dictate. During offshore patrols, particular attention is paid to local and visiting craft, including cruise ships and cargo vessels, both inbound and outbound from Bermuda, with emphasis on anti-narcotics missions. The vessel remains at sea for up to five days per mission.

Impact.

The Bermuda Police reiterates its appreciation of this asset, which allows them to function in ways that would not otherwise be possible.

KINGSTON

Procedures

The status of the commodities was derived from NAS records, information provided by the host government, and from direct observation by employees of NAS or other sections or agencies at post.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Two Nissan sedans are used for general official duty of the JICC, transporting personnel to and from meetings and picking up and delivering correspondence. A new Nissan Sport SUV is used by the Jamaican Constabulary Force Fugitive Apprehension Team (JFAT) to transport JFAT team members and to visit expatriate law enforcement officials to track down information on fugitives and facilitate their extradition. The vehicle receives regular maintenance.

Four 1999 Nissan Sedans are used by the Special Vetted Unit (SVU) for routine office and surveillance use. The vehicles are in very good condition. The vehicles are part of the initial set-up of the SVU. The SVU will evolve into a Special Investigative Unit (SIU) when and if Congress authorizes DEA funding.

One 1989 Isuzu and one 1996 Suzuki are located at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). The vehicles are used to transport prosecutors to courts throughout the island.

A Mitsubishi L-300 minibus is used by the Addiction Alert Organization (AAO) to transport peer counselors and students for demand reduction outreach programs. The vehicle is in good working condition. It was involved in a minor fender-bender, but has been repaired successfully.

An Isuzu Rodeo is used by the NAS to support the counternarcotics program in Jamaica.

Two 1996 Suzuki Swift 4WD vehicles are used by the Ministry of National Security (MNS). The Half Way Tree Night Court uses one of the vehicles; the other vehicle is in general used by the MNS. The vehicles are in working condition. They have provided a valuable contribution to Jamaica's law enforcement administration.

- **Computer Equipment**

Five Gateway computers, a LAN system, and a LaserJet printer are located at the JICC. The JICC is the U.S. law enforcement's primary point of contact within Jamaican Law enforcement for intelligence coordination and sharing. The JFAT has one desktop computer and printer. Three desktop

computers, two laptop computers and two printers are maintained by the NAS.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Ten tool kit sets provided to the Jamaica Customs Contraband Enforcement Team (CET) suffer from expected normal wear and tear, with individual items worn out, broken, or lost. These kits have increased the drug seizure capabilities of the CET. Post plans to replace worn out equipment and provide additional equipment in 2003.

One of the three mobile trailers was destroyed by fire in September 2000. The other two, located at Ken Jones airstrip, in St. Margaret's Bay, Portland, and Boscobel Airstrip, in St. Mary are in poor condition. The mobile trailers have been used as police stations.

The JCF Fugitive Apprehension Unit (FAT) has two Ion Track itemizer contraband detection systems, two GPS systems, one stationary and one portable FATS firearms training simulator. The itemizers have been very successful in deterring passengers from carrying narcotics, cutting the use of "drug mules" (passengers swallowing pellets of cocaine) by more than 60 percent.

The JCF Training Division operates the firearms training simulators. The stationary unit is set up at the training facility at Twickenam Park; the portable unit is taken from there to police stations throughout the island for refresher training.

The last of the brush cutters given to the JCF Narcotics Division in 2000 has worn out and will be disposed of. Twenty more brush cutters and assorted equipment have been ordered. Five of the 63 brush cutters provided to the JDF Coast Guard are in usable condition. The remaining ones are worn out and will no longer be reported.

The JFAT has two megaphones, one camera, one photocopier, ten flashlights, one binoculars, one camcorder, ten tactical hoods, and one microcassette recorder. One of the tactical hoods, one megaphone, and one flashlight have not been located since last year and are presumed lost. However, all the other items are accounted for and in good working condition.

The Jamaican Immigration and Passport Office has one copier that is new but not functioning. An internal circuit board blew and a line conditioner has been ordered to prevent future problems.

- **Patrol Vessels**

Four 40-foot SEAARK vessels, three Avance boats, two 82-foot Coast Guard cutters, and two Boston Whalers are used by the Jamaican Defense Force (JDF) to patrol territorial waters, to intercept drug trafficking, and to perform emergency rescues. Six of the eleven are currently in service; the remainder are awaiting repairs.

Impact

The impact of the boats on antinarcotics operations has been limited due to low serviceability and generally poor detection capabilities, i.e., lack of onboard radar. The boats have to be vectored to their targets by other assets, such as JDF Air Wing or other patrol aircraft. This must be carefully coordinated and inherently causes delays in acquisition of the target and increases the likelihood of detection or leaks that compromise the operation. The limited endurance of these boats has also had a negative impact on operational efficiency and effectiveness.

The JFAT has been an outstanding success since the equipment was provided and the U.S. Marshals Office began working closely with the team. Nine fugitives were extradited in 2002; ten in 2001; and ten in 2000, compared to four in 1999.

JDF participation in marijuana eradication has been limited the past two years. The JDF had to withdraw its personnel from the project when they were needed for emergency use as prison guards, due to a walkout by regular prison guards. This year the program has proceeded, but at a reduced scale, using contract laborers to do the cutting. Additional JDF troops were diverted to staff one of the new prisons after the escape of a serious criminal.

NASSAU

Procedures

The NAS performs the End Use of commodities year-round, conducting periodic inspections of vehicles, computers, and dogs, and taking inventory of all major commodities in Nassau and Freeport. DEA, Army, and Coast Guard personnel, working under Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT), provided on-going reports on the status of infrastructure and equipment at Georgetown, Nassau and Great Inagua, Great Exuma, and Matthew town throughout the year. Bahamian government officials and NGO's cooperate with the NAS on the End Use Monitoring process.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Aging NAS-donated vehicles are still being used by the Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) , the DEU canine units, the DEU Strike Force, and the RBDF Forensic Laboratory. All of these vehicles have reached the end of their useful life and will no longer be monitored.

Since authorities limit personnel transport to golf carts whenever possible, the NAS donated an electric powered golf cart in 2002 for the use of the DEU Strike Force. The vehicle is in excellent condition.

- **Intel Equipment**

High technology intelligence-gathering equipment donated to the RBDF in the past is maintained in excellent condition at the DEU offices in Nassau and Freeport. In 2002, the NAS procured an Advanced Digital Audio Collection System (ACADS) for the DEU office in Nassau. The DEU's outdated analog system will be phased out gradually.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio communications in the Bahamas are unusually problematic because of atmospheric conditions; OPBAT experts are still searching for the most reliable and secure method of communicating with RBDF boats.

- **Computer Equipment**

Since 1996, the NAS has donated over 100 computers to the Bahamian courts and to the Attorney General's Office. All of these computers are outmoded and will no longer be monitored by the NAS. The DEU, the RBDF Forensic Laboratory and the Police College do an outstanding job of maintaining their NAS-donated computers and office equipment. In 2003, the NAS plans to

upgrade the DEU computers with an Office Networking System (ONS) that will link the DEU in NAS and Freeport with Strike Force units at the OPBAT sites.

- **Office Equipment**

Office equipment donated to the RBDF is presently in use by the DEU in Nassau and Freeport. Copy machines are also in use.

- **JICC Equipment**

The Joint Information Collection Center (JICC) makes use of a small number of computers and other office equipment provided by the NAS. The JICC has a full-time computer technician who does an excellent job of maintaining the equipment. The JICC continues to make a very small contribution to the Bahamian counternarcotics effort. The value of the data collected is very limited.

- **Dogs**

At the beginning of 2002, the two DEU canine units had six NAS-donated drug detector dogs, four in Nassau and two in Freeport. One of the Nassau dogs is assigned from time to time to the OPBAT site in George Town. One aged dog was retired in 2002. The Bahamas Customs canine unit at the Freeport Container Port became operational in 2002 with two NAS-donated drug detector dogs.

Despite repeated requests during 2002, the RBDF canine units have failed to provide periodic reports adequately demonstrating that NAS-donated drug detector dogs are being used effectively and productively, where they are used, or their assigned handlers. Because of the failure of the RBDF canine units to provide required reports, the NAS has suspended support for these units until this problem is satisfactorily remedied.

- **Vessels**

The NAS provided two 43-foot fast response boats (police boats 8 and 9) to the Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF) in 2002. They are triple engine diesel-powered "Nor-tech" boats. They are stationed in Nassau. In 2001, the NAS donated a new 12-meter fast, response boat (police boat 1) to the RBDF for use in OBAT drug interdiction operations. The "Avenger" was turned over to the RBDF in February 2001 and christened "Police Boat 1." It is based in Freeport. All three are in excellent condition.

The NAS donated a 25-foot Boston Whaler "Guardian" patrol boat and a boat trailer to the Marine Division in 1996. The Boston Whaler, christened the "Sea Eagle," is in good condition. It is used as a "fast response boat" by the Marine division to apprehend smugglers of drugs, firearms, and illegal migrants from Haiti.

Long-distance, high-speed pursuits in rough seas produce considerable wear on the "outdrives" of the RBPF's diesel-powered fast response boats. These expensive parts have to be regularly replaced.

- **Construction**

The five OPBAT modular housing units (entirely funded by NAS in 1991) require continuing maintenance, repair, and equipment replacement due to the corrosive salt air and tropical weather. The septic unit does not work well and should be replaced by a package waste water treatment plan.

OPBAT Andros-During 2002, the USCG built a modular unit at AUTECH to house the DEU Strike Force officers and DEU agents assigned to OPBAT's Andros Island site.

OPBAT George Town-In 2002, the NAS funded the construction of new DEU living quarters by the U.S. Army. The DEU personnel will move into the new housing unit in 2003.

- **Miscellaneous**

In 1991, the NAS donated six bulletproof vests and a Hitachi video camera to the RTCIP. In 1993, the NAS donated two sets of night vision goggles to the RTCIP. In 1995, the NAS donated one "Buster" contraband detector to TCI Customs. In 1997, the NAS provided the Marine Division with a 48-mile range radar set. The NAS donated three gyroscope marine binoculars to the Marine Division in 1998. The bulletproof vests are in good condition, with three being used by the CID and three by the Marine Division constables assigned to OPBAT. The video camera, used by the CID, was not working. TCI Customs' contraband detector is in good condition. The radar set is in good condition and is installed on the "Sea Quest," the Marine Division's 65-foot Ocean-going patrol boat. Both binoculars are in good condition; one is used by the Marine Division's Airwing at Grand Turk Island; the other on the "Sea eagle."

Program Changes

Because of the failure of the RBDF canine units to provide required reports, the NAS has suspended support for these units until this problem is satisfactorily remedied.

Impact

NAS donations have had a significant impact on host nation efforts to stem the flow of drugs through the Bahamas into the United States. The three NAS-donated RBPF fast response boats have provided a much needed "end-game" for OPBAT helicopter pursuits of drug smuggling "go-fast" boats. NAS-funded vehicles provided to the DEU significantly enhance its ability to carry out anti-drug surveillance against international drug trafficking organizations and encourage continued Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (GCOB) participation in OPBAT. NAS-donated computers and technical equipment are markedly improving the ability of the DEU to

dismantle major Bahamian-based drug trafficking organizations and to make OPBAT interdiction missions more intelligence-driven and, consequently, more productive. NAS donations of drug detector dogs have helped deter exploitation by drug smugglers of the Freeport container Port and the international airports servicing Nassau and Freeport.

PORT AU PRINCE

Procedures

The FSN assistant recently visited both Haitian Coast Guard (HCG) bases, Coast Guard Special Counternarcotics Police Unit (BLTS), and the JICC. He verified the location, condition, and use of the donated commodities. The NAS director has met with head of HCG, BLTS and JICC and has indicated his intention to inspect donated facilities and equipment as part of every visit to their various installations. U.S. Coast Guard and DEA personnel also monitor condition and use of donated items. The NAS requests official notice of any donated equipment to be withdrawn from service and inspects such equipment prior to its removal from the NAS inventory.

Status

- **Vehicles**

One Jeep Cherokees is located at the BLTS; one was destroyed by an accident in 1999; one was assigned to the JICC. It has been reported missing. The JICC Director has resisted NAS' request for an accounting of the missing Cherokee. The NAS is withholding a final payment on his lapsed contract until the whereabouts of the missing Cherokee is resolved.

- **JICC**

The JICC is in operation with several employees. Computers and servers are non-functional.

- **Vessels**

Two MonArk vessels, refurbished with INL-funds, are located at Killick Coast Guard base and are operational. A third MonArk is non-functional and is being used for parts for the others. The fourth MonArk is undergoing repairs in Miami after a breakdown at sea resulted in destruction of the twin diesel Engines.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following equipment was turned over to the BLTS in 1997: drug test kits, drug storage safes, cameras and film, evidence equipment, tape recorders, and handcuffs. The head of the BLTS claims to have no record of prior USG donations to this organization. He is on notice that any future donations will require accurate record-keeping and require frequent NAS follow-up.

Problems

The overarching problem in Haiti is whom can you trust? On the theory that even reluctant cooperation can be helpful, the NAS will continue current Embassy practice of

limiting information provided and judging allies by their performance, mindful that their motives may be less than pure. Haiti suffers from the endemic third-world lack of maintenance awareness, and repairs and replacement will continue to loom large in the meager Port au Prince NAS budget. Significant items such as vehicles seem to disappear, especially when officials are transferred. Post has requested that HCG and BLTS staffs be augmented, and both have expanded by more than 50 percent. Transportation within the country, and the lack of centrally controlled law enforcement presence outside the capital will continue to pose challenges to the NAS program. Endemic corruption and the cooperation of certain Dominican officials will continue to allow virtually free movement of contraband and aliens across the border, and ultimately toward the United States. Haiti, impoverished and corrupted, is being fully exploited by powerful extralegal forces.

Impact

The support provided to date has had limited impact on the counternarcotics mission, due to its piecemeal application and limited follow-up. End use monitoring will be a key component of the NAS formula for focusing donations where they will make a difference.

PORT OF SPAIN

Procedures

Resources provided to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GOTT) are monitored primarily through quarterly reports that detail the location, status, and use of the equipment, as required by USG-GOTT letters. A Central Office in the Ministry of National Security produces these reports. In addition, the Embassy's Military Liaison Officer, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Agents, U.S. Customs officers, political officers and the INL program assistant monitor the resources when visiting sites where the equipment is located. The GOTT recipient agencies have been generally cooperative in providing End Use Monitoring data, with encouragement from Embassy agencies.

Status

- **Aircraft**

The Cessna 172 aircraft has been out-of-service since 1994 because of severe mechanical problems and lack of funding for replacement parts. It is presently in storage. However, the long-term plan for the Cessna 172 is to return it to service for use as a training platform. The Cessna 310 was functioning through most of 2002, but it will require significant refit to meet safety standards. In 2003, USG funds will be used to upgrade the avionics and the airframe of the Cessna 310.

One Navajo was in service throughout the second half of 2002. The other Navajo remained out of service for all of 2002. During the summer, all Navajo engines were recalled due to cracks in the engine housings. The GOTT directly contracted with Provincial Airlines to replace the engines and refurbish the airframes. USG funds will be used to upgrade the avionics of the Navajos in 2003.

Both C-26 aircraft were in serviceable condition (barring some brief downtime for minor repairs) throughout 2002. In April 2002, the C-26 CG 216 underwent repairs to the leading edge of the right wing after a turkey buzzard collided with it. However, it was back in service after three weeks. The CG 216 also had some repairs to the FLIR system so it would lock on to the radar system coordinates. The CG 215 underwent sensor systems modification in St. Johns, Newfoundland, during the summer. In September, one of the sensor systems on the SG 215 was disabled by a static electricity discharge. The system was repaired in December.

In 2002, post provided \$18,000 worth of parts to keep the Air Section operational. They are stored at Base 2 at the Juan Santamaria International Airport. There are adequate controls in place to ensure their proper use. The parts are being used for their intended purpose.

In 1998, post. donated a fuel truck to the GOCR. It is used by the SVA forward jet fuel in support of counternarcotics land and maritime detection and monitoring operations. It is based at Juan Santamaria International Airport.

- **Vessels**

One of the Bowen "go-fast" boats incurred damage to its hull and was out of service the last half of 2002; the second vessel was operational the first half of 2002, but had some repairs carried out on its engines during the second half of 2002. The vessel is undergoing tests on its engines and should be back in service by the end of January 2003.

All four 82-ft island class patrol craft are operational and frequently conduct patrols off the coast of Trinidad and Tobago. Three vessels are headquartered in Trinidad, and the fourth is headquartered in Tobago. In 2002, the U.S. Coast Guard conducted an inspection of the 82-ft island class vessels and reported that of all the Caribbean countries inspected, these vessels were the best maintained. In 2002, post provided parts and maintenance to keep the Coast Guard operational. The spare parts are stored at the Coast Guard station in Golfito. They are stored securely, and there are adequate controls in place to ensure their proper use. The parts are being used for their intended purpose.

The 30-foot U.S. Customs vessel and two 29-foot Phantom interceptors are operational and used in counternarcotics/law enforcement interdiction operations initiated by the Trinidad and Tobago Customs and Excise Division and in interagency operations.

The three Sea Ark 40-foot patrol craft donated in 1995, are not operational. It has been difficult to procure parts for these older vessels.

All three of the Zodiac Hurricanes are unserviceable. One of the Hurricanes does not have an engine; the second is unserviceable due to impeller and wiring defects; the third has damaged pontoons.

Three of the four Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) were fully operational during 2002. The engines on the fourth craft are being repaired. The engines on the other three have been overhauled. These craft were used extensively in maritime interdiction operational around Trinidad.

- **Vehicles**

The four OCNU Daihatsu Rockeys are no longer serviceable due to the inability to procure required parts. In addition, the car bodies are not considered structurally sound because of corrosion. They have reached the end of their useful life.

- **U.S. Customs-Provided Radar**

The six U.S. Customs-donated radar installations in Trinidad have operated full-time since April 1998. At any time during the year, a maximum of three and a minimum of two of the radar installations were fully functional.

The radar system is the GOTT's primary source of information for detecting and tracking vessels and aircraft suspected of narcotics-trafficking. The system allows the JOCC, an interministerial agency, to coordinate the interdiction of vessels suspected of narcotics trafficking.

The multimeter and scopemeter are used in maintaining the six radar installations.

- **JICC**

Two of the computer workstations, donated in 1994, were not functioning throughout 2002. One of the workstations is used for the sole purpose of transmitting information to the El Paso Intelligence Center. The other workstation is used as a backup for the collection and transmission of information on vessels, aircraft and subjects. The third computer workstation is used for the storage, collection and analysis of data and is serviceable. The JICC regularly collects and transmits information concerning vessels and individuals suspected of narcotics trafficking to the El Paso Intelligence Center.

- **Computer Equipment**

The laptop computer donated to TT Customs and Excise Division in December 1999 was in use all year. During 2002, the laptop was used for data management. The computer equipment provided to the Counter Narcotics and Crime Task Force (CNCTF) allows information and intelligence to be analyzed in a more comprehensive and timely manner than would otherwise be possible.

The computer equipment at the Police Youth Club (PYC) is being used to help members with their studies and to teach basic computer skills that will enhance their ability to obtain future employment.

Computers are being installed at the Customs and Excise Prevention branch and at key stations of the Customs and Excise Division. They will provide the branch with an automated database system, providing continuous connectivity of the branch as well as key stations of the Customs and Excise Division in Trinidad and Tobago, and other related law enforcement agencies.

Twenty-five laptop computers and three desktop computers were recently received by the Board of Inland Revenue.

The two Compaq computers, printers, and monitors are fully operational at the Ministry of Health.

In CY-2000 and 2001, post provided the following computers and peripherals to the various departments within the Ministry of Public Security: 1 IMAC, 4 Dell inspiron laptop computers, 4 dell computers with monitors, 1 HP DeskJet printer, 2 Epson color printers, 1 Epson scanner. The following items were issued to the Drug Control Police (PCD): IMAC computer, 1 Dell Inspiron laptop, 4 Sony digital video cameras, 1 HP desktop printer. These items are being used at the PCD's field offices throughout the country. The Financial Crimes Unit has one Dell Inspiron laptop computer; the OIJ Narcotics Section has 4 Dell computers with monitors; the National Police Academy has 2 Dell Inspiron computers and 1 Epson scanner. All equipment is being properly maintained and used for its intended purpose.

In 2001, post donated 4 Jaguar computers with viewsonic monitors, 1 HP LaserJet printer, 2 Sony digital photo printers to the OIJ Narcotics section.

- **Communications Equipment**

The Organized Crime and Narcotics Unit's (OCNU) thirty (30) hand-held radios are out in the field, at Piarco Airport and at OCNU's headquarters. The INTERPOL radios were in use throughout the year. All ten radios are in good condition.

- **Construction**

In CY-2002, post INL awarded a contract to Bendig S.A. for the construction of a new Coast Guard Station in the pacific coast town of Quepos. The Coast Guard station will be a 3,000 square foot two-story building with a storage/maintenance facility for two trailerable fast boats. Construction of the station began in October. The project is expected to be completed in July 2003.

Post provided funding for the construction of a Counterdrug Inspection Station at the Penas Blancas border crossing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The inspection station will modernize this popular border crossing and allow cargo to be inspected that otherwise would not be. It will serve to house multiple law enforcement agencies and encourage the respective agencies to communicate and share intelligence/information. Construction began in December 2002 and is scheduled to be completed October 2003.

- **Miscellaneous**

The kool kube, battering ram, handcuffs, tape recorders, binoculars, bullet proof vests (35), camera kit, chainsaws, electronic surveillance equipment, night vision goggles and brush cutters are all operational and in use by the OCNU. None of the equipment is checked out to individual officers. All are kept at headquarters and checked out for specific missions. The boots, bulletproof vests, chainsaws, and brush cutters, were particularly valuable defenses against booby traps planted by marijuana growers. The brush cutters have been serviced and are operating at acceptable level.

The two TT Defense Force (TTDF) hand-held Global Positioning System receivers were fully functional and in use throughout the year. The unit is regularly used during marijuana eradication operations.

The six night-scopes were in use and fully operational during 2002. The Coast Guard and its special Naval Unit share the night scopes. The hand-held Global Positioning System receiver was fully functional and is used throughout the year. The Datascope, Infrared cameras, and aural enhancement units, were field tested after arriving early in the year and have been in use through the second half of 2002.

The Redman gear and gym mats have greatly enhanced the ability of TT Customs and Excise to train its officers in both hand-to-hand combat and personal defense.

The handcuffs provided to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) are used to transport prisoners to and from court as well as in general police work. The digital camera and micro-cassette recorders were in use throughout the year to record interviews/interrogations of suspects and have led to a higher success rate with regard to prosecutions based on such interviews. The three digital cameras are functioning well; the fourth is not powering up. These cameras are used at crime scenes to document evidence and for mug shots. The editing VCR was fully functional and in use throughout 2001. The bulletproof vests protect the officers during law enforcement operations.

The ion scanner used by the Airport Authority was not operational through most of 2002. The scanner malfunctioned as a result of insufficient electrical power in the part of the airport terminal where the machine was located. The terminal was rewired in 2001. However, there still have been instances of power surges that damage sensitive equipment like the Ion scanner.

The office furniture and equipment used by the INL assistant are functioning at an optimal level, with the exception of the printer, which functions adequately but may need to be replaced in 2003.

The six Bushnell night scopes were in use and fully operational during 2001. The TTTCG and its Special Naval Unit share the scopes. They assisted in locating go-fast contacts that would have normally been missed during nocturnal operations.

The 30 iron beds and the woodworking equipment are at the Piparo empowerment center. All items are in good condition and in use by the Piparo residents.

Brush cutters, chain saws, binoculars, leggings, night-vision goggles, gloves were used by the OCNU in marijuana eradication efforts.

The TV and the VCR have significantly increased the number of children exposed to the counterdrug videos of the Police Youth club. Having the equipment on site has allowed greater flexibility in terms of when and how frequently club members are exposed to counterdrug videotapes.

Post donated safety equipment to the Air Surveillance Section (SVA) in CY-1999 to permit aerial surveillance flights off the coast of Costa Rica in support of counternarcotics, fisheries protection, and search and rescue operations.

In 2002, post provided 60 optical passport readers, 5 mobile inspection terminals to the Immigration Department. This mobile system will allow Immigration officials to deploy to the airports, borders, and ports. A contract was awarded to develop software that would allow optical readers and mobile terminals to access data stored in the Immigration Department's database. To date, the optical readers and mobile inspection terminals have not been deployed due to a "data migration" problem between the new software and the Immigration Department's database. It was determined that the Immigration Department must provide previously withheld access to data that would allow the contractor to solve the "data migration" problem. Post has withheld final payment to the contractor until this problem is fixed. The software is in the testing phase and is expected to be up and running by the end of April 2003.

In 2002, post provided a fax machine to the Immigration Department to facilitate rapid responses to the Embassy's regular requests for migration tracking reports of Costa Rican citizens to identify the length of a tourist's visit to the United States. The machine is being used for its intended purpose.

In 2002, post provided tactical rappelling harnesses, helmets, gloves, and goggles to the Drug Control Police (PCD). The equipment is in excellent condition and continues to be used in marijuana eradication operations.

Five complete contraband detector kits or "busters" were provided to the PCD. They are being used at Paso Canoas, Penas Blancas, Puntarenas, Puerto Limon and at the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose. It has proven valuable in detecting cocaine secreted in the false walls and tires of tractor-trailers crossing into Costa Rica. In the last six months, an estimated 276 kgs. of cocaine were seized in two separate border interdiction events.

Problems

Post noted no major problems in the course of the year's monitoring activities. However, due to a parliamentary deadlock for most of 2002, and subsequent general elections in October, many GOTT agencies had personnel changes, which affected some End Use reporting efforts. In 2002, the GOTT also funded repairs on its vessels; however, some repairs are not fully completed because backordered parts have not arrived in country.

Program Changes

In 2003, it will be necessary to meet with new officials responsible for compiling data for End Use Reports in order to orient them to the End Use process. In addition, some government entities do not have the required manpower to fully utilize the INL-funded services/commodities provided. It appears that in 2003, the GOTT will take steps to ease the manpower shortage in the necessary agencies. Nevertheless, the GOTT has shown its commitment to maintain and improve its counternarcotics capabilities, with for example, numerous marijuana eradication operations, interagency counternarcotics operations, and in one instance, host-country funded repair of aircraft.

Impact

The Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) conducted 52 patrols covering over 1,500 nautical miles resulting in 65 seizures/intercepts. The one operational Bowen G-Fast boat conducted 59 patrols, made 42 narcotics seizures and/or intercepts, and covered 348 nautical miles. The four 82-ft patrol boats conducted a total of 184 counternarcotics/law enforcement patrols and 82 seizures and/or intercepts covering over 7,561 nautical miles.

The two C-26 aircraft conducted over 300 missions in 2002, ranging from training missions to counternarcotics missions.

The GPU's were used to help locate marijuana fields and to position troops during marijuana eradication operations conducted during 2002. In November, this equipment assisted the Special Navy Unit in interdicting a vessel from St. Vincent carrying 113 kilograms of marijuana.

The steel soled boots, bullet-proof vests, gloves, jerseys, leggings, chain saw and brush cutters were used in the destruction of more than 10,000 kilograms of cured marijuana, trees, and seedlings, marijuana eradication efforts.

The SNGC has participated in nine maritime counterdrug operations which increased the deterrence factor along the Pacific and Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. Results include hundreds of at-sea boardings, the detention of dozens of vessels for illegal fishing, the detention of suspect go-fast refuelers, and the rescue of a sinking ferry with 48 passengers. The SNGC has also provided port security for visiting U.S. law enforcement vessels.

SANTO DOMINGO

Procedures

The NAS officer and the NAS Assistant frequently visit the National Directorate of Drug Control (DNCD) and National Drug Council (NCD) for informal on-site inspections. DNCD, the National Drug Council (NDC), the Director of Migration, and the Superintendent of Banking provide annual inventories of all USG-donated equipment, including serial numbers, location, and condition.

DEA and U.S. military involved in law enforcement carry out informal monitoring during their regular trips to remove geographic sites and provide updated reports on condition and use of assets. The NAS officer and assistant also frequently visit sites.

Embassy personnel stress to their Government of the Dominion Republic (GODR) counterparts that INL assistance is provided for counternarcotics purposes and that they will be held accountable for ensuring the proper care and use of INL donations. The NAS received excellent support both from receiving GODR agencies and from Embassy counterparts in monitoring USG-donated equipment.

Status

- **Vehicles**

During 2002, DNCD petitioned the NAS to remove twelve unserviceable vehicles from their inventory after personal inspection by the NAS chief and assistant. Permission was given to dispose of these items.

The NAS bought nine vehicles for use by the SIU vetted unit. Three Blazers purchased in 1993 are assigned to the DNCD headquarters in Santo Domingo to support Special Investigations Team operations outside the capital. Three additional Blazers are detailed outside of the city. Four Toyota pickups, three Chevrolet SD-10 pickups, two Toyota 4-runner Jeeps, two 1994 Ford Metro minibuses, and seven Yamaha motorcycles are detailed outside of the city. Three Ford Metro minibuses, one Chevrolet minibus, three Chevrolet Blazers, and two Yamaha motorcycles are detailed for use in the city. The NAS provided a pickup truck for the shelter for battered women in Bani.

Despite a Dominican tendency to ignore preventive maintenance of vehicles, donated vehicles are generally in good condition and being used as intended.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio communications equipment including a third repeater tower, 28 hand-held radios, scramblers, and related components were supplied to the police/military Border Intelligence Units (DOIFs). The following equipment was previously donated to the DNCD: Motorola MX-350 radios (8); ICOM radio receivers (6); Motorola syntor x9000 mobile radios (3); Motorola "Micro" radio repeaters (9); Motorola "Saber" radios (12); Motorola "Spectra" radio bases (25); Motorola

"Spectra" mobile radios (12). The current radio communications system is adequate to accomplish the goals of the counternarcotics agencies.

- **JICC Equipment**

The JICC operates with 17 workstations. Embassy officers routinely work with the JICC and ensure that all computer equipment purchased by INL is fully used and maintained. The JICC received software to implement the Guardian system.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment includes 68 Dell computers, 31 LaserJet printers, and 14 modems. The following equipment was donated to Immigration: 31 Compaq Desk Pro computers; 35 High resolution monitors; 3 Compaq PL 1600 servers; 4 HP LaserJet 4050N printers; 33 UPS backups. The following equipment was donated to the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU): 1 Dell Poweredge 4400 server; 4 Dell Optiplex GX110 computers; 2 Dell laptops; 1 HP LaserJet printer.

In 2001, the DNCD completed a three-year computer system expansion with the addition of 23 computers, 3 servers, 9 switches, 4 printers and a battery bank for backup support to the generator system. DNCD's Division of Operation Intelligence received 8 computers and printers. The FIC received 13 laptops, 1 server, 3 printers, and 2 switches. The CND received 20 computers, 1 server, 3 printers, and 2 switches for use with the seized asset management and tracking system software developed by an INL-funded independent contractor. The Department of Migration received 10 computers purchased under a 1997 Immigration Control System LOA. DNCD is fully utilizing all INL-provided computer systems and networks.

The DOD provided a computer and modem to each DOIF in 2002 and for the new Caribbean Center for Drug Information.

- **Vessels**

Six U.S. Coast Guard cutters were previously transferred to the Dominican Navy through the Section 516 Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program. Another 180-foot vessel was given prior to establishment of EDA. Of those seven, three 82-foot cutters are in marginal condition; two 133-foot buoy tenders are in fair to good condition, and two 180-footers are respectively non-operational and in rebuild, with poor prognosis. None of the operational vessels is in frequent use, due to acute budget constraints and associated scarcity of fuel.

Of the six Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB's) acquired in 1994 to patrol the rivers and coasts near the ports, one remains operational.

In cooperation with the MAAG, the NAS bought three Zodiac Rigid Hull Inflatable boats (RHIBs) for the Dominican Navy's Riverine and harbor patrols.

- **Aircraft**

Six UH-1H helicopters were donated in 1994. Replacement of tail rotor gearboxes in two of the aircraft will bring to three the number of marginally operational units, but all six were declared "beyond service life" by a UH-1H evaluation team in 2001. The MAAG, as part of a larger MF/EDA program, will provide complete parts and refurbished tail booms for four of these six helicopters. The other two will be deleted from Dominican Armed Forces inventory due to significant structural damage.

The NAS paid for two 90-degree tail rotor gearboxes for otherwise unusable UN-1H helicopters donated in 1994, after receiving written assurances from the Dominican Air Force that those assets would be available to provide lift for border surveillance and enforcement.

- **Canine Program**

Five new dogs were trained for work in the newly opened Cibao Airport near Santiago, bringing the total canine force to 25 dogs and handlers. One of the new dogs is trained to detect explosives; the other four are trained in narcotics detection, including heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and Ecstasy (MDMA). Two of the drug-sniffing dogs are aggressively trained for cargo work; the other two are passive and thus suited for work among passengers. All dogs are healthy and working.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following are in use by the DNCD: 17 Craig recorders, 17 Sony recorders, 7 Panasonic recorders, 20 headphones, 25 Radio Shack tele-recording controls, 4 fax machines, 4 Pentax cameras, 1 CD-Rom reader, two digital cameras, 4 Brother fax machines, and four electronic typewriters, concealed recording devices and transcription equipment. Each DOIF received a stock of flashlights, handcuffs, and nylon wrist/ankle ties. The NAS bought surveillance equipment, office furniture, and appliances for the DEA vetted unit in 2002.

- **Program Changes**

In keeping with post 9/11 emphasis on homeland security, the NAS placed new emphasis on homeland security. Following the U.S. Customs needs assessment report in 2001, a Custom inspector began an extended TDY to assist Dominican authorities in improving security of seaports. Starting with the Santo Domingo terminal of the ferry to Puerto /Rica, and with the cooperation of the private ferry operator and several GODR agencies present at the terminal, a combined plan was developed to modernize facilities and improve both security and efficiency in processing of passengers and vehicles.

- **Problems**

Vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and other complex equipment subject to rough treatment tend to suffer from systemic inattention to preventive maintenance. For example, the Dominican Navy, faced with a two-year contract execution delay and rising shipyard prices, opted to sign a no-maintenance contract to refurbish six patrol craft and construct two more, rather than sacrificing vessels quantity in order to retain maintenance of the contract. The Navy's own maintenance facility and school have been closed for several years due to lack of funding. The NAS has requested INL help to find funds for half the anticipated \$5 million cost of equipping the maintenance facility when it reopens in late 2003.

Impact

DNCD effectiveness continued to improve in 2002 as a direct result of training, commodities, and equipment provided by the USG. Their information systems unit is developing a network to make readily available at all DNCD facilities information on criminal histories of suspects, with a longer-range plan to integrate information from data bases of other Dominican law enforcement agencies. The DNCD and CND moved closer to a smoothly functioning assets seizure program, though the NAS-provided data management system is not yet fully utilized. The highly successful canine program will eventually cover all international airports and seaports, plus highly visible events such as the 2003 Pan American Games.

SOUTHWEST ASIA

COLOMBO

Procedures

Post monitors resources through periodic communications and on-site inspections by mission officers. Through the relationship developed with the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB), the Federation of Non-governmental Organization Against Drug Abuse (FONGOADA), the Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association (SLANA) and the Mithuru-Mithuro rehabilitation Center personnel, this procedure has proven effective. Mission personnel have continued to receive verbal updates on the status of equipment from each organization.

Status

Audio-visual and Office Equipment-Video and slide projectors, fax machine, and an answering machine were supplied to the Non-Governmental Organizations Against Drug Abuse (FONGOADA) in 1995 and 1997. The equipment is located at the FONGOADA office in Colombo. The equipment is used by FONGOADA member organizations to conduct narcotics prevention programs. They put special emphasis on assisting smaller NGO's around the nation, which are not as well funded as those in and around the city of Colombo. FONGOADA maintains the equipment properly. FONGOADA advises that the videocassette recorder is used when the organization is able to borrow a television. It is used when FONGOADA is able to borrow a television from another organization. The slide projector is no longer functional.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The following equipment was supplied to the National Dangerous Drug Control Board (NDDCB) in 1993-1996: two fume hoods, calculators, typewriters; amplifiers; camcorder; printer; fax machine; microwave ovens; scanner; wireless microphone; copier; microcassette recorder; transcriber; overhead projector; speaker horn; amplifier, color scanner, word processor, Olympus transcriber; IBM Notepad laptop computer; JVC video camera with accessories. Most items are in good condition and being used at the NDDCB offices in Colombo. A photocopier was provided to the Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association (SLANA) in 1998. The equipment is in good working order at the SLANA office in Colombo. A Sony 14" color television was purchased for the Mithuru-Mithuro Drug Rehabilitation Center in 1999. It is used with recovering drug addicts in an educational setting. It is in good working order.

Impact

The equipment provided to the NDDCB supports the analytical work of the National Narcotics Laboratory (NNL), which conducts analysis of narcotic drugs and other psychotropic substances. The NNL provides analytical records covering suspected narcotics samples forwarded by the Government and other sectors for examination. The audiovisual equipment has supported the NDDCB training division's awareness building, preventive education and training programs at the agency auditorium and mobile unit conducting outdoor programs. The photocopier enabled SLANA to enhance its current outreach efforts.

The equipment provided to FONGOADA has generated favorable comments from companion organizations.

DHAKA

Procedures

The narcotics coordinator visited the testing laboratory at the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), examined the equipment, and observed the use of each piece of equipment by laboratory personnel. The DNC personnel were cooperative and helpful.

Status

In July 2000, post turned over to the DNC an analytical balance, top-loading balance, and polarizing microscope for use in their newly constructed narcotics testing laboratory. The lab's results have been accepted by the Bangladesh courts as bona fide evidence in narcotics cases. All items are clean and in excellent working order and stored in a temperature controlled lab within a secure building and compound. Items are being used for their intended purpose.

Problems

The DG DNC is energetic and proactive, but this department and the laboratory in particular, suffer from severe budgetary constraints. Aside from the equipment provided in 2000, there is little more that the chemists and technicians have to work with. Basic items such as voltage stabilizers and Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS) do not exist. The absence of these items places equipment at undue risk of damage or failure. Field communications, field testing, and sophisticated narcotics analysis tools are also seriously lacking. To address these challenges, a Letter of Agreement (LOA) was established on September 25, 2002, to provide an additional \$140,000 in equipment and \$338,992 in training. The LOA is focused on improving criminal investigative and prosecutorial capacity in relation to narcotics.

Program Changes

The narcotics coordinator will periodically check on the operations of the laboratory and report any significant changes, as well as progress in implementation of the September 2002 LOA.

Impact

Narcotics testing cases pending have been reduced from over 3,500 to less than 150. Results that previously took up to one month to obtain are now reported within three days, supporting swifter disposition of narcotics cases.

ISLAMABAD

Procedures

The NAS checked approximately eighty (80) percent of NAS-provided non-expendable commodities in 2002, through formal countrywide onsite inventories using the EUM process and via informal spot checks.

The NAS staff arranged appointments in advance with all agency heads for the 2002 EUM. The NAS EUM team carried out a series of visits to all recipient agencies within the country in accordance with jointly agreed schedule in Quetta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Peshwar. During field trips throughout the year, the NAS staff spot-checked agencies in Lahore, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Karachi. The NAS staff checked all non-expendable items inventories. As part of the assessment, the NAS staff determined whether an item was serviceable, repairable, or suitable for auction.

When travel to an area was not feasible, the NAS staff compared NAS-generated computerized inventory records against recipient agency written inventories. GOP agencies have a good track record of maintaining current inventories of NAS-provided equipment.

Status

With a few exceptions, commodities were in place and being used for the purposes for which they were provided. Overall, the condition of items varied from location to location.

- **Vehicles**

The INL-funded vehicles provided to the Government of Pakistan (GOP) are used for drug interdiction by the law enforcement agencies and to implement development programs funded by the NAS in Mohmand and Bajaur agencies. In the law enforcement area, they were used for poppy enforcement operations; law enforcement stake-outs; transporting officers to road checkpoints; chasing, apprehending and transporting criminals suspected of smuggling illicit narcotics; searching for drug laboratories; and transporting officers to central locations. In the development area, they were used to transport project managers and project implementation staff to monitor the progress of development projects, and to authenticate GOP reports of crop eradication. They were also used to purchase and transport NAS-provided agricultural commodities for farmers and security escorts required in tribal areas for NAS personnel.

In 2002, the NAS provided to various GOP law enforcement and security agencies 1146 vehicles and 115 motorcycles. The NAS procured more than fifty percent of the vehicles in the 1980's. (Seventy-five percent of the vehicles are now more than seven years old.). The fleet of vehicles was distributed to the following GOP agencies: ANF (197); Pakistan Customs (95); Pakistan Rangers (13); Frontier Corps (440); Baluchistan Police (36); Coast Guard (55); Bajaur Agency (23); Mohmand Agency (16); Dir (3); Malakand Agency (14); Khyber

Agency (4); Frontier Constabulary (1); Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) (270); NCD (8); NAS office (12); Intelligence Bureau (84); SIC (26).

The NAS provides some vehicle maintenance support to the GOP. During the year, NAS vehicle maintenance support funded engine overhaul and/or major repair of five FCB, seven ANF and three Customs vehicles. As a rule, funds for vehicle maintenance come from the budget of the agency to which they were donated. However, in many cases these budgeted maintenance funds were rarely readily available to the agency on a timely basis.

The NAS encourages GOP agencies (especially Customs) to use sales proceeds from auctions to ameliorate the maintenance funding flow problem and to replace irreparable vehicles. Agency-wise breakdown of vehicles disposed of during 2001 included four from the NWFP Home Department and 14 from Crop Control. In 2001, the NAS distributed 26 new vehicles to ANF, eight to ANF SIC, three to CI, four to CG, five to Political Agents Bajaur and Mohand agencies, one to NWFP Home Department, four to NAS Peshawar and two to NCD.

A motorcycle provided to the ANF was stolen in December of 2002. Police have failed to recover the vehicle.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2002, the NAS provided to various law enforcement and security agencies over \$4.5 million of communications equipment under the border Security Program.

Communications equipment is used by law enforcement agencies to enable them to plan, coordinate and conduct counternarcotics operations. Equipment includes VHF repeaters, VHF base stations, HF SSB base stations, VHF hand held transceivers, VHF mobile transceivers. Radio equipment plays an important role in the ability of the various law enforcement headquarters to communicate with their other stations nationwide. In some remote areas, the equipment is the sole means of communication between outposts. In the development area, communications equipment is used to communicate between the office of the political agent, the project manager and the construction/project site to relay requirements for equipment; provide site to relay requirements for equipment; and provide information on progress of problems. The radio equipment also enables political agents to coordinate and supervise enforcement destruction of opium poppy cultivation.

High turnover of qualified and experienced technicians has hampered the proper use and maintenance of NAS-provided communications equipment by ANF and Customs personnel. A lack of maintenance resources has plagued small agencies. The NAS has urged both ANF and Customs to address this problem through expeditious upgrading and filling of vacant positions. At the end of CY-2000, the GOP relaxed its ban on recruitment of new personnel and despite having filled 225 vacant positions, ANF still remains deficient by 1020 personnel from its authorized strength of 2558 personnel.

In the interim, a NAS engineer provides technical support for communications equipment on a regular basis to Customs, Coast Guards, FCB, and ANF.

- **Office Equipment**

The office equipment used by ANF, Customs, Frontier Corps, and Police headquarters includes computers, fax machines, and photocopiers. The equipment was well maintained and in use.

- **Vessel**

A Boston Whaler, provided to Pakistan Customs in 1987, is located in Karachi. It was used for patrolling the harbor area and for the random monitoring of fishing trawlers and small cargo ships to determine whether narcotics are on board. Customs decommissioned the vessel in 1996 because it did not meet size requirements for high seas law enforcement activities and required costly maintenance for continuous operation in highly polluted waters. During a July 2000 technical inspection, a USG Coast Guard team recommended measures to put the boat back into operation. During 2001, Pakistan Customs took the initiative to get a budgetary allocation out of GOP's resources. The boat will become fully operational in 2003.

- **Agricultural and Area Development Projects**

Agriculture and area development projects are concentrated in the NWFP, especially in the Khyber, Mohmand and Bajaur agencies. Agricultural extension projects consist of agricultural plots to demonstrate improved varieties of seed and the provision of fertilizer and small tools. Area development projects also included 30.3 kilometers of farm-to-market roads in Bajaur Agency and 14.5 kilometers of farm-to-market roads in Mohmand agency to open up new areas; small hand-dug wells to irrigate high-value crops; eight projects to provide irrigation channels to irrigate lands with spring water; drinking water supply projects; and electrification for wells and derivative water projects.

Area development projects were monitored in a number of different ways. The major road activities were managed by a civil engineering consulting firm, which provided construction supervision services. The NAS staff monitored and spot-checked the work of the consulting firm as well as the physical work of the road construction contractors. Other projects undertaken in the area development sector include farm-to-market roads to open new areas, drinking water supply, small hand-dug wells for irrigation of high-value crops, and village electrification. The area development activities are designed mainly by the GOP with the assistance of NAS engineers.

- **Aircraft**

The five Huey II aircraft were flown a total of 650 hours during the course of 2002. Aircraft were maintained in fully capable status for 70 percent of the time. Almost all of the flight hours were for training purposes, with several exceptions. Exceptions were responses to official GOP requests for emergency humanitarian assistance. There were no recorded or suspected accidents, damages, or cases of misuse of helicopter assets during 2002.

Aircraft fuel was monitored through flight logs that are maintained and reviewed by State Department contractor personnel

Impact

GOP interdiction remained at high levels in 2002 even though there is some evidence that the volume of drugs transiting Pakistan decreased as an in direct outcome of the war on terrorism in Afghanistan. Heroin seizures by NAS-supported law enforcement agencies increased by 2 percent from 2001 to 2002. FCB heroin seizures during 2002 were a record 3,706 kilos and were accompanied by 26 arrests. Heroin seizures by the ANF increased 42 percent from 2001 and set new records. Opium seizures show about 50 percent decline in 2002 compared with seizures made in 2001.

Program Changes

While the NAS ordinarily verifies about 80 percent of INL-donated equipment each year during the EUM process, this will become more of a challenge in the future because of the initiated Border Security Program (BSP). The NAS is taking several steps to ameliorate the problem. Post plans to fill the INL aviation position in 2003. This will increase the NAS' ability to oversee the INL Aviation contract and Air wing progress. The NAS has already filled an administrative assistant position in Quetta. The NAS recently hired a procurement assistant in Peshawar to keep up the existing procurement staff in support of the Border Security Program. Finally, the NAS is considering the hiring of an inventory clerk who would work full time in Islamabad overseeing the range of items procured by the NAS.

Problems

- **Limited Vehicle Repair and Maintenance**

Given the large number of vehicles and communications equipment being provided to the law enforcement and security agencies under the BSP, it is difficult for the agencies to support and maintain their equipment because of limited capacity that they have at hand. There is a need to expand or construct and equip new larger repair and maintenance facilities at Headquarters as well as forward bases of respective agencies. This would require substantial increase in their GOP budget allocation. The NAS will address this issue with appropriate GOP authorities and seek increased budgetary support to these agencies to expand their existing repair and maintenance facilities.

- **Staff Shortages**

High turnover of qualified and experienced technicians has hampered the proper use and maintenance of NAS-provided communications equipment by ANF and Customs personnel. A lack of maintenance resources has made proper upkeep difficult. The NAS has urged both ANF and Customs to address this problem through expeditious upgrading and filling of vacant positions. ANF has taken strides to fill vacancies, yet still remains deficient by 358 personnel from its authorized strength of 2558.

- **Misuse of Resources**

With one exception, there were no reported or suspected cases of fraudulent or misused vehicles or other USG-provided equipment during 2002. The one case of misuse was a NAS-donated computer that was stolen by an ANF officer. The responsible official were forced to reimburse the ANF for the full cost of the computer. NAS personnel review responsible use of NAS-provided commodities. In 2002, the NAS urged the ANF to withdraw dedicated vehicles from officers below grade 19. ANF implementation of the NAS recommendation is spotty. In some cases, below grade personnel had operational or enforcement responsibilities that precluded withdrawing vehicles.

KATHMANDU

Procedures

Post regularly spot checks equipment provided to the Drug Control Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU). The NDCLEU fully cooperates with post inquiries about the status of USG-funded equipment.

Equipment that is used by the Female Cells of the Nepal Police, is used outside Kathmandu Valley. Female cells are special units of the police, formed to combat crime against woman and children. Post can only conduct spot checks when in those areas on other travel, and direct monitoring during the Maoist insurgency has been problematic. As a result, post has relied on status reports from police Headquarters for updates on the status of equipment.

Status

The equipment donated to the NDCLEU, the Home Ministry's Drug Abuse Demand Reduction Project (DADRP), and the Female Cells is in good condition and is being used for the intended purpose.

- **Vehicles**

The bicycles (20), motorcycles (5), and scooters (2) were given to the NDCLEU in 1997 and 1998. All vehicles are still in good condition. The vehicles have greatly improved NDCLEU's mobility. No repair or maintenance has been required so far. Eight motorcycles were presented to the Female Cells in September 1999. The Female Cells are using the motorcycles throughout the country.

- **Computer Equipment**

A laptop computer, desktop computer, scanner and digital camera were presented to NDCLEU in January 2002 for the creation of a database of convicted traffickers. One digital scanner was also provided. A computer and printer were provided to the mini-forensic laboratory.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

A mini-forensic laboratory for drug analysis was established in January 1999 at the Central Police laboratory. The lab has a gas chromatograph and two gas canisters, a Wiley grinder, a vertical autoclave, an automatic water still, a spectrophotometer, a vacuum pump, a refractometer, a melting point apparatus, and a computer and printer connected to the chromatograph. The lab continues to use the provided equipment. All items are working well.

The DADRP has been supplied a fax machine, camera, overhead projector, monitor and video camera. All units are in good condition. The DADRP uses them regularly in support of continuing training for Nepali teachers.

Problems

Travel to some areas of Nepal has been limited due to security concerns. However, most monitoring activities may be carried out effectively.

Impact

The support provided to the NDCLEU and the Female Cells of the police has had a direct and positive impact on the effectiveness of the units by increasing mobility and investigative capabilities. Equipment in the Central Laboratory has given the police the capacity to analyze a drug sample quickly and accurately. The lab analyzed more than 1,200 samples in 2002. Analysis by the lab is recognized as expert testimony in court.

NEW DELHI

Procedures

Post conducted End Use Monitoring in Northeast India and in North Central India, in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Calcutta's FSN conducted follow-up in Northeast India telephonically.

Post requires officials who receive INL-funded commodities to sign acknowledging receipt and agree to maintain the commodities in accordance with LOA standard provisions. The Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) was particularly helpful in ensuring that the donated motorcycles were available for inspection, since they are widely scattered throughout CBN's field offices.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Three 4-wheel drive utility vehicles are located at the Anti-Narcotics Division at Aizawl headquarters, and one each is at Champhai, Saiha and Vairengte for mobile duty and counternarcotics undercover operations. The vehicles were used for a preliminary survey of reported illegal poppy cultivation and to develop informants in Mizoram's southernmost tip on the Indo-Burma border.

The Eastern Zonal Unit of India's Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and the Imphal Regional Unit each has one vehicle (van). They are used for preventive operations within the city environs.

Over 50 motorcycles were provided to the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN). Four Yamaha motorbikes are at headquarters in Aizawl; one is in the district office in Aizawl; one is in Champhai for intelligence gathering; two are in Guwahati; 18 are in Chittorgarh; 18 are in Neemuch; 10 are in Uttar Pradesh; and one is in Gwallior, Madhya Pradesh.

All of the motorcycles have been accounted for. Given the poor state of Indian roads and the thousands of miles that CBN staff travel during the poppy growing season, the motorcycles are well maintained and repairs have been minimal. The motorcycles are being used for the purpose for which they were provided.

- **Cameras**

Two digital cameras are assigned to the Anti-Narcotics Squad at Excise Headquarters in Aizawl, and one each to the Anti-Narcotics Squad in Champhai, and the Office of the Superintendent of Excise, Saiba, both on the Indo-Burma border. They are being used to collect evidence and to photograph arrested and suspected traffickers.

- **Computers**

Two computers are at headquarters and one is at Champhai and Saiha, with units having anti-drug responsibilities. The computers are used for data collection, documentation and record keeping for easy and expeditious compilation and access. The Department has provided training for designated officers and hopes to train all other personnel. Customized software for the Department's anti-drug operations is being developed by the GOI's Center for Electronic Designing and Training Institute.

- **Communications**

Three Motorola headsets are in the headquarters at Aizawl, and two each are with the Aizawl district office and the anti-Narcotics Squad at Champhai. One each is at Saiha, Office of the Superintendent in Kolasib, and at Vairengte.

- **Miscellaneous**

The two offices of the NCB each received a digital recorder. The recorders are being used during interrogation for taping statements (and telephone conversations). Ten weed trimmers were provided to the CBD in Guwahata, Assam. About 218 hectares of illicit poppy plants were uprooted and destroyed in Arunachal Pradesh in February 2002. The trimmers were also used successfully in December 2002 to destroy 800 kgs. of illicit cannabis plants in Assam's Dhubri district bordering Bangladesh.

Ten weed trimmers are located at Guwahati for use during operations to destroy illegal cultivation. About 218 hectares of illicit poppy plants were uprooted and destroyed. The trimmers were also used successfully in December 2002 to destroy 800 kgs. of illicit cannabis plants in Assam's Dhubri district bordering Bangladesh.

Impact

The CBN controls licit cultivation of opium poppy, and the processes associated with it, in the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, an area of over 150,000 square kilometers. INL's assistance to CBN has greatly enhanced the mobility of CBN staff, and has helped CBN effectively monitor the harvest of the opium crop and its subsequent processing. The CBN has effectively used the INL assistance to patrol the licit opium growing areas for enforcement operations; to chase, and apprehend criminals; to search for drug laboratories; monitor field measurements; and test measurements during poppy growing season survey. The cycles have also been used for the detection and eradication of excess poppy, physical checks at weightment centers, and carrying out drug and chemical interdiction efforts.

The Motorola radios provided to the CBN have been a boom for the group in the remote areas devoid of any communication means or electricity, allowing daily contact with the base camp and the Guwahati office. The weed trimmers were used successfully to destroy cannabis fields in the plains of Assam.

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

BANGKOK

Procedures

The NAS conducted End Use Monitoring site visits and physically inspected the USG-funded commodities in major locations with the Judicial Technical Police (RTG) representatives from the relevant agencies, i.e., the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC), the Office of the National Control Board (ONCB), and the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau (PNSB).

During the EUM inspection period March-May 2002, joint USG/RTG teams made ten trips to all four regions of the country to physically inspect commodities. To facilitate the End Use Monitoring process, units located in small and remote locations forwarded inventory forms to their regional command unit. This process was limited to only a few, small and isolated units, holding limited quantities of monitorable commodities. In all instances, counterpart agencies were entirely cooperative and responsive in implementing these procedures. EUM reporting responsibilities for commodities located at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) and the DEA sensitive units reside with ILEA and DEA, and are included in the report.

NAS Bangkok/RTG procedures for CY-2002 resulted in a verification rate of 87 percent. A total of 155 end-user sites were visited by the NAS staff. Survey teams physically inspected 2,950 of 3,398 non-expendable commodity items accounted for in this report. Based on these inspections, inventory verifications and other information available to post, the NAS knows of no instance in which monitorable INC-funded commodities were not dedicated to support of the RTG activities against the abuse, trafficking and production of illicit drugs to which they ere assigned.

Status

At most units, the commodities provided are under the responsibility of the end-user unit chief as governed by RTG property regulations, with an officer assigned to maintain records.

- **Communications Equipment**

Communications equipment consisted of UHF/FM base stations transceivers (6), UHF/FM handheld transceivers (78), mobile telephones (30), UHF DVP mobile transceivers (24) supported the Narcotics Law Enforcement Project. Motorola hand-held radios (138) and mobile car radios (22) supported the Special Investigative Units. All equipment is in good condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

Five PC's, seven computer printers, and computer software were provided to the Crop Control Project. Eighteen PC's, 164 computer printers/plotters and computer software was provided to the RTG agencies. Thirty-two PC's and 61 printers/plotters were provided to the Demand Reduction Project. Eleven PC's

and 16 printers/plotters were provided the ILEA. Ten PC's and five printers/plotters were provided to the DEA Special Unit.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Cameras, photocopiers, video cameras, fax machines, televisions, power generator night vision devices, typewriters, tape recorders, overhead projectors, paper shredders, slide projectors, and other electronic equipment were provided by the NAS to support narcotics Crop Control, Demand Reduction, and Law Enforcement Projects. Most of the equipment is in good condition, except for the power generator, electric typewriter, mobile phones and audio tape recorders which are in fair to poor condition.

The following equipment is located at the temporary ILEA site at the RTG Civil Service Training Institute in Bangkok: computers, fax machines, flashlights, office furniture, micro-computer equipment, computer printer/plotters, telephone equipment, computer software, night vision devices, Polaroid cameras, etc.

- **Helicopters**

During the period 1974-1979, the USG supplied seven Bell UH-1H (Bell 205A-1) and two Bell 206L helicopters to the RTG. These helicopters have been used by ONCB in support of the RTG opium crop surveillance and crop eradication program in northern Thailand. Most rotary airlift capability for support of the eradication program is now provided by the Royal Thai Army Third Region Command. Of the aircraft on the inventory below, aircraft 1713 has been grounded since October 1998; 1716 since October 1997; 1717 since July 1999; 1718 and 2401 since CY-2000; and 2402 since October 1999.

Aircraft

<i>Model</i>	<i>Serial</i>	<i>Status/location</i>
205A-1	1712	On duty in Chiang Mai
205A-1	1713	Cannabilized
205A-1	1716	Repair in Bangkok
205A-1	1717	Repair in Bangkok
205A-1	1718	Repair in Bangkok
205A-1	1719	Destroyed on 1981 crash
205A-1	1720	On duty in Chiang Mai
206L	2401	Repair in Bangkok
206L	2402	Repair in Bangkok

- **Vehicles**

During 2002, DTEC and counterpart agencies made a significant effort to identify unserviceable or overage motor vehicles; delete them from project inventories and sell items for what they could bring; or junk them. All proceeds from such sales were returned to DTEC, which employs such proceeds in implementation of drug and crime control project activities being supported by

the NAS due to the continuing shrinkage in the overall size of the INL program in Thailand.

During 2002, the review and retirement procedures reduced the inventories of motor vehicles by 252 motorcycles (from 386 to 134), 64 pickup trucks (from 101 to 37), 77 sedans (from 95 to 18), and 12 vans (from 16 to 4). Of the vehicles remaining on inventory, the NAS and counterparts inspected 134 motorcycles, 37 pickup trucks, 18 sedans, 1 land cruiser, 1 station wagon and 4 vans. All vehicles remaining on inventory that were inspected were found to be in good condition. No significant problems were noted in the end use monitoring of motor vehicles.

Six sedans, 1 station wagon, and 1 van were assigned to the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok. All are in good condition. The following vehicles have been assigned to the DEA Special Investigative Units: 18 sedans in Bangkok; 6 sedans in Chiang Mai; 2 vans in Bangkok; 3 in Chiang Mai; 6 SUV's in Bangkok; 4 SUV in Chiang Mai; 7 pickups in Bangkok; 17 pickups in Chiang Mai; 32 motorcycles in Bangkok; 17 motorcycles in Chiang Mai. Responsibility for monitoring the condition and use of these vehicles is exercised by officials of DEA Bangkok and other resident offices in Thailand, in coordination with the NAS. All of the equipment is in good condition. One pickup truck was involved in an accident. It was determined to be a total loss and junked. A report of survey has been filed and this vehicle has been deleted from project inventories.

Impact

The overall impact of the Thai Government programs has been considerable and positive in all respects. The Thai opium poppy reduction program is one of the most effective in the world. USG assistance has been critical to attaining the crop control strategic success. Effective RTG drug law enforcement efforts have resulted in significant identified diversion of illicit international movements. Illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse remain a substantial problem in Thailand and the Thai criminal justice sector remains in need of continuing technical and material assistance to respond the growing new challenges of terrorism, money laundering and other transnational and organized crime. Long-term development of effective RTG institutional capabilities to control, reduce and prevent these activities would be substantially retarded without the impact of assistance that has been provided by the USG.

JAKARTA

Procedures

The DEA Singapore /Indonesia country office conducted an on-site inspection of the equipment transferred to the Indonesian Police (INP).

Status

- **Vehicles**

Three Toyota automobiles and six Honda motorcycles were provided to the Indonesian National Police (INP) Narcotics and Drugs Criminal Investigation Unit in June 2001. To date, there have been no problems with the vehicles. The INP is maintaining the vehicles and performing all vehicle repairs. Due to the harsh road conditions and constant use of these vehicles, it is anticipated that the vehicles and motorcycles life expectancy is about another two to three years.

- **Communications equipment**

Thirty (30) Motorola GP338 radio units were provided to the INP Narcotics and Drugs Criminal Investigation Unit in June 2001. They are being used by the INP officers in the field.

Impact

The equipment continues to assist the INP with their counternarcotics efforts in Indonesia. There are no problems with the use of this equipment.

KUALA LUMPUR

Procedures

The End Use of the items was verified through a memorandum from the National Narcotics Agency (NNA).

Status

- **Vehicles**

Of the six surveillance sedans and two surveillance vans provided to the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) for counternarcotics activities, one sedan is not in use. The remaining vehicles are used on a very limited basis because of their age. The vehicles are 16 years old and suffer from frequent breakdowns and require considerable maintenance. Four Yamaha motorcycles are used by the Royal Malaysia Customs and Excise Department (RMCE).

- **Computers**

One NEC Powermate computer and printer are in use by the RMCE. The computer has been upgraded.

- **Communications Equipment**

The RMCE uses six portable radios. The RMCE 's Motorola repeater station has been modified and is now in use at Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

- **Miscellaneous**

The chainsaw is still in use at a public drug treatment center. One sewing machine, one TV/VCR, one refrigerator are in use at the GOM-funded treatment center. Two night vision scopes for the Border Anti-Smuggling Unit are still in use.

Office equipment and cameras granted to the NNA continue to be used for coordination and demand reduction activities. Two color TV's, one video camera, one overhead projector, one tripod screen, two VCR's, and four tape recorders are used by the Prisons Department.

The Anti-Smuggling Unit has reported that the portable spotlights are not bright enough to be fully effective. Two of the six spotlights are no longer in use because the batteries and chargers are inoperable.

The vapor detector analyzer cannot be used by personnel without adequate training. The RCME staff has not received adequate training. The device is

very delicate. It has proven to be difficult to calibrate, move, and use in air-conditioned space. Since it was purchased, the equipment has never been effectively used.

Impact

The Government of Malaysia recipients agree that items have had a positive effort on their counternarcotics effort. The equipment has been useful in various counternarcotics activities.

VIENTIANE

Procedures

Inspections of INL-provided equipment and INL-funded construction projects were conducted during field trips to projects throughout the year. The NAS used these visits to discuss maintenance problems and to insure that INL-funded commodities are being used properly and are contributing to the overall success of the projects. Lao counterparts have made all INL-provided equipment available for inspection.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Three trucks are used by the Bountai District Office and one by the Vientiane headquarters office of the Lao American project. One motorcycle is in Vientiane and nine are at the Bountai Office. The vehicles are used in direct support of project activities by hauling supplies and providing transportation. Vehicles are used strictly for project activities. Eight motorcycles are used by the Provincial Committee for Drug Control; four motorcycles, are used by the Sericulture project; two Toyota Land cruisers, one Isuzu Trooper, one Toyota Hilux, and 66 motorcycles are used by the Law enforcement project. Two Toyota Land cruisers, three Toyota Hilux, and twelve motorcycles are used by the Drug Control Department. Two pickup trucks, one Isuzu Trooper, and two motorcycles are used by the Lao National Committee on Drug Control and Supervision.

One Honda Tena, two Toyota Hilux, and three motorcycles are in use by the Counternarcotics Unit at Savannakhet province; one Toyota Hilux and two motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Bokeo Province; one pickup truck and five motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Oudomxay province; three pickup trucks and four motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Vientiane; one pickup truck and five motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Champasack province; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Xayaboury province; one pickup truck and five motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Phosally province; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Houaphan province; one pickup truck and five motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Luang Prabang Province; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are in use at the counternarcotics unit at Vientiane Municipality; one pickup truck is in use at the counternarcotics unit at Xiengkhouang province.

All are in good condition and well maintained. A full-time mechanic controls the project motor pool operation and maintenance. Vehicles are used strictly for project activities.

- **Communications Equipment**

In the Lao-American project, the Motorola base stations provide communications between Vientiane and the project offices in Phongsaly Province. The mobile radios allow for communication between the project area staff and the district offices. All equipment is dedicated to the anti-narcotics Crop Control Project with little opportunity for diversion.

Two HF-SSB radios, four VHF-FM mobile radios, seven VHF ICOM hand-held transceivers, and 14 VHF/FM visar hand-held transceivers are used by the Savannakhet counternarcotics Office. Two HF-SSB radios and two VHF FM radios are used by the Oudomxay Counternarcotics Office. Twelve hand-held radios are used by the Xayaboury Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and ten hand-held radios are used by the Champasack Counternarcotics Office. Two HF SSB radios, two VHF FM radios, and ten hand-held radios are used by the Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and twelve handheld radios are used by the Houaphan Counternarcotics Office. Twelve handheld radios are used by the Vientiane Municipality Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio and two VHF FM radios, and ten handheld radios are used by the Luang Prabang counter Narcotics Office. Five HF-SSB radios, seven VHF-FM radios, and 38 hand-held receivers are used by the Drug Control Department.

Radio maintenance and repairs were performed either by the U.S. owned distributor of Motorola equipment or by the Ministry of Interior technical staff sent to the CNO's.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer and office equipment are used full time in the Vientiane project office for project management purposes. Four CPU's and monitors are located at the Lao National Committee for Drug Control and Supervision. A Gateway 2000 computer and LaserJet printer are located at each of the following offices: Savannakhet, Department of Customs/narcotics Unit, Ministry of Finance, Champasack Counternarcotics Office, Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office, Houaphan Counternarcotics Office, Luang Prabang Counternarcotics Office, and Oudomxay Offices. Counternarcotics Office.

The NAS has three Gateway computers purchased in 2000 and three Dell computers and one laptop computer purchased in 1997. They are kept in the NAS office. All are in good condition.

Computers need constant maintenance and repair. Since computer service in the provinces is irregular at best, usually such computers must be brought into Vientiane for service. Moreover, the supply of electricity in some areas is unreliable. So post is very reliant on generators. The NAS keeps careful inventory of the whereabouts of all computer components at all times.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Fax machines, VCR's, binoculars, cameras, television monitors, and copy machines are used throughout the projects. They are all in good condition.

Problems

Maintenance of equipment, particularly computers, requires constant monitoring. There is continuing cultural reluctance to bring problems to the attention of superiors although some breakthroughs in this area have occurred. Post continues to urge immediate reporting of problems with equipment and installations during inspection visits. For example, many of the radios have dead batteries. These will be replaced during CY-2003. In another instance, the GOL withheld 34 radios from distribution.

Impact

USG funding and commodities remain the keys to project success in Laos. The Lao government is very candid in stating that it has very limited funding available for counternarcotics activities and that it would be unable to actively pursue anti-narcotics goals without foreign donor support. Reports this year indicated that there was some commercial opium grown in the former Houaphan project area but that there have been substantial reductions in the current Phongsaly project area as well as near the sites of other donor alternative development programs. The Lao Government has now banned opium production and has begun active eradication in some areas, but must provide alternatives through such programs as the Lao American Project before it can enforce the ban. USG assistance has not meaningfully contributed to enforcement successes. The training, equipment, and coordination provided under the law enforcement program should have contributed to the improved enforcement capabilities of the CNUS, but has not.

EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

ANKARA

Procedures

Post monitors INL-financed commodities by on-site inspections, periodic spot checks, and comparison of records at post with Turkish Government reports. Post officials conducted several End Use Monitoring trips in 2002. Officials conducted one trip to Istanbul as well as several to TNP headquarters. The Narcotics Coordinator and the Embassy Monitoring Officer, along with in-country drug enforcement agents, stay in close touch with Turkish Government law enforcement officials to monitor the programs supported by INL in Turkey. Embassy officers also remain in close contact with officials at the Ankara headquarters of the Turkish National Police (TNP), Jandarma, Customs, TMO, and with regional clinics.

Post used its own computer-based records on equipment provided to Turkish Government agencies together with the inventory records maintained by the Turkish Government as the basis for its on-site inspections. Post has complete access to records kept in inventory systems by Turkish Government agencies.

Turkish Agencies cooperate closely with the mission in End Use Monitoring. INL-funded equipment comprises up to 80 percent of all equipment coming from international sources. This is often the only technically sophisticated equipment available for smaller regions. The on-site EUM trips have been very useful in obtaining reporting information, building working level relationships between the two governments, and increasing the ability to combat drug smuggling in Turkey.

Status

Post verified that equipment in use in provincial police stations matched both post's records and those of the TNP. Due to sustained USG efforts, almost all of the INL-funded equipment has been distributed to field officers where it most directly benefits interdiction efforts. The TNP and Customs guards place sufficient emphasis on proper storage, maintenance and use of equipment. All equipment inspected appears to be in good condition.

INL has not provided any assistance to Turkey beyond FY-1999, since the Government of Turkey (GOT) did not accept language regarding human rights in the FY-2000 Letter of Agreement.

- **Intelligence Gathering Equipment**

Equipment provided to the TNP included wire intercept equipment, dialed digital recorders, reel-to-reel tape recorders, headphones, undercover operations equipment (hidden transmitters, miniature tape recorders, binoculars, cameras and vehicle tracking devices), police safety garments, and various detectors. Post verified that the most of this equipment is in good working condition. TNP has been unable to make use of this equipment. It is planning to give the equipment to Azerbaijan as a grant.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Customs officials in Mersin use INL-funded actuators, a fiber scope, cameras, night vision goggles and tape recorders frequently. Customs guards in Samsun use the USG-funded fiber scope extensively. The fiberscope enables the guards to search inner compartments and fuel tanks of large TIR trucks, which increases tier effectiveness dramatically. It was particularly helpful in making the recent acetic anhydrite seizures.

The TNP constantly use night vision equipment in investigations. INL-funded equipment accounted for the bulk of specialized equipment in both Customs and TNP's inventories in Mersin. The INL-funded equipment was well maintained and property used.

The TNP is effectively using the briefcase kit and night vision binoculars. Other items used extensively by the Alcohol and Addictive Treatment Center (AMATEM) include data projector, screen, slide projector, video recorder and player. They are used for the drug awareness program in schools.

The Turkish Customs was efficiently using the INL-funded ion scanner at the Istanbul Ataturk airport. Customs officers have made several successful narcotics seizures at the airport using this ion scanner. The scanner has been well maintained and property utilized. The INL-funded ion scanner is the most sophisticated counternarcotics equipment currently available to Turkish Customs.

Post procured covert cameras and communications radios for the TNP; covert transmitters and micro surveillance recorders for the Jandarma; a pilot facility and a seed processing facility for the Turkish grain board; and test kits and night vision pocket scopes for Turkish Customs.

- **Vehicles**

The Turkish Grain Board (TMO) continues to use the 45 vehicles INL funded between 1989-1993 to conduct monitoring and liaison with Turkey's licensed opium farmers. The TMO also uses these cars to monitor farmers to ensure that there is no illicit opium production. These vehicles included 27 Renaults, 12 Kartals, and six Jeep Cherokees. These cars are used in the following provinces: Afyon (14), Usak (3), Eskisehir (4), Bolvadin (3) Denizli (4), Ankara (2), Burdur (4), Kutahya (1), Konya (4), and Amasya (1), Istanbul (2), Nigde (1), Saamsun (1), and Karaman (1). All are in good condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computers were provided to Turkish Customs as part of an ongoing project to automate Customs border posts. In Canakkale, computers are used for a wide area net shipping database. This enables Customs officials to track suspicious vessels. Customs believes that the smugglers are aware of this, and as a result, have switched to smaller speedboats to carry out their operations. Customs is working to address this problem. However, the smaller boats can only smuggle smaller amounts of drugs. This increases the cost of smuggling operations, prompting smugglers to shift their operations to other areas. While the World

Bank is working with Customs to computerize all of Turkey's border gates and several ports, the INL-funded computer remains an important tool in Canakkale.

The TMO continues to use the six INL-funded computers purchased in 1999. They are located in Ankara, Afyon, and Eskisehir. The computers are used for information exchange with foreign and local scientists and for following international literature on poppies and licit morphine production.

- **Communications Equipment**

The 112 hand-held radios are now antiquated and have been returned to the TNP's central storage depot in Ankara. As TNP has upgraded its equipment, it has purchased lighter, more advanced radios with longer-range capability which are not compatible with the older INL-funded radios. As the TNP regional offices receive newer radios, several have turned in the older radios. TNP has cannibalized some of the old radios to repair radios still being used by TNP regional offices. TNP reported that they have also sold some of the radios. Post requested a complete list of those radios. The radios were returned to the depot and have been sold.

During EUM, post has noticed a wide disparity among regional TNP offices provided radios. Some, like Istanbul and Mersin, have obtained more advanced radios. TNP officers in these areas are using INL-funded radios as backup. Post is in the process of trying to obtain a complete listing of where the equipment is being used. A series of problems made it impractical to continue to try to use the cell phone intercept equipment.

- **Canine Program**

The dog program assessment funded in September 2000 was very valuable. It provided for Turkish customs an action plan for how it would develop its dog program. Prior to obtaining this action plan, Customs developed its dog program in a haphazard way, resulting in problems like dogs being trained in different languages. Customs had three dogs at the time of assessment; today it has nineteen. Due to termination of the INL program after FY-1999, post has not provided additional funds for Customs' dog program.

- **Miscellaneous**

Post provided ion scanners, digital cameras, and seed processing/cleaning machine to the TMO and video and digital cameras to the Turkish Jandarma. The telescopic cameras, GPS equipment, actuators, and fiber scope provided to the TNP in previous years are still in use. The bulletproof vests provided to the TNP in 1990 are no longer usable either because the shelf life has expired or it was no longer technically adequate.

Impact

In January 2002, the TBF seized 10,000 kilograms of acetic anhydride in Bursa, Turkey. In March, Turkish authorities seized 7,454 kilos of morphine base as a result of a DEA-Turkish Jandarma joint investigation. This was the largest seizure of morphine ever in Turkey. In April, the TNP seized two tons of acetic anhydride from a TIR truck/trailer in Istanbul. In May, as the result of DEA, TNP and Turkish Customs cooperative efforts Turkish Customs seized 93.6 kilograms of heroin and arrested a Macedonian national at the Ipsala border crossing of the Turkish/Greek border. The first seizure of Turkish-produced captagon occurred in July 2002, when Turkish authorities seized captagon labor tablets.

ATHENS

Procedures

Throughout the year, Embassy DEA agents traveled to Alexandroupolis to observe the five-meter long, shallow-draft riverboat provided to the Greek National Police in 1996. The Greek police freely provide access.

Status

The riverboat was used by the National Police Counternarcotics Unit in Alexandroupolis for use in patrolling the Evros River and the border between Greece and Turkey, a major crossing point for traffickers in narcotics and illegal immigrants. Embassy DEA agents report that the boat is well maintained.

Impact

Greece is an increasingly important crossroads for narcotics into Europe. Domestic usage and transnational trafficking have surged in recent years. Greek narcotics police are dedicated and professional; they work closely and well with DEA.

BUDAPEST

Procedures

Hungarian Customs provides reports on resources to post.

Status

The five Motorola radios and chargers purchased in 1998 are in operation with the Drug Inspection Unit at one of the Customs outposts. However, despite daily queries from the post, the Customs Service has not yet provided the specific locations of the radios. Post will continue to follow up on the issue. It has relayed to the Customs Service the importance of accounting for these items. The forty bulletproof vests, donated by the FBI, were delivered to the Hungarian National Police (HNP). The HNP determined that the vests were too outdated to be of use and returned them to ILEA.

CAIRO

Procedures

Special agents from the Cairo country office visit the offices of the Egyptian Anti-narcotics General Administration (ANGA) on a regular basis. These meetings fulfill operational and liaison purposes and provide opportunities to monitor End Use of INL-supplied equipment.

Status

The equipment provided to ANGA in 1998 includes: Pentium PC's (4); HP LaserJet printers (4); HP Scanjet scanner (1); Jeep Cherokees (4); JHP fax scanners (5); video recorder (1); video printer (1); Arabic/English typewriters (5); Racom 2516 digital recorders (4); Canon auto focus camera and kit (1); dial up slave systems with transmitters (5); photocopy machines (5); single tube night vision goggles (7); Phoenix IR beacons (4); Megellan GPS (2); military compasses (15); TX-923A transmitters (2); TX-0922 one watt body transmitters (2); repeater (1); power amplifier (1); Marantz PMD's (10); disguised brake light antennas (2); VHF disguised cellular telephone (1); antenna trunk lip mounts (2); foil dipole antenna (1); flat-pack antenna (1); air conditioners (8); rechargeable batteries for hand-held radios (25); lapel mike and ear pieces for handheld radios (5); rechargeable Halogen spotlights (10); projection screen (1); photocopy machines (5); Panasonic video camera; smoke detector audio recorder kit (1); pocket transmitter (2); tactical audio recovery kit (1); BXR-2215A repeater (2); fireflies (10); night vision maxabeam MBP-1207. The equipment is located at ANGA headquarters and at ANGA's five regional offices throughout Egypt. It is maintained in good working order by ANGA personnel.

Impact

The equipment provided to ANGA is directed at enhancing rural border interdiction efforts as well as being used for opium poppy and cannabis eradication initiatives in the Sinai Peninsula.

RIGA

Procedures

The RSO conducted spot checks on the equipment and met with police officials.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment has been used to upgrade the headquarters information bureau and other headquarters offices. One computer was sent to the Organized Crime Section in Valka, Daugavpils Region.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Latvian police are using the following equipment for the intended purpose: night vision equipment; fiber scopes; contraband detectors; pinhole cameras; video cameras; and analytical software, gas chromatograph, and genetic analyzer.

Impact

All equipment has been coordinated into operational activities, is being regularly used, and is considered effective by the Latvian police.

SOFIA

Procedures

The equipment donated to the Ministry of Interior, the National Service for Combating Organized Crime (NSBOP), and the National Forensics Laboratory was checked through on-site inspections. Post verified the use of additional equipment distributed to the General Customs Directorate.

Status

The equipment remains in the same location and is being used for the same purposes reflected in last year's report. The equipment is aging and deteriorating.

- **Communications Equipment**

The thirty (30) Motorola radios provided to the General Customs Directorate have been distributed to the local offices (e.g., 5 to Svilengrad, 3 to ruse, etc.). The fiber scope is being used by Customs "Counter-Narcotics Intelligence and Investigations Unit" in Svilengrad.

- **Computer Equipment**

The Director of the Institute for Forensic Science advised that the six PC's remain in the lab's possession. Five of the six computers provided to the Minister of Interior are in good working order, except for some technical problems. Post has promised to locate a missing sixth computer. The computers and printers provided to the NSBOP are in good shape with the exception of a surge protector which NSBOP has been unable to locate.

- **Video Equipment**

All equipment (video camera, video cassette player and monitor, 16 telephones, 4 answering machines) donated in 1993 is located in the offices of the Counternarcotics Division of the Central Service. The video camera plays but can no longer record. The Ministry of Interior has requested a digital camera.

- **Miscellaneous equipment**

The video camera, video cassette player, telephone (16), answering machine (4) donated to the NSBOP are in use. Customs reports that all drug testing kits have been used.

Impact

Bulgarian officials appreciate the equipment provided; make use of it; and appear to want more, newer and better items. The Government of Bulgaria has formed mobile teams to stop and search vehicles for drugs around the country and seeks cooperation with the United States and its neighbors. Continued support will be needed before the Bulgarian criminal justice system is able to undertake successful prosecutions of organized crime, including major drug traffickers.

VALLETTA

Procedures

Post has maintained a program of close and effective cooperation with the elements within the Government of Malta (GOM) police and the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) engaged in narcotics control. The RSO is the narcotics reporting officer and monitors the narcotics trafficking situation in the country closely. Post continues to be satisfied with the cooperation of local authorities in thwarting and reporting on illegal drug activity in Malta. The Rome DEA office maintains a close working relationship with the Malta police and routinely provides training, support and assistance to GOM law enforcement agencies.

Status

Malta's Maritime Squadron has been operating with three old (circa 1969) German-built patrol boats to patrol Malta's territorial waters against traffickers for the last ten years. The GOM has attempted to keep these patrol craft operational, but due to their age, and lack of spare parts, the boats are nearing the end of their useful lives. Post's Defense Attaché works very closely with the AFM on issues related to the boats' operational effectiveness and monitors patrolling activity for quantitative results.

An eighty-seven foot "protector" class patrol boat was provided to the AFM through military sales in November of 2002. The vessel has not yet been involved in a drug interdiction mission.

Program Changes

U.S. Customs is working closely with Maltese Port authorities to provide the training necessary for the implementation of USG provided container-scanner equipment that should be installed at Freeport in 2003. The equipment will provide Maltese Inspectors with a valuable method to detect illicit transshipments of illegal drugs.

Impact

Drug seizures, while not comparable to those in major transit countries, have continued at a steady pace. Local drug enforcement authorities have been very grateful for previous USG (law enforcement) training and look for new opportunities. Post continues to believe these training sessions are very helpful in assisting the GOM battle against narcotics trafficking and to curb the use of illegal drugs.

YEREVAN

Procedures

Post made several spot checks of the X-ray van equipment while in use at the central post office in Yerevan. Metal detectors were observed when attending meetings with the Government of Armenia (GOAM) counterparts.

Status

- **X-ray Van**

In August 1999, INL installed an X-ray van for the Customs Department and provided relevant operation, maintenance and service training. The X-ray van was found to be in good condition. Preventive maintenance was carried out on schedule.

- **Metal Detectors**

In October 1999, INL provided, sixteen big metal detectors, fourteen hand-held and six walk-through metal detectors to the Office of the President of the Republic of Armenia. This was the initial equipment installation under a larger security assistance program. Post believes that security equipment has been installed and is being used throughout various GOAM buildings as intended. Post staff sees walk-thru and hand-held detectors in operation regularly when attending meetings with GOAM counterparts at the President's office, the Parliament and various ministries and other GOAM offices.

- **Classroom Equipment**

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) installed classroom equipment at the Police Academy. Equipment included LCD projector, multi-purpose video camera, digital camera, amplifier, slide projector, podium, video projection screen, audio video control system, flip charts. This was an initial equipment installation under a larger computer classroom curriculum development program. All equipment is in the Police Academy and in perfect order.

Impact

While this is the first phase of the INL-funded Law Enforcement Agency Development comprehensive program, post believes that this equipment, combined with relevant training, has already been beneficial to the Police Academy. It provides opportunities for the training of law enforcement personnel, academy faculty and cadets on the use of

computers and the Internet and will enhance Academy lesson planning and curricula development.

Although post does not have many tangible results to report on the impact of the X-ray van, post believes that this equipment, combined with relevant training in contraband enforcement and export control, has been beneficial to the Customs Department.

The impact of security assistance in Armenia has evolved over time. In a society that does not readily accept the right of security officers to inspect one's person or belongings, there was initially a negative public reaction. With time, the general public view of security measures has been improving and people are becoming use to the metal detectors and familiar with normal operating procedures. Use of metal detectors remains inconsistent from one GOAM building to the next; however, security at key GOAM buildings has decidedly improved both as a result of equipment donations and heightened awareness of security issues following the events of 9/11. Based on informal spot checks at various government buildings, post is satisfied with the progress that security officers have made in this area.

AFRICA

ACCRA

Procedures

Post has received signed statements from the Executive Secretary of the NCB acknowledging receipt and proper use of the items. Items are available for inspection. Post performed periodic spot checks during regular on-site visits.

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

Post disbursed a mobile cellular transmitter and a voice stress analyzer to the NCB in calendar year 2002. The items are in new condition and are performing according to specifications. The cellular transmitter is carried by various undercover narcotics agents. The stress analyzer is employed in an interrogation room at NCB headquarters.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The two four-drawer safes and video camera are in the custody of the NCB and remain operational.

Problems

There have been no problems thus far with the use of the items. The only potential problem post foresees is the usual difficulty government offices in Ghana face in gaining operating funds for re-supply of consumable items (e.g., batteries, printing paper). While NCB officials assert that they will have funds available for future supply, the NCB budget for future years cannot be assured, as the GOG is perpetually short of funding. Post and the NCB are exploring ways to guarantee funds for future re-supply.

Impact

Since items were furnished in December 2002, it is impossible to assess their impact at this time. However, NCB officials have demonstrated a capability to use the equipment and post foresees significant impact in the form of increased operations and pursuit of illegal activity.

ADDIS ABABA

Procedures

The political section works with USAID in providing oversight of project funds. USAID made two site visits during 2002 to monitor activities. The Good Samaritan Center submitted activity reports in 2002. Post is satisfied with the combination of its site visits and activity report from the center, as well as with the level of cooperation from the Ministry of Health.

Status

A total of \$50,000 was given through the U.N. fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to the Good Samaritan Center to initiate a rape crisis intervention center in Addis Ababa, to provide direct services to sexual assault victims. Part of the funding was used to conduct a baseline study of the city. The baseline study revealed the limitations of the local police capabilities in dealing with victims of sexual assault. Local police do not have a forensic laboratory. The Good Samaritan Center redirected its focus from initially one of providing direct services to sexual assault victims to providing training to rape crisis counselors.

Problems

A 2001 external audit of the rape crisis intervention center by a local auditing firm documented instances of financial improprieties and lax accounting practices. However, the audit report did not indicate any evidence of theft or fraud. A representative from USAID's Office of Financial Management has counseled the management on shoring up its management deficiencies and instituting tougher financial oversight controls.

Program Changes

The Good Samaritan Center has expressed interest in expanding its services to include providing counseling to women on breast cancer and on dealing with handicapped and AIDs-infected children. However, it realized it must proceed slowly until it can demonstrate success with the rape crisis center.

Impact

The rape crisis intervention project has had success in instilling a culture of awareness in primary care providers of the needs of sexual assault victims.

COTONOU

Procedures

The post narcotics officer visited the police station on several occasions during the past year. The Government of Benin (GOB) provides periodic reports on the use of all commodities.

Status

Fifteen Motorola Visar radios were distributed to the Beninese National Drug Interdiction Office and various Antidrug squads. The radios are currently being used and maintained properly.

Post received two itemizer chemical detectors for installation at the international airport in Cotonou to assist security-screening personnel. The itemizers were misplaced recently during the tenure of one of the several TDY RSO's. They were located in a storage room next to the office of the FSN investigator. Post has obtained names of the GOB personnel who will use the itemizers and completed record checks with local police.

Impact

The resources have been used extensively daily. The resources have significantly contributed to the GOB antinarcotics mission.

LAGOS

Procedures

The Embassy's Narcotics and Law Enforcement Officer (RNLEO) conducted an unannounced inspection of most items at the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) headquarters in Lagos. The NDLEA was extremely cooperative.

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

Many of the hand-held radios provided to the NDLEA in 1992 are not functioning due to broken antennas and/or dead batteries. They are nearing the end of their useful life and will be discarded.

- **Vehicles**

Twelve Honda CG-125 motorcycles were provided to the NDLEA in 1999. They have been distributed to the field.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following non-expendable commodities were received by NDLEA: file cabinets (6); desks (2); leather chairs (2); RICOH fax machines (2); ICOM radio chargers (12); Wang printer (1); ICOM radios (3); Optiquess UPS (3); sharp photocopy machine (1); Sanyo split air conditioners (4); video machines (4); Sharp multi-system TV (1); Panasonic TV (1); Sony handycam (1); Panasonic Camcorder (1); microcassette tape recorders (5); answering machines (2); Panasonic telephones (10); voltage regulators (4); Honda motorcycles (12).

Of this equipment, the following was misappropriated by NDLEA chairmen: Sony VHSX 715 VCR (1); Panasonic camcorder (1); microcassette recorders (4); answering machine (1); voltage regulator (1); Sony handycam. The office of the current NDLEA chairman is attempting to recover the equipment. The two chairmen who misappropriated the equipment have been censured and their NDLEA privileges removed.

Impact

The commodity assistance provided to NDLEA significantly promoted bilateral cooperation on counternarcotics. The imminent formation of a Special investigations Unit reflects the level of that cooperation.

LOME

Procedures

No inspections were conducted in 2001.

Status

The eight hand-held radios provided to the Judiciary Police are currently inoperable and in secure storage. They were seldom used because there is no repeater system. They were ineffective in the city and have little use in urban undeveloped areas.

Impact

The equipment provided has had little impact on narcotics interdiction. All of the equipment has outlived its useful life.

LUSAKA

Procedures

The Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) provided reports on the resources provided. They were very cooperative.

Status

Twenty-four (24) drug identification kits were provided to the Zambian Drug Enforcement Commission in 2000. Fifteen of the kits were delivered to DEC field offices outside Lusaka, and the remainder were used by investigators in the capital. All but one of the kits in Lusaka has been completely used up. The kits in outlying areas have not been used as intensively because officers in those areas typically encountered only cannabis.

Impact

The kits have made an important difference in DEC operations. The kits have made screening in the field more effective, with the result that the central laboratory was no longer burdened with frequent testing of often innocuous substances. As a result of field testing, there is no longer a need to detain suspects for three or four days while investigators wait for the lab results from Lusaka. Investigators are able to spend more time on substantive cases.

NAIROBI

Procedures

The resources were provided to the Anti-Narcotics Unit (ANU). The ANU provide post a report summarizing the location and condition of the equipment. The ANU provides ready access to the equipment upon request. Post will continue to inspect the equipment, as feasible. Many of the computers are being used in various parts of the country.

Status

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Cameras (2), microcassette recorders (4), binoculars (2), and video cameras (5) have been disseminated among the ANU posts. Most of the video and audio surveillance equipment donated in 1997 is maintained at ANU headquarters. Some equipment is in use at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), at ANU's post office Intelligence Unit, and at ANU's Mombasa office. All equipment remains in good working condition. The two VHF radios are no longer functioning. They are housed at the ANU headquarters.

- **Computer Equipment**

Nine computers, nine monitors, and nine printers were donated to the ANU of the Kenya police in 2002. A printer, monitor and CPU were destroyed in a fire in April.

Impact

Given the challenges faced by the police in Kenya, these new computers will enable many ANU offices, particularly in more remote parts of the country, to store and share information much easier than in the past. While many of the offices are unable to establish internet connectivity due to poor telecommunications infrastructure, the presence of modern computer equipment will prepare these officer for such a connection when it becomes available.

YAOUNDE

Procedures

The U.S. Government and the Government of Cameroon (GRC) signed a bilateral anti-narcotics agreement in 1992. Post presented three safes and three scales in 1997 to Cameroon's Customs Service. Post monitors the use of the scales and safes through contacts at the Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA).

Status

One safe and one scale are currently being used by Cameroonian Customs at each of the country's three international airports: Douala, Yaounde, and Garoua. All equipment is in good working order.

The effective use of the safes and scales provided in 1997 depends on the ability to seize narcotics through baggage searches. Therefore, post has requested training for airport law enforcement officers (Customs, Police, Gendarmerie) in search techniques as a way to maximize the use of the equipment.

GLOSSARY

AFM	Armed Forces of Malta
ANTF	Anti-narcotics Task force
AWM	Awaiting Maintenance
BASH	Bahamian Association for Social Health
BDF	Belize Defense Force
BHSI	Bell Helicopter Services, Inc.
CEPS	Customs, Excise, and Preventive Service
CET	Contraband Enforcement Team
CICAD	National Counternarcotics Center
CID	Criminal Investigations Department
CNP	Colombian National Police
CONFEN	National Drug Council
COPUID	Ministry of Education
CORAH	Interagency Ministry Coca Eradication Project
DAN	Anti-narcotics Directorate
DAPAN	Drug Abuse Prevention Association
DAS	Department of Administrative Security
DAS	Drug Action Service
DBF	Brazilian Federal Police
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DEU	Drug Enforcement Unit
DIANDRO	Peruvian National Police
DIAT	Drug Interdiction Assistance Team
DINAR	Narcotics Police
DINTID	National Police - Technical

DIPOD	National Police - Operations
DISAP	Aviation Directorate
DISIP	Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services
DIVPA	Police Aviation Division
DLEC	Drug Law Enforcement Unit
DNCD	National Directorate of Drug Control
DNA	National Antinarcotics Directorate
DNI	National Directorate of Investigations
DOAN	Department of Anti-narcotics Operations
DOS	Department of State
DPF	Brazilian Federal Police
EDA	Excess Defense Articles
ENP	Ecuadorian National Police
ETSS	Extended Training Support Services
EUM	End Use Monitoring
FAC	Colombian Air Force
FCB	Frontier Corps Baluchistan
FEAN	Special Anti-Narcotics Unit of the Technical Judicial Police
FMFP	Foreign Military Financing Program
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FSN	Foreign Service National
FW	Fixed Wing
GAO	General Accounting Office
GDF	Guyana Defense Force
GOB	Government of Belize/Brazil
GOC	Government of Colombia
GOCR	Government of Costa Rica

GOG	Government of Guatemala
GN	National Guard
GODR	Government of Dominican Republic
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GOM	Government of Mexico
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GOU	Government of Uruguay
GOV	Government of Venezuela
GPF	Guyana Police Force
GPS Trumble Transpak II Global Positioning systems (GPS)	
IMLET	International Maritime Law Enforcement Team
INC	International Narcotics Control
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics Matters
INP	Narcotics Subdirectorates of the Indonesian National Police
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
JDF	Jamaica Defense Force
JICC	Joint Information Communication Center
JNTFS	Joint Narcotics Task Force Units
LAN	Local Area Network
MC	Mission Capable
MCP	Ecuadorian Military Police
MILGP	U.S. Military Group
MLAT	Legal Assistance Treaty Office
MLO	Military Liaison Office
MTTS	Mobile Training Teams
NADAPP	National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Program

NAO	Narcotics Affairs Officer
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NBDF	Northern Border Response Force
NCB	Narcotics Control Board
NCO	Narcotics Control Officer
NDAC	National Drug Avoidance Committee
NDACC	National Drug Abuse Control Council
NDDCB	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
NDLEA	Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NDC	Narcotics Drug Center
NEPA	Non-Expendable Property Assessment System
NMC	Non-mission capable
NNB	National Narcotics Bureau
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province
OCNU	Organized Crime and Narcotics Unit
OFECOD	Interior Ministry Narcotics Policy Secretariat
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OIJ	Organization of Judicial Investigation
ONCB	Office of Narcotics Control Board
OPBAT	Operations Bahamas, Turks and Caicos
OSS	Office of Strategic Services
PASA	Participating Agency Services Agreement
PEPS	Personal Exchange Program
PGR	Attorney General of Mexico
PNB	Police Narcotics Bureau
PSC	Personal Services contractor

PSC	Port Security Corps
PTJ	Judicial Technical Police
RBDF	Royal Bahamian Defense Force
RMMIS	Regional Maritime Movement Information System
RW	Rotary Wing
SAO	Security Assistance Office
SAPOL	Police Air Service
SCS	Serious Crimes Squad
SDA	Senior Development Advisor
SENAD	National Anti-drug Secretariat
SMN	National Maritime Service
TAFT	Technical Assistance Team
TMO	Turkish Soil Products Office
TP	Turkish Police
UEA	Executive Anti-narcotics Unit
UMOPAR	National Police Rural Mobile Police Force
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Program
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USMLO	United States Military Liaison Office
VECG	Venezuelan Coast Guard
WLE	Waterways Law Enforcement