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## **INTRODUCTION**

The annual INL End Use Monitoring (EUM) Report is a compilation of formal EUM reports submitted by posts that address the monitoring of assets provided to host nations by International Narcotics and Law Enforcement programs.

Each post defines the procedures they will use to monitor the use of and assess the programmatic impact of the resources. Commodities are required to be monitored throughout their useful life. Resources provided for counter-narcotics and law enforcement activities under various Department of Defense (DOD) Authorities must be included in posts' EUM programs and reports.

Posts' EUM reports must be submitted by January 31 of each year. Each report comments on the extent to which planned EUM procedures were followed during the previous year. Each report covers the location, use, condition and program impact of the assets, problems encountered in the course of the year's monitoring, and program changes implemented as a result of the EUM findings.

This report covers data collected during calendar year 2004.

# **SOUTH AMERICA**

# ASUNCION

## Procedures

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

## Status

All items were provided to SENAD, SEPRELAD (Paraguay's money laundering investigative unit), and the specialized investigations unit of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in Asuncion. 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 Estigarribia, and Pedro Juan Caballero.

- **Vehicles & Boats**

Fourteen vehicles (14) ranging in model years from 1996 to 2001 are currently in use by SENAD for operational and prevention purposes. Also, four motorcycles and two boats with outboard motors and trailers are in use.

- **Detector Dogs**

INL funds support the detector dog program, which employs ten dogs. INL funding provides veterinary care, food, new dogs, uniforms, and maintenance of the kennels and vehicles used to transport the canines and guides. The canine units are housed at the newly remodeled kennels located at the International Airport, in Pedro Juan Caballero and Ciudad del Este. In 2004, the canines seized 92 kilograms of cocaine and 176 kilograms of marijuana, through interdiction operations in the Chaco and the northern part of the country.

- **Communications Equipment**

All communications equipment was accounted for and in good condition.

- **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, and desk. Two printers are inoperable. New computers were purchased for the SENAD and SEPRELAD this past year, but

with INL funds transferred to the Department of the Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) funds.

## **Impact**

All equipment and material go to support the SENAD, SEPRELAD, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Women. For SENAD, the communications equipment, vehicles, and canine program are aimed at bolstering the interdiction effort and operational capabilities through the provision of technical equipment, software and training. For the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the bulk of the assistance is dedicated to helping the IPR unit increase its ability to conduct operations through the purchase of surveillance equipment, vehicles and operational support. For the Ministry of Women, post's support will be used primarily to purchase computer and office equipment to support the development of a Trafficking in Persons (TIP) contact network to provide for training and to construct space needed for a rehabilitation center.

# BOGOTA

## Procedures

The NAS program staff held regular working meetings with their Government of Colombia (GOC) counterparts to discuss operations and the status of USG-provided assets. Among these are the CNP Anti-Narcotics Division (DIRAN), its aviation component (ARAVI) and the Colombian Army (COLAR). These three divisions received the bulk of INL support. Selected GOC inventories were requested and compared with NAS records to verify the status of resources.

Each of the individual program officers, in coordination with the NAS Deputy Management Officer, is responsible for end-use monitoring of support funded by their programs. Due to the differences in the size and scope of the various programs, there are a variety of systems in place. Program Managers and Advisers, DOS and DOJ direct hire and US Personal Service Contract (PSC) personnel, provided input for this report reflecting occasional site visits and EUM reports. The NAS Management Section has an audit unit, staffed by six local national personnel that assists program staff in conducting monitoring. This unit reviewed and implemented monitoring procedures, conducted inventories and audits, and oversaw the disposal of surplus materials.

Additionally, the NAS has about 700 American, Colombian, and third-country national contractor personnel employed under contracts with DynCorp, Lockheed-Martin (LM), Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (ARINC), and Olgoonik Logistics, LLC. Many individuals contributed to the EUM process by conducting inventories and providing status reports. As many of these contractors control INL funded assets, their activities are also monitored.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) have databases of all equipment donated to their counterparts agencies, identifying items by brand, model and serial number, etc. and detailing location and condition. Both agencies conducted random unscheduled inventories to ensure that all USG-funded equipment was accounted for and in service for its intended use.

## Status

- **Aircraft**

The CNP Eradication and COLAR projects, both managed by the NAS Aviation Unit (NAU) and supported by a contract with DynCorp, were major recipients of INL-funded support. The NAS and INL/A conducted regular program reviews to ensure that aircraft were being used for designated purposes and that the contractor was complying with all contract requirements. The CNP and COLAR provide regular status reports to the NAS. Flight logs of all supported aircraft are randomly reviewed. The USG retains title to all of these aircraft, while the GOC has operational control. The Letter of Agreement (LOA) specifies the purposes for the aircraft. Any other use, such as disaster relief or humanitarian operations, must be approved by the Ambassador or NAS Director.

*CNP Eradication*-Five USG-owned aircraft were added to the CNP inventory in CY-2004. These included three AT-802 Air Tractor spray aircraft, one OV-10 Bronco spray aircraft, and one C-27 cargo aircraft. The C-27 was transferred to the inventory from the NAS/INL Air Wing Program in Peru.

One aircraft was removed from the CNP eradication inventory this year: an AT-802 aircraft was removed after the aircraft crashed due to unknown cause. The pilot was safely recovered by INL/A Search and Rescue (SAR). An investigation was conducted, but due to the location of the site and condition of the aircraft, a definite cause could not be ascertained.

<i>Rotary wing</i>	<i>CY-03</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Removed</i>	<i>CY-04</i>
UH-1N	11	0	0	11
<i>Fixed wing</i>	<i>CY-03</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Removed</i>	<i>CY-04</i>
T-65	4	0	0	4
AT-802	5	3	1	7
OV-10	7	1	0	8
C-27	2	1	0	3
C-208	1	0	0	1

Flight hours for CNP Eradication aircraft totaled about 9,656 for fixed wing and 3,740 for rotary wing aircraft during CY-2004.

<i>Rotary Wing</i>	<i>Flt Hours</i>
UN-1N	3,740
<i>Fixed Wing</i>	<i>Flt Hours</i>
T-65	1,847
AT-802	2,676
OV-10	3,350
C-27A	1,151
C-208	633

*COLAR-Plan Colombia Helicopter Program*-Aircraft UH-1N 223 was damaged and removed from the inventory on March 17, 2004. On December 1, 2003, while conducting a two gun-ship screening mission, UN-1N EJC 223 received hostile ground fire and critical aircraft components were damaged. Crewmembers were evacuated (one injured); all equipment was secured; but the aircraft was not repairable.

Aircraft UH-1N II 407 crashed on May 31, 2004, while conducting aerial gunnery training at the Colombian Army Based in Tolemaida. The aircraft was removed from the inventory on August 11, 2004.

<i>Rotary wing</i>	<i>CY-03</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Removed</i>	<i>CY-04</i>
UH-1N	28	0	1	27
UH-1N II	25	0	1	24
K-1200	5	0	0	5
UH-60L	14	0	0	14

Flight hours for COLAR Plan Colombia aircraft totaled about 21,020 hours during CY-2004.

<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>FLT HOURS</i>
UH-1N	8,460
UH-1N II	7,545
K-1200	909
UH-60L	4,096

ARIVI-The ARAVI program is managed by a Foreign Service Officer (FSO), assisted by five AMCIT PSC's. In addition to donating aircraft, the USG provides fuel and maintenance support through a contract with Lockheed Martin and their sub-contractor CCE. Currently, NAS, ARAVI and LM personnel are conducting a 100% inventory of all USG-funded equipment and developing a new inventory monitoring system for improved EUM controls. NAS advisers receive daily status reports detailing aircraft condition, engine repairs, and procurement status.

<i>Rotary</i>	<i>CY-03</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Removed</i>	<i>CY-04</i>
H530FF	1	0	0	1
H500	1	0	0	1
206B	3	0	0	3
206L	1	0	0	1
206L3	4	0	0	4
B212	12	0	0	12
UH-60L	7	0	0	7
HUEY II	31	1	0	32

<i>Fixed</i>	<i>CY-03</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Removed</i>	<i>CY-04</i>
DHC6-300	2	0	0	2
C-99	1	0	0	1
DC-3	3	1	1	3
C-208	2	0	0	2
C-26A	2	0	0	2
C-26B	2	0	0	2
C-152	3	0	0	3
C-206G	3	0	0	3

Changes in aircraft numbers during CY-04 were as follows: the CNP added 1 UH-1H II to the rotary wing fleet through reengineering supported by the NAS. One DC-3 was destroyed when the pilot lost control of the aircraft while landing on March 28, 2004. One DC-3 was added to the fleet in/December 2004.

*Air Bridge Denial*-The Air Bridge Denial (ABD) program is operated by the Colombian Air Force with USG-provided aircraft and support. It is managed by a NAS PSC and supported through a contract with ARINC. The USG and contractor program managers conducted regular site visits and provided weekly and monthly status reports. In accordance with the LOA, the U.S. citizen contractor personnel flew on every tracking mission and provided after action reports. These reports were reviewed on a weekly basis by the program managers. Two additional Cessna Citations were provided in CY-04. Two Colombian C-26s that were refurbished by the USG did not return to Colombia in CY-04 as projected in the CY-03 EUM report.

Aircraft	CY-03	Added	Removed	CY-04
Citation 560	3	2	0	5

- **Aviation Fuel**

Jet fuel, aviation gasoline, and methanol (fuel additive for C-26 aircraft) were provided for all NAS-supported aircraft. A PSC Fuel Advisor monitored purchases, deliveries storage, and use of NAS-provided fuels at all bases and airports. NAS procurement agents and voucher examiners reviewed all fuel orders and invoices and found no major discrepancies.

- **Construction**

The NAS has a construction unit comprised of three architects, three civil engineers, and a project manager. They managed all phases of NAS-funded construction projects and provided advice to the Government of Colombia (GOC) on maintenance issues. Program staff ensured that facilities were being used for designated purposes during site visits. In 2004, there were over 45 NAS-funded construction projects.

Major improvements were made to the CNP base at San Jose del Guaviare; a taxiway from the main runway to the platform and heliports was constructed; barracks were enlarged and improved; and a back-up generator for the base was installed; along with improvement to the electrical infrastructure.

In Larandia, a water treatment plant was constructed and improvements were made to aircraft hangers. In Bogota, renovations were made to the DIRAN headquarters to house additional personnel and co-locate additional units. Major improvements to technical infrastructure were constructed at the training facility for penal employees in Funza.

- **Vehicles**

In 2004, there were 232 NAS-supported vehicles; 58 were supported by ARAVI through the LM contract. At the present time, an increase in the number of vehicles is not permitted. As vehicles are removed from service, other vehicles may take their place to receive support.

Ambulance	3
Sedan	20
Boat	1
Bus	6
Jeep	11
Crane Truck	1
Pick-up truck	75
Fork lift	2
Light truck	25
Motorcycle	43
Tank truck	7
SUV	26
Van	12

These vehicles are used throughout Colombia, supporting interdiction and eradication and other counternarcotics operations. The NAS employs a vehicle maintenance adviser who monitors all CNP vehicles and maintains a database detailing maintenance perform, fuel requests, etc. USG-provided vehicles facilitated the movement of officials and other personnel, the transfer of materials, surveillance, pursuit of narcoterrorists and illegally armed groups, and arrests and detainment.

Ninety-two (92) INL-funded vehicles were given by DEA to host country counterpart agencies for counternarcotics programs. They are in good condition. They are distributed as follows: Hyundai (1), Chevrolet Corsa (2), Chevrolet Swift (2), Chevrolet taxi (1), Mitsubishi Montero (1), Honda (2), Nissan Sentra (2), Hyundai Accent (2), Hyundai motorcycle (3), Mazda (4), Chevrolet Rodeo (3), Chevrolet Grand Vitara (1), Mitsubishi panel van (3) to HTF Bogota; Hyundai Accent (1), Chevrolet Rodeo (1) to ANTIN Bogota; Chevrolet Corsa (1), Chevrolet taxi (1), Mitsubishi Montero (1), Honda motorcycle (2) to ANTIN Chem SIU; Renault sedan (1), Mitsubishi panel van (1), Honda motorcycles (3) to CTI SIU Bogota; Renault Energy (1), Chevrolet Suzuki Swift (1), Chevrolet Kia Sportage (1) to DAS SIU Cali; Chevrolet Corsa GLS (4) to CNP ANTIN Santa; Volvo sedan (4) to CNP Bogota; Chevrolet Taxi (1), Mitsubishi Panel van (1) to DAS SIU Bogota; Chevrolet Rodeo (3), Toyota Prada (3), Chevrolet Vitara (1), Mitsubishi panel van (3), Yamaha motorcycle (4), Renault Clio Expression (1), Chevrolet Corsa (1) to CNP SIU; Mitsubishi Panel van (1) to DIJIN Cali; Mitsubishi (1), Chevrolet Kia Sportage (1) to DAS SIU Cali; Mitsubishi L300 panel van (1) to DAS Airport; Honda motorcycle (1) to ANTIN Barranquilla; Chevrolet Rodeo (1) to CTI Cali; Chevrolet Rodeo (1) to DIJIN Cali; Hyundai Grace van (2), Ford Ranger (4) to Airport Interdiction; Mitsubishi Panel van (1) to Colombian Navy; Renault symbol (1), Kia Pregio van (1), Yamaha motorcycle (2) to Colombian Navy Intel; Chevrolet Super Carry van (1) to the DAS; Mitsubishi panel van (1) to DIJIN Cali; Honda motorcycles (2) to ANTIN Santa Marta; Honda motorcycle (1) to HTF Pereira.

In 2004, the NAS Interdiction Program received 23 Ford F-450 trucks for donation to the CNP Rural Mobile Police (Carabineros) program. These vehicles are in the process of modification and have not been turned over to the CNP. No maintenance or fuel support will be provided for these vehicles.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS, DEA, and ATF program managers and advisors monitored USG-provided equipment. The NAS Management Section has one computer programmer and two IT specialists who provide assistance to program staff and the GOC counterparts in identifying requirements, designing systems, and providing maintenance and technical support.

- **Communications Equipment**

All NAS counterpart agencies that received communications equipment provided inventories and status reports as requested. Analysis of the inventories showed no major discrepancies. A NAS PSC Communications Adviser provided support to the CNP and other GOC entities in identifying requirements, conducting training, and monitoring program implementation.

- **Defense Articles**

The NAS continues to provide arms and ammunition to the Colombian Forces who maintain controls and inventories of USG-provided weapons. A PSC Weapons Adviser monitors the use and operational status of donated weapons. The NAS staff performs regular inventories to ensure that all weapons are accounted for and provides detailed information on location, type of weapon, and condition.

USG assistance allowed the CNP to train and equip 40 Carabinero Mobile Squadrons and staff 158 municipality police stations, approximately 16,000 police in all, for assignment in rural Colombia where no security presence existed prior to August 2002. This program continues to support President Uribe's key strategic goal of the establishment of public security throughout Colombia.

## **Impact**

- **Aircraft**

The impact of USG air support in Colombia cannot be overstated. Given the size and geographic diversity of Colombia, air support is essential to counternarcotics efforts in Colombia. In 2004, the Aerial Eradication Program sprayed a record 136,551 hectares of coca and 3,064 hectares of opium poppy. USG support to the counternarcotics efforts of the Colombian Army, particularly the Plan Colombia Helicopter Program is essential. In addition to funding and equipment purchases, USG support also included Plan Colombia Helicopter Program training and

institution building objectives. Specifically, the Colombian Army Helicopter Battalion and Aviation Brigade have adopted several programs to enhance their capabilities. Among them are the publishing of Flight Regulations that mirror the US Army's 95-1; conducting operations under the DOS/INL Operational Directives; and using the Plan Colombia Helicopter Program standardization program for all airframes to include FMS UH60's, M17s, and Fixed Wing Battalion. Furthermore, without USG-provided support, the Plan Colombia Helicopter Program would not have been able to support the counternarcotics brigade and other vetted units, thereby reducing the effectiveness of both the COLMIL counternarcotics efforts and the CNP/INL eradication task force. Lastly, it is important to recognize the integral part that the Plan Colombia Helicopter Program has played in meeting this year's illicit crop eradication goal of 120,000 hectares of coca.

ARAVI aircraft and crews played a significant role in providing support for spray operations. T-65 operations were wholly supported by ARAVI gun ships and Search and Rescue (SAR) helicopters, while all other spray operations, i.e., AT-802 and OV-10, have CNP copilots and gunners. CNP "Halcon" gun ships provided additional cover and were instrumental in rescuing the crew from an eradication helicopter shot down in December. ARAVI participated in numerous interdiction operations and was the principal means by which approximately 5,677 Carbinero troops were inserted into remote areas of the country. Although the USG-provided assets are normally intended for counternarcotics operations, ARAVI provides aerial intelligence platforms and supports all other police units on a "when available" basis, subject to embassy approval. ARAVI helicopters transported 118,366 Kg's of cargo and 23,116 passengers, while the airplanes transported 1,451,102 Kg's of cargo and 41,244 passengers.

- **Communications Equipment**

NAS provided secure aircraft radios and a new computerized aircraft tracking system to ARAVI. This system allows secure communications between all aircraft as well as automatic flight tracking that provides location, speed, and altitude. It also provides alternate communication in case of emergency.

- **Vehicles**

USG support ensured that vehicles were available for operational needs. They facilitated the movement of personnel and supplies, surveillance and arrests, and increased response times to those in need. The effectiveness of the CNP would have been greatly diminished without this support.

## **Problems**

- **Aircraft**

In 1993, the NAS could not perform a one hundred percent audit of all equipment and other assets provided to the Plan Colombia Helicopter Program for counternarcotics activities because of the sheer magnitude of the undertaking. In 2004, the NAS instituted stringent property accountability procedures that

included an annual 100% inventory.

- **Computer equipment**

Unregulated power fluctuations have continued to damage computer equipment; programs are providing UPS systems and making infrastructure upgrades as necessary.

- **Personnel Turnover**

Police operator training/turnover has caused operational problems in the water treatment plant in San Jose del Guaviare. Personnel turnover has also been a factor in the ability of satellite imagery laboratory to provide multitemporal image analysis and other satellite imagery laboratory products. This problem is being addressed with training agreements to limit transfer of critically trained personnel.

# 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 to spot check the location, condition, and use of the commodities during 2004.

## 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). It is functioning and being used in normal operations. 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, dating from 1991. They are assigned to Belem (4), Manaus (4), Tabatinga (1), Porto Velho (1), Guajara-Mirim (1), and Foz de Iguacu, Parana (1). In 2004, ten of the Boston Whalers were inspected by NAS personnel. The Boston Whaler in Foz do Iguacu was inspected by the NAS in October 2004 and found to be in good working condition. Lack of manpower limits the use of the vessel by the Federal Police.

The three Boston Whalers in Belem are located at the Riverine base of operations in Ananindeua in the Corucamba area, on a branch of the Maguary River. All of the Boston Whalers need repair work on the hulls and outboard motors. The trailers were functioning. Orders for replacement motors have been placed for some of the Boston Whalers. In Manaus (4), Tabatinga (1), Porto Velho (1) and Guajara-Mirim (1), the boat motors are problematic and require a great deal of upkeep and maintenance. The issue should be resolved upon receipt of the new motors. 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.

- **Detector Dogs**

During an inspection in December 2004, three dogs were seen using the same pen. During the year, the NAS sponsored renovation of pen grates and doors in a small breeding area of the kennel. The NAS plans to enlarge the kennel during 2005 so that dogs are separated in individual pens and the kennel is

appropriately maintained. Plans for the training of explosive sniffing dogs is underway.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2002, basic computer equipment, including monitors, CPU's, printers, webcams, keyboards, speakers, and UPS, were provided by the NAS through SENAD 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 2004, the NAS staff visited 11 CONENS. All of the equipment was observed in use and functioning, 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 as it is checked in and out.

In 2003, the NAS provided basic law enforcement equipment to the civil police forces of nine Brazilian States in the Amazon Section through the Brazilian National Public Safety Secretariat (SENASP). The equipment includes computer equipment, narcotics kits, flashlights, first aid kits, CPR masks, life vests, night vision goggles, handcuffs, gun cabinets, bolt cutters and bullet proof vests. During 2004, NAS personnel visited four of the states (Adcre, Amazonas, Rondonia, Para) and certified that the equipment was in order and being used regularly.

## **Problems**

The sheer size of Brazil (larger than the continental U.S.) and its difficult physical, climactic and infrastructure conditions present a unique challenge to Federal Police. This same size makes EUM of donated equipment difficult, time-consuming and expensive. The NAS is composed of one U.S. officer and two Brazilian employees. Through careful use of limited travel funds, and liaison with other U.S. agencies, as well as assistance from the three U.S. consulates in Brazil, the NAS was able to check a sizable representative sample of equipment in a wide variety of places in the country. The DPF/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. NAS Brazil, in conjunction with the Federal Police, will begin using a barcode system for all of the above-mentioned items in the EUM report. This will make it easier for both entities to maintain a more accurate inventory.

The NAS will continue to work closely with DPF/DRE officials, SENASP, and SENAD to identify those problems and operations most likely to give the best results. The dialog

with GOB officials has been open. Any disagreements over resource allocation are resolved on case-by-case basis. Overall, program accountability remains acceptable nationally and very good in Brasilia.

## **Impact**

The amount of funding and assistance given to the Federal Police accounts for a considerable percentage of their entire national anti-narcotics enforcement budget. This assistance is vital to the anti-narcotics interdiction efforts in Brazil.

# **BUENOS AIRES**

## **Procedures**

Embassy DEA officials take advantage of periodic visits to the provinces and to Buenos Aires-based agencies to assess appropriate use of INL-funded equipment. Post's INL narcotics coordinator does not have PD&S funding and as such is unable to fund on-site inspections or periodic spot checks to verify End Use Monitoring. Argentine law enforcement officials provide post with periodic updates on equipment when requested to do so. In addition, receiving agencies provide a status report on the equipment, although compliance has been sporadic at best. This system of overlapping verification methods is the best possible end use appraisal system available.

## **Status**

The majority of equipment is located in the northern provinces of Salta and Jujuy, with some computer and communications equipment located with the successor unit for a defunct airport task force in Buenos Aires. All indications are that all provided equipment is being used for the intended purposes. No single case of inappropriate or unauthorized use was reported in 2004. In general, the equipment provided through INL funding continues to be used but with problems coming from advancing age and hard use.

- **Dogs**

The two dogs provided to the Northern Border Task Forces (NBTF) are healthy and are being properly cared for by their handlers. 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.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio transmitters provided to counterdrug task forces in Salta and Jujuy provinces require 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 almost all out-of-service due to their age and hard use in rough conditions. Vehicles provided more recently (1993-1997) require fairly extensive routine maintenance on suspension and brakes. Eleven undercover vehicles were procured in 2004 for various law enforcement agencies.

## **Problems**

A lack of PD&S resources limits the INL narcotics coordinator's effectiveness in managing post's INL account. With the signing of the LOA and the increased focus of the GOA on narcotics related issues, the INL program at post has an opportunity to greatly improve the GOA's ability to combat drug trafficking. The INL narcotics coordinator has requested PD&S funding to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of provided equipment to consolidate the listing of equipment needing to be monitored, and to re-employ an employee hired to conduct the End Use Monitoring program.

## **Impact**

While the INL-funded program in Argentina has been a small one, it continues to have a positive impact especially on the perennially under-funded provincial police anti-drug units. The undercover vehicles procured for various law enforcement agencies in late 2004 will greatly increase the operational effectiveness of GOA law enforcement. The equipment donated to the NBTF in Salta and Jujuy Province in 1998-2002 continues to be put to excellent use. In 2004, the NBTF was involved in the seizure of 691 kilograms of cocaine, and 59,910 kilograms of precursor chemicals. In addition, 139 traffickers were arrested by the task force.

Overall, the growing program gives post a valuable tool with which to pursue its joint counter-narcotics agenda with the GOA. The GOA is very focused on its security and narcotics problems and has turned to post for advice and assistance in creating a national security plan. In the coming years, the INL program will be essential to the GOA's efforts both to combat its growing narcotics trafficking problem and establish better control over its border areas.

# CARACAS

## Procedures

The NAS received comprehensive reports from the National Anti-Drug Commission (CONUID). These reports, together with discussions on their content, provided detailed information on counternarcotics activities during 2004. The NAS held frequent meetings with CONUID and various Port Security Program entities (Port Authorities, Airport Directors, National Guard Commanders, etc) to discuss and evaluate ongoing narcotics control activities. The NAS and other embassy personnel performed spot checks and on-site inspections of donated equipment at the Prosecutor's Drug Task Force (PDTF), the Port Security Project, CONUID, and the National Financial Intelligence Unit (UNIF). 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 to provide a source for drug detection dogs. The breeding dogs are kept at the canine training center in 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 greatly, although the National Guard has not effectively employed the animals primary function of drug detection.

- **Vehicles**

During 2001-2002, the NAS provided the PDTF with 29 automobiles and two motorcycles. Fourteen vehicles (two sport utility vehicles, two vans, and three taxis) were provided to the unit in December 2004. The Ford Festiva sedan, assigned to the CONICUID coordination office is in poor condition.

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.

One of the three Toyota FJ80 Land Cruisers assigned to the Port Security Project was stolen at gunpoint from one of the U.S. DHS/CBP advisors. The remaining Land Cruisers are in good condition. A Jeep Cherokee replaced the stolen FJ80.

- **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.

Relations between the Embassy and the Venezuelan Navy are good. USMILGP access to the Venezuelan military bases is an essential tool in conducting 506 (a)(2) EUM. Such access is being increasingly restricted under the current administration.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2003, the NAS provided seven computers to UNIF in the Superintendency of Banks (SUDEBAN) to support its expansion of personnel from 20 to 60. This was part of a tri-lateral cooperation wherein the British Embassy, UNIF, and the NAS each provided seven computers. In 2002, the NAS provided five computer workstations, five printers, a video projector, two laptops, two Iomega zip drives, and software to upgrade the UNIF. The equipment upgraded the previously existing LAN, which is used to compile and analyze financial information through a comprehensive system of currency transaction reporting similar to that required in the United States. Relations between the Embassy and SUDEBAN are excellent.

Two computers with printers donated to the National Guard command in Tachira in 1999 continue to be used for data base operations. Relations between the regional command and the Embassy are good.

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 PDTF 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 were donated to the National Guard Command in Tachira in 1999. One is used in the Regional Command Office and the other is with the canine unit. The one in the canine unit has outlived its useful life. It will be replaced in 2005. Relations between DEA and the National Guard Command in Caracas have deteriorated since installation of new leadership in August 2004.

A computer provided to the Export Processing Office in 2002 permitted the automation of records for the first time. It remains in constant use.

- **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 in need of repair. The NAS and DEA maintain excellent relations with the PTJ toxicology laboratory.

- **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. However, access to these commodities was restricted in 2004 under the Chavez Administration.

*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. It was not monitored in 2004.

*Riverine Patrol Boats*- Six Riverine patrol boats are alleged to be 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.

*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. No new equipment was provided in 2004. 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. However, an additional server no longer functions and is in need of repair or replacement. CONACUID uses the JICC to coordinate drug intelligence, collecting information on all types of drug-related cases.

A CONACUID LAN is being installed. The wiring of the building will be ready by the end of March 2005. ADP equipment to be installed thereafter includes seventy-seven Pentiums, four computers, seven servers and switches to distribute LAN access to all the workstations. Cooperation among CONACUID and DEA, NAS and DHS is excellent.

- **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 lives. 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.

Four X-ray machines for luggage inspection and two ion scan machines were donated to the airport in Maiquetia in 2003. The National Guard reports to the Airport Security Office that handles the statistics and keeps post informed of their seizures. An X-ray machine for luggage inspection was donated to the airport of Valencia in 2003. DHS/CBP advisors are in constant contact with Airport authorities. Relations between NAS/DHS and the airport are good.

## **Problems**

USMILGP access to Venezuelan military bases is an essential tool in conducting 506(a)(2) EUM. Unfortunately, such access has been severely restricted under the current administration. USMILGP is required to obtain authorization from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense before access to military facilities can be granted. Under the circumstances, USMILGP no longer can fulfill a reliable role in EUM. In 2005, the NAS and/or other entities will need to fill this vacuum, if feasible, and acceptable to the GOV.

## **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 2004, Venezuela continued to conduct a broad spectrum of narcotics control operations. Cocaine seizures rose from under 18 metric tons in 2002 to more than 19 tons in 2003 to more than 19 metric tons during the first six months of 2004. Heroin seizures remained at about half-a-ton in 2004, marking Venezuela's fifth consecutive year leading the continent in this category.

# GEORGETOWN

## Procedures

Post monitors equipment supplied through contacts by post RSO and MLO with the Guyana Defense Force (GDF), the Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC), and the Guyana Police Force (GPF) as well as through limited inspection by Embassy personnel.

## 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**

The Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU) continues to use the mobile communication system provided in 1988 on patrols at the Timehri airport, although three of the original 12 radio units have been lost. One of the two base-stations radios is serviceable and in use; the second is unserviceable. Two multi-radio chargers are both serviceable and in use. Six single radio chargers are serviceable and in use; six are unserviceable.

- **Patrol Boats**

The four 44-foot patrol boats were used by the GDF Coast Guard to conduct patrols of Guyana's maritime territory. MLO continues to support the maintenance and the purchase of spare replacement parts as needed through FMF financing.

- **Computer Equipment**

The computer equipment purchased in CY-03 is being used by the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The equipment consists of the following: two rack-mounted UPS', one rack-mounted network switch, one rack-mounted router, four HP XW4100 workstations with UPS, two network racks, two patch panes, ten network cables, two HP Laserjet 2300N printers, one HP 5550 printer, one Proliant DL380 server, one HP D330 slim tower workstation, one HP Scanjet 550C scanner, one HP Scanjet 8250 scanner, one VS80E Surestore tape drive, one photocopier, and one fax machine.

- **JICC**

The JICC and its four Acer Acros 486SX computers, the installed Oracle Software, and the fax machine are functional, but not in active use due to the inactivity of the JICC.

- **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 (12), lamps, night vision binoculars (6), and an answering machine provided in 1997 are used by the CANU. Six handcuffs are serviceable and in use; six are unserviceable or lost. Six bulletproof vests are serviceable and in use but are effective only against .32 ammunition or below.

The video camera and compact recorder provided to the GPF in 1997 are still in use. The fax and copier machine supplied to the GDF are both serviceable and in use.

## **Problems**

The Government of Guyana (GOG) cooperated with post on monitoring efforts, although institutional inefficiencies sometimes made reporting overly complicated. Monitoring efforts were also constrained by post's staffing limitations. Post's lone political officer handles INL issues; there is only one RSO at post.

## **Impact**

The vessels continue to provide the bulk of the GOG's maritime capabilities. They are actively patrolling the country's maritime territory. In 2004, the vessels made further seizures of fishing boats operating illegally in Guyana's territory. The vessels' limited speed restricts their use in narcotics interdiction. Of the other agencies, CANU and FIU have made effective use of the equipment supplied.

# LA PAZ

## Procedures

During 2004, under the general supervision of the NAS Director, the NAS Management Officer, other members of the NAS staff, and officials of other agencies such as DEA, MILGRP and USCG conducted reviews to account for and to verify the condition of equipment and property provided to the Government of Bolivia (GOB) counternarcotics program. The NAS Management Officer has primary responsibility for End Use Monitoring, under the general supervision of the NAS Director. NAS Project Officers, NAS Regional Director in Santa Cruz, NAS audit staff, and officials of other agencies (including DEA, USMILGP and USAID) assist the NAS Management Officer in its preparation. The Logistics Section of the Bolivian CN police (FELCN) is the most developed GOB logistics entity and assists in End-Use Monitoring of interdiction programs.

US direct hire program officers require adequate justification and strict accountability prior to initiating new procurement actions. NAS staff members and officials of other agencies and offices, principally DEA, USMILGP, USAID and INL Airwing conduct regular reviews to account for and verify the condition and use of equipment and property provided by the USG to the USG-GOB counternarcotics program. NAS Project Officers, Regional Directors, and the Management Officer conduct regular, announced and unannounced field visits to all projects and maintain frequent contact with project personnel. NAS Budget and Audit staffs conduct spot inspections of property records, impress funds record keeping, and vehicle/fuel usage reports. Fuel consumption reports countrywide are consolidated and reviewed by the NAS/Bolivia Audit Section on a monthly basis.

An inventory of property under the direct control of all NAS personnel was conducted during January through March 2004.

The NAS operates eleven warehouses: four in La Paz, one Cochabamba, three in the Chimore/Villa Tunari area, two in Santa Cruz, and one in Trinidad. Additionally, there are three GOB warehouses: one at headquarters of the Green Devils Task Force (GDTF), one at the Red Devil Task Force (RDTF) in Santa Cruz, and one at the Black Devils Task Force (BLKDTF) in La Paz.

Project 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 Deputy Director. 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 Management 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 three PSC's. The RDTF inventory consists of 15 UH-1H helicopters (USG owned), and three Cessna 206's. The B-55 Beech Baron crashed in September 2004. Two Cessna 210's were returned to FAB control on December 31, 2004. 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. Only the NAS Director or Deputy Director can authorize non-routine missions.

The NAS-supported Black Devil Task Force (BLKDTF) flies three C-130's (titled to the GOB) under the supervision of a U.S. citizen PSC Aviation Advisor. The BLKDTF consists of 11 FAB pilots, co-pilots, and navigators, and 68 enlisted maintenance personnel. The C-130Bs fly in-country missions to support DEA and UMOPAR counternarcotics operations, as well as in-country logistics, and overseas cargo missions in support of all NAS-funded projects.

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.

The US PSC Aviation Advisor, the NAS Director, and Deputy Director approve all routine and operational missions and expenditures for the BLKDTF operational missions and expenditures for the BLKDTF project.

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). FELCN currently has 1,017 M-16's, 636 Berettas, and 767 other firearms in its inventory donated by USMILGP. FELCN maintains a computerized inventory of these weapons at its Ingfavi weapons facility, which is manned by U.S. trained personnel and monitored by USMILGP and the NAS.

*Bolivian Army Transportation Battalion-* The Green Devils Task Force (GDTF) operates and shares a military post with a logistics battalion in Santa Cruz. The GDTF's primary mission is to support NAS-funded activities by transporting fuel, cargo and personnel anywhere in Bolivia via ground. Its secondary mission is to train Bolivian Army personnel in conducting all levels of specialized vehicle maintenance, warehousing operations, and operation of heavy US military vehicles. Currently, there are 130 vehicles in the GDTF of which 125 are military vehicles acquired through the FMF program managed by the USMILGP. The GDTF manages all of these military vehicles. The GDTF vehicle fleet consists of 66 two and a half-ton trucks; 27 HMMWV'S, 8 five-ton dump trucks; 3 five-ton tractors, two 5-ton wreckers, 2 forty-ton tractors, 2 contact trucks, 3 International Harvester fuel trucks, 2 fuel tankers (5,000 gallon), 2 12-ton semi-trailers, 1(40-ton) semi-trailer low-bed, 4 water trailers, 1 Hyster fork lift, 2 Petty Bone fork lifts (6,000 lbs), and 5 NAS project vehicles. The GDTF is staffed by 159 Bolivian Army personnel commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Operational readiness in 2004 was 98%.

- **Riverine**

The NAS-supported Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) is a 170-man Riverine unit of the Bolivian Navy organized into six task groups, a headquarters, and a Riverine Training School in Trinidad. The BDTF task force groups are located at Trinidad, Riberalta, Guayaramerin, La Horquilla, Cobija, and Puerto Villaroel. The BDTF has four Mother ships (a fifth Mother ship in poor condition has been retired since 2003), 33 Boston Whaler-type patrol boats, and 47 Zodiacs (of which 29 are currently operable, 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 funding. During 2003-2004, the NAS supported the construction of a replacement fifth mothership, whose completion is expected in March 2005. During the year, the NAS continued the gradual replacement of the aging Zodiacs.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS maintains more than 1,200 program vehicles, of which 277 are over 10 years old and 20 are undergoing repairs. No new vehicles have been donated since 79 were delivered in September 2003. A limited new vehicle purchase of 136 vehicles--well below the program need--is expected in fall 2005. The NAS Regional Director in Santa Cruz and the NAS maintenance personnel in the Chapare conduct unannounced checks of vehicles two to three months after change of pilferable items (e.g., batteries, voltage regulators, etc) to ensure they were not removed from the vehicles by project personnel and replaced with older items.

- **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 1,726 sets of communications equipment, including repeaters, base stations, mobile radios, and hand-held radios to Bolivian counternarcotics projects as follows:

La Paz	399 sets
Santa Cruz	286 sets
Trinidad/Beni	195 sets
Chimore and Cochabamba	679 sets
Oruro	42 sets
Potos	21 sets
Tarija	65 sets
Sucre	7 sets
Pando	22 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 November 2004, ninety-five percent of the equipment was in service. The remainder is undergoing repair.

During February-May 2004, the NAS conducted a physical inventory of randomly selected communication/technical equipment and vehicles issued to the Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU). The physical inventory determined that all equipment selected for inspection was accounted for and was determined to be in serviceable condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2004, the NAS provided 985 computers and five computer servers to GOB agencies participating in NAS-funded activities. Part of this equipment was dedicated to the creation of a Wide Area Network (WAN), to the GIOE's intelligence network, and to the Inspector Tacking System used by the Prosecutor's Program. The NAS WAN is being established in cities across the country where NAS counternarcotics support programs exist. This WAN provides additional management control since all procurement and supply requests are being submitted electronically for approval by the American Project Manager and are entered into a permanent database.

The NAS currently maintains 1,954 pieces of computer equipment and 13 servers at its offices and project sites.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

The NAS issues uniforms and equipment to JTF, FELCN, UMOPAR and all NAS-supported projects on a regular basis. In 2004, the NAS procured 20,000 sets of BDU's, boots, hats, and such field gear as web belts, field packs, hammocks, tents, and entrenching tools (valued in total at more than \$4.7 million) in support of 1,600 FELCN police officers and 2,000 military personnel assigned to various counternarcotics projects. The NAS donated over 19,000 uniforms to regular police units (valued at approximately \$1 million).

- **Canine Program**

During 2004, the NAS delivered four explosives detector dogs to the FELCN Canine program. The NAS continued to supply dog food, veterinary supplies, specialist training equipment, travel and per diem expenses, and facilities maintenance. Post expects future purchases of dogs to be rare or nonexistent as the program has developed sufficient breeding and training capacity to maintain its current size. The program supports 91 guide dogs teams assigned to various FELCN posts which is half the ideal number, but near the maximum that can be sustained with the current program support and DEA/FELCN operational priorities.

- **Construction**

In 2004, the NAS was engaged in various building projects that improved the physical and technological infrastructure available to support NAS-funded activities. The 22 building projects completed during 2004 included the following: GDTF Motor Repairs shops; C-130 apron expansion; C-130 drainage systems; GIOE house at Riberalta base; GIOE house at Trinidad base; BDTF dormitories and offices at Guayaramerin base; BDTF dormitories and offices at Riberalta base; Guayaramerin police post; RDTF commander house; NAS warehouse and computer laboratory in La Paz; motor pool Chimore dormitories; NAS El Alto compound exterior areas; bathrooms for BDTF at Guayaramerin base; DARE repairs; K-9 villa Fatima repairs; Jubileo Hidraulic Studies Foundation; perimeter wall at BDTF Guayarmerin base; Ivirgarzama sport field; First phase Garras School expansion; OPR House in Chimore; NAS Cochabamba Office remodel; and land leveling green areas and dust migration for C-130 Apron.

Construction engineers/architects, working under NAS supervision, advise, design and provide oversight during the design and construction phase of construction projects. In addition, program managers and regional NAS office directors routinely monitor all phases of construction.

The NAS Construction Section has the following equipment: 10 concrete mixers; 10 concrete vibrator machines; 4 manual compacting machines; 1 roll compacting machine; 2 scales; 1 topographical equipment; 48 wheel barrows; 53 shovels; 45 picks.

## **Problems**

- **Misuse of Vehicles**

Personal use of vehicles by GOB officials and careless operation continue to be a problem, but serious accidents and misuse have declined significantly. This is largely due to increased investigations and disciplinary sanctions by the police internal affairs investigators of the NAS-supported FELCN Office of Professional Responsibility. The NAS assists FELCN by supporting continued training on proper operation of vehicles, as well as by holding program participants accountable. The NAS Regional Director and other NAS staff also continue unannounced checks of recently maintained vehicles to look for auto parts theft.

- **Fuel Distribution**

A multi-year fuel contract was awarded in 2003 that has alleviated the fuel distribution problems cited in the past. Frequent audits and an evolving fuel monitoring system have also contributed to improvements in the accountability of the use of all types of fuel. Use of inaccurate pump meters and manual methods account for most of the discrepancies in the fuel distribution program. The NAS continues to install new pumps at selected programs to improve accountability and increase safety.

- **Weapons Accountability**

Accountability and safeguarding of weapons is a continuing concern, but FELCN and Bolivian Army commanders have shown increased commitment and progress in this area. The USMILGP continues to work with the Bolivian Army to achieve 100% serial number inventory, and with the Bolivian Army Ninth Division to safeguard sensitive items. For police counternarcotics interdiction programs, increased vigilance by NAS-support police internal affairs investigators has helped markedly reduce the numbers of losses and/or thefts of weapons reported.

- **Property Accountability**

It remains difficult to track defense articles received through the 506 drawdown program. For NAS and DEA-issued property, the FELCN's record keeping system and procedures are not sophisticated enough to consistently track property from unit to unit and through special operations. FELCN improved performance in weapons accountability in 2004. Troops only check, fix and account for those items that they know their commander is interested in. Weapons need to be at the top of that list. USMILGP has an ongoing inspection program that cross checks FELCN weapons and ammunition based on changing roles and missions. The NAS continues to support FELCN logistics by keeping parallel records and extensive warehouse facilities.

## **Program Changes**

Due to expected funding reductions and the need to conserve resources for critical areas such as vehicles, training and infrastructure, the NAS and DEA worked closely with the FELCN to achieve an 11 percent reduction in police program personnel at the end of 2004. Thanks to these selective cutbacks, post expects to be able to equip and support the remaining 1,648 police agents and continue to improve operational results. The BDTF underwent a deeper cut, reducing its personnel from 195 to 170, retaining a modest capacity to operate in and around the critical Yungas region in the future. During 2005, provisional BDTF presence will also be established in Guanay and Rurrenabaque; the BDTF will work jointly with the UMOPAR. DEA, NAS and the FELCN command will evaluate operational results from these provisional bases.

During 2004, the NAS changed the configuration of perimeter security support to the Joint Eradication Task Force (JTF), substituting a police element as an integral part of the JTF for the Ninth Division of the Bolivian Army. This change ended NAS support for the Ninth Division, reducing food contract support costs for the JTF by approximately \$1 million.

## **Impact**

A highly effective program of forced eradication program in the Chapare, Bolivia's principal coca-growing region, is the hallmark of the GOB's counternarcotics strategy. The GOB is still developing an effective strategy for controlling coca cultivation in the Yungas. The GOB reported that 8,438 hectares of coca were eradicated in the Chapare in 2004. Despite this success, the potential cocaine production from Bolivian cultivation (assuming that all coca, including legal coca, is used) is estimated to be about 65 MT.

In 2004, the GOB seized 383 MT of coca leaf, 8,7 MT of cocaine, and 28.2 MT of cannabis. The FELCN Chemical Unit seized 678,786 liters of liquid precursor chemicals (acetone, diesel, ether, etc.) and 1,672,741 kgs of solid precursor chemicals (sulfuric acid, bicarbonate of soda, etc). FELCN also destroyed 2,254 cocaine labs and made 4,138 arrests.

# LIMA

## Procedures

- **Inventory Management**

The NAS Logistics Section is charged with customs clearances; shipping/receiving of all NAS commodities; preparing donation letters; maintaining inventories; and coordinating EUM spot-checks and drafting the annual EUM report.

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

The NAS staff performs regular and ad hoc EUM inspections throughout the year. Participants include project advisors and directors of all NAS programs. Aviation assets are inspected by 12 PSC's. A U.S. Coast Guard PASA shares responsibility for EUM of Riverine assets with the Logistics Section. Two eradication and alternative development advisors and a program specialist monitor commodities and assets donated to CORAH (Coca Reduction Project) and its subdivision, CADA (Coca Measurement Corps). The Institute of Tropical Crops is a non-governmental organization dedicated to improving crops that can be substituted for coca. This project is monitored by the NAS Eradication Advisor. INL's Regional Communications Adviser conducts spot checks during the year to verify the condition and location of communications equipment. MAAG 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).

- **On-site Inspections**

During 2004, NAS Logistics visited 63 counterpart sites in 16 different cities and conducted inspections of 3,406 donated items out of a total of 5,368 items subject to inspection. The NAS visited all sites containing large concentrations of equipment and targeted any site where discrepancies had been noted in the past. Inspection results were compared to existing NAS inventories to produce a computerized list of discrepancies. These discrepancies were reported to the appropriate NAS Program Adviser and counterparts.

Throughout the year, logistics also tasked Peruvian counterparts to submit up-to-date inventories, including location and condition information for all donated commodities.

The Embassy's administrative section is responsible for the physical inventory of non-project (NAS) personal property maintained on the Embassy's NEPA system. A NAS administrative assistant oversees non-project, non-expendable personal property. NAS Logistics is responsible for the inventory of NAS personal property at Forward Operating Bases and locations. During 2004, property book inventories of NAS program materials consisting of 5,247 items (out of 6670) were completed in Pucallpa, Iquitos, and Lima.

## **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 655 vehicles nationwide, supporting fully or in part 192 motorcycles, and 385 project vehicles, and 77 program 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). CORAH/CADA have 61 vehicles and 29 motorcycles in their inventory (eight vehicles have exceeded their useful lifetime and are awaiting auction); the Instituto de Cultivos Tropicales (ICT) has four vehicles and 21 motorcycles. The Ministry of Education and Judicial Prosecutors, the Chemical Control Group, and the Peruvian Customs Service also possess NAS-donated vehicles.

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 have responsibility for all aircraft, tugs, fuel trucks, fire trucks, and forklifts, including preventive maintenance. During 2004, NAS Logistics acquired five replacement vehicles from other sections of the Embassy as transfers, up-grading the fleet at no cost to NAS. The replaced vehicles 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. Funding is not provided if the preventive maintenance has not been performed.

The rapidly aging NAS project transportation fleet continues to be a problem. However, the adoption of a shorter replacement cycle schedule will benefit operations in the near future. In 2004, NAS Logistics disposed of one inoperative/obsolete police vehicle and four NAS program vehicles. There are an additional 20 to 25 inoperative and obsolete counterpart vehicles being prepared for auction and/or disposal. Any funds received will be returned to the program.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2002, the NAS purchased and repaired radio equipment to support interdiction and eradication missions. One Motorola secure repeater, with a solar power 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 among 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 in improving 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 Lima's 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. They 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. The NAS with INL approval, provides non-lethal weapons to the PNP. The non-lethal weapons include 12 complete pepperball systems.

*Riverine*-The DOD-equipped 7 Riverine Interdiction Units consist of 17 personnel, four Boston Whaler type boats and a floating maintenance facility. 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. As a result, post has decided to re-direct its assets to the ports.

- **Aircraft**

The NAS supports a total of 21 USG-owned INL Air Wing UH-1 and UH-II helicopters that are operated by the National Police Aviation Directorate (DIVAVPOL) for counternarcotics interdiction and eradication missions. INL rotary wing assets are based at the NAS hanger in Pucallpa where all major helicopter maintenance is performed. The hangar also supports one fixed wing asset, and a C-208 single engine passenger aircraft capable of carrying eight passengers or light cargo. The C-208 is not pressured and can only operate east of the Andes. GOP MI-17 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft are also used for counternarcotics operations. If needed, the NAS rents small aircraft to move personnel and cargo to locations east of the Andes.

During 2004, NAS-Lima received 5 UH-II's. The A-37 fuselages provided to the Peruvian Air Force in 1992 and 1996 have been cannibalized for repair parts. Two modified GOP C-26's, presently located at the PAL facility Newfoundland, Canada are expected to arrive in June 2005. The upgrades will include refurbishment of the aircraft, and installation of a FLIR (Forward Looking Infrared), cutting edge equipment which when installed will greatly assist in counternarcotics operations.

NAS Aviation Program personnel and the INL Air Wing contractor DynCorp, managed and performed EUM activities for the NAS Aviation Program in 2004. 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. A 100 percent inventory for 2004 was completed. All items have been bar-coded and entered into the inventory control software program.

In 2004, the C-27 flew 170 missions from January 10 to July 30. The total number of passengers was 2,445. Total flight time in support of post's counternarcotics program was 233.6 hours at a cost of \$2,131,751. The C-27 became too expensive to operate and was moved to Colombia at the end of July. The C-208 flew 491 missions from January 18 to December 21. The total flight time was 561.3 hours of which 506.4 hours were in support of field operations.

In 2004, the Aviation Program (UH-1 and UH-II) logged 4,595 hours of total flight time, of which 881 individual interdiction flights totaled 1295.7 hours and 630 individual eradication flights totaled 824.6 hours.

- **Fuel**

The NAS provides all fuel required for the UH-1 and UH-II 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 2004, \$1,980,000 was spent on the purchase of aviation fuel. An additional \$580,000 was paid to transport the fuel from Lima to forward locations. The 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. All meet or exceed standards established by DLA.

The NAS stores and dispenses fuel from seven locations in Peru, nine of which are east of the Andes. The main facility is in Pucallpa and has a maximum Jet-A capacity of 45,000 gallons. Tingo Maria has a capacity of 18,000 gallons of Jet-A1. Aguaytia, Santa Lucia, Mazamari 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. The NAS Petroleum Logistics Advisor visits allocations at least quarterly. Prior to 2004, the NAS stored both 100-L1 and Jet-A1. This practice has stopped since all USG-provided aircraft use only Jet A1.

The NAS also purchases fuel for the Riverine Program for use by PNP and Coast Guard Riverine Unit. In 2004, the NAS purchased approximately 1,000 gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel at a cost of \$26,000. NAS Riverine fuel is stored at PNP and at Coast Guard floating facilities as well as in portable fuel bladders. Both the PNP and the Coast Guard are largely dependent on NAS/DEA purchased fuel to conduct Riverine operations.

- **Construction**

The NAS provides construction support to advance counternarcotics operations through CORAH personnel. During 2004, CORAH carried out 164 projects at a cost of \$6,310,345. This included 59 projects for aviation, 79 for the police program, 12 for the Riverine Program, and 14 for CORAH 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 LAN and web connections. 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.

## **Problems**

- **Importation of Goods**

The GOP made significant changes to the law regarding importation of goods into Peru. The resulting changes required the NAS to acquire new electronic Customs software and hire a licensed and bonded person to comply with the new clearance system and process implemented by the GOP in January 2003. The impact to the NAS resulted in an increase in Customs clearance time and additional costs in bonded warehouse fees.

- **Customs clearance**

Due to changes in Peru's Customs regulations implemented in 2003 and reported in the 2003 yearly report, the average clearance time for counternarcotics materials increased from 24 hours to three or four days and required the NAS to hire a titled Customs agent. In the near future, when the Logistics Management Adviser receives signature authority for processing Customs documentation, the average time to clear Customs will be reduced to 48 hours thus improving mission response time and reducing bonded warehouse storage charges by over 200 percent.

- **Tracking database**

During EUM inspection visits of police sites, Logistics noted that several units were lacking qualified personnel and/or were poorly equipped to track property. Logistics has proposed and received approval to assist these units by supplying excess NAS computer systems, an in-house developed database, training for tracking materials, and assistance in developing procedures.

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 improved during 2002, the problem still exists.

- **Santa Lucia Police Base**

The GOP has not maintained this large base. Many buildings are completely abandoned, and some have major structural damage. The runway's condition poses such a significant safety hazard that it was temporarily closed to all USG fixed-wing assets in December 2003. It continues to pose a safety hazard to PNP aircraft.

- **Riverine**

In 2002, a Bilateral Peru Riverine Program (BPRP) was implemented to provide guidance to the GOP to conduct Riverine counter narcotics interdiction operations. Major commodities provided include safety/emergency equipment, fuel, boat spare parts and spare engines, police boat overhauls.

Although the Coast Guard conducts routine patrol and the PNP conducts some operations, the Riverine program has produced few tangible results. The NAS, working in concert with DEA and MAAG, introduced a performance-based incentive program in 2003 to encourage the Police and Coast Guard to work together on counternarcotics operations to improve productivity. Also during 2003, DEA, MAAG, and NAS conducted a regional Riverine Operation in coordination with Bolivia. Unfortunately, neither of these initiatives produced significant tangible results. For 2004, program support was limited to basic maintenance and infrastructure support in addition to the support for specific counternarcotics operations.

In early 2005, MAAG plans to donate the Riverine Coordination Center (RCC) located in Iquitos to the GOP. Delays in donating this last USG-held vestige of the Riverine program were caused by the very slow progress made towards the signing of a PNP-Peruvian Coast Guard joint operation accord, which defines how the RCC will be operated and be staffed by both services.

- **Fraudulent Documentation**

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

## **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 351 eradication missions during 2004, eradicating over 10,338 hectares.

The Government of Peru has 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	9.900.0 hectares
Opium eradicated	98.0 hectares
Coca leaf seized	1.0 metric tons
Cocaine HCL seized	7.3 metric tons
Cocaine base/paste seized	6.3 metric tons
Illicit laboratories destroyed/seized	

Maceration pits  
Cocaine HCL

1900.0 pits  
821.0 labs

The aviation program continues to be the cornerstone of the counternarcotics program. Without the airlift and emergency evacuation capabilities of the 16 INL helicopters, the eradicators would not have been able to operate in many 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 resistance to eradication missions.

The End Use Monitoring program for CY-2004 was very successful. It revealed that resources provided to our counternarcotics counterparts were properly used, maintained, and accounted for and permitted detection of those few cases in which irregularities surfaced. The most important message given to post's counterparts is that the USG is vigilant and has a system in place to accurately monitor donated commodities.

# 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. The Embassy maintains contact with these officials throughout the year with regards to training opportunities, drug seizures statistics, and equipment status.

## Status

- **Computer and Communications Equipment**

Most of the computers are in good condition. Eleven computers were donated in 2002. Embassy-provided computers are used by accountants to monitor financial drug-related activities, by analysts looking for drug-related activities, and for general office use. Computers are also used to network with the Ministry of Public Health in an information-sharing program concerning sale and distribution of potential drug precursors.

Some of the older, renovated computers have been sent to local police stations to improve communication and data sharing. A number of older printers are also out-of-service; but new donations are replacing these older machines at a reasonable pace.

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.

In 2000, post donated 10 computers and monitors, 8 printers, and two servers to the Prefectura. All of these are still in use, with the exception of one printer that has broken and is too expensive to repair. The printers are in use within the Prefectura's headquarters in Montevideo. Prefectura headquarters is preparing to distribute these computers to the Prefectura stations along Uruguay's main river and ocean port of entry. Throughout this expanded network, border officers will gain improved access to the Prefectura's database and more timely and thorough analysis of data and border crossing patterns of potential drug traffickers. Currently, only data for individuals is contained within the system. Prefectura would like to install automatic cameras at Uruguay's busiest border crossings to photograph each vehicle as it enters or exists the country.

Post purchased scanners, digital cameras, external hard drive, modems, and other computer hardware that are strengthening the quantity and quality of information in the database as well as its accessibility to border posts.

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

- **Vehicles**

Thirteen vehicles have been donated to DGRTID, including three motorcycles. Through an innovative exchange program with major car dealerships in Uruguay, the vehicles are traded in for new models every two years at virtually no charge. Through this program, vehicles have been exchanged, thus maintaining a young, low-maintenance fleet of vehicles.

The National Drug Secretariat (SND) maintains a vehicle donated by post in 1988.

- **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, cadaver kits, electronic scales, air conditioning units, fingerprint kits, 6 fiber optic borescopes, metal detector 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.

In general, the equipment is in good condition. Out-of-date electronic equipment has been replaced with newer, more useful models. The handcuffs and other police equipment could be replaced.

The following equipment was donated to the Ministry of Interior (the Direccion Nacional de Identification Civil) for use in improving immigration controls and databases: channel storage system (2); hard drive (2); IEC cord (2); Advanced EEC PC2100 DDR SDRAM DIMM (2); storageworks modular SAN array controller (2) storageworks Modular SAN array controller (2); multi-mode fiber channel cable (8).

- **Canines**

A number of drug-detecting dogs are raised, trained, and housed on the DGRTID grounds in Montevideo. Currently, drug-detecting dogs from DGRTID are used in three districts. DGRTID hopes to expand their use to more areas as more litters are born and trained. The Embassy previously donated containers that house a veterinarian's office, dog pens, and a small staff kitchen.

The Prefectura has a canine program with a relatively large number of dogs trained in drug detection. They have 9 dogs in Montevideo and another 20 at posts in the Interior, including some posts with two dogs. This year the dogs had 14 pups. One trainer is in charge of training the dogs. They have expressed an interest in new dog training techniques, including passive identification.

## **Impact**

INL equipment has made a significant impact in the Government of Uruguay (GOU) counternarcotics effort, particularly through improved border control and tracking of persons. Computer equipment provided to the DGRTID and the Prefectura is forming comprehensive information networks that are improving data sharing between Uruguay's ports of entry and central resources in Montevideo. Without INL funding and assistance, many anti-narcotics projects would not be possible.

DGRTID records show that 1,849 individuals were arrested in 2004 for drug trafficking activities; 271 were convicted. Yearly seizures in the internal markets reached nearly 1,261 kg of marijuana, 29 kg of cocaine, 111 grams of hashish, and 20,512 doses of ecstasy. Overall, the amounts of drug seized and the number of individuals arrested have been increasing dramatically.

# PARAMARIBO

## Procedures

Receiving law enforcement agencies sign documentation confirming receipt of all materials. Receipt includes serial numbers, quantities, and expected end-use. 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, the 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 2003: fax machines; Polaroid cameras; CPU's; printers; scanners; file cabinets; office desks; office chairs; drug test kits; handcuffs; maglights; Toyota Landcruiser Station Wagon; Toyota Landcruiser pickup; Toyota Corona; copy machine; black lights for document checks; passport guides.

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 used by the Narcotics Brigade and the DEA-vetted unit, both of which are located at the Suriname Police complex at Nieuwe Haven. The Land cruiser vehicles are stored at the same complex and are used to travel outside Paramaribo where 4x4 vehicles are essential and regular cars cannot travel. The vehicles are used by police units for basic transportation needs enabling them to respond more rapidly to urgent situations.

The black lights and passport guides are used by the Narcotics Brigade and the DEA-vetted unit at Nieuwe Haven and by the Military Police, consular Section-Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Customs officials at the airport. All items are being used in accordance with their stated purpose.

## Impact

The Government of Suriname (GOS) uses all resources provided in an effective manner. Recent arrests of major drug traffickers, the conviction of a money launderer, and the seizure of 379 kilos of cocaine and 82 kilograms of marijuana over several days are excellent examples of how the GOS law enforcement agencies are making real progress in their fight against narcotics trafficking and related crimes within their borders.

# 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 Machala, Manta, Portoviejo, Santo Domingo, Baeza, Coca, and Lago Agrio.

## 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 donated commodities over the next few months. The more intensive EUM activity made possible by increased staffing in 2002 revealed previously undisclosed losses of some commodities. 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); Tungurahua (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's 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); Tungurahua (10); El Oro (10); Pichincha (95); Azuay (5); Napo (5); Loja (20); Los Rios (10); Cotopaxi (5); Chimborazo (5); Morona Santiago (5); SIU (5); Pastaza (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); Tunguragua (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.

The Ecuadorian Army (19<sup>th</sup> Jungle Brigade, Coca) has 87 Manpack VHF radios, chargers and accessories that were donated by the NAS in FY-2002. The equipment is in Quito undergoing tests.

The NAS donated 100 HMMWV's and 51 five-ton trucks to the Ecuadorian Army in 2003 for northern border use. One HMMWV and one truck were lost overboard during transit to Ecuador; one HMMWV was wrecked after it was transferred to the GOE. Nineteen additional HMMWV's and 26 additional five-ton trucks were donated to the Ecuadorian Marine and Air Force units in 2004. These vehicles are assigned to Ecuadorian military units at the following locations:

*HMMWV:* Tulcan (12); Santa Cecilia (12); Esmeraldas (25); Lago Agrio (10); Purumayo (6); Latacunga (5); Ibarro (2); Military Maintenance shop (46).

*Five-ton Trucks:* Tulcan (5); Santa Cecilia (5); Esmeraldas (30); Lago Agrio (5); Ibarro (4); Putumayo (2); Quevedo (4); Latacunga (3); Quito (5); and Military Maintenance shop (13).

- **Vehicles**

The NAS provides support for all USG-donated vehicles totaling 201 cars/trucks and 77 motorcycles. Twenty-four cars/trucks and 17 motorcycles were beyond their useful life and were sold at auction in 2004. In 2004, the NAS replaced 17 vehicles and 25 motorcycles. The vehicles are distributed as follows: Pichincha (68); Guayas (20); Mascarillas (2); Manabi (4); Carchi (5); Esmeraldas (5); El Ora (2); Loja (3); Tena (1); Azuay (3); Tugurahua (3); Imbabura (4); Cotopaxi (3); Zamora (1); Sucumbios (3); Napo (2); GEMA (10); Chimborazo (2); Quevedo (1); SIU (27); Coac (5).

Seventy-four vehicles will be put up for auction in 2005 because they are beyond their reasonable operational life. One hundred and three vehicles are in good condition. The balance is operational but aging.

Forty-four motorcycles are in good condition; eight are beyond their expected operational life. The NAS received reports of eight lost/stolen donated

motorcycles in 2004. The losses are being handled by the National Police in accordance with standing policy regarding lost equipment. Lost equipment entails personal liability and reimbursement in the case of culpable negligence.

The motorcycles are distributed as follows: Pichincha (14); Guayas (6); Manabi (2); Carchi (3); Esmeraldas (1); El Oro (1); Loja (1); Tena (1); Azuay (1); Tungurahua (2); Imbabura (2); Cotopaxi (1); Sucumbios (3); Chimborazo (1); SIU (9); Coac (4).

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.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS has supplied the ENP with 22 repeater stations, 38 base stations, 73 mobile units, 213 portable hand-held radios (walkie-talkies), 2 manpack HF radios, and 1 HF base radio. All equipment is provided with full accessories. The equipment is distributed throughout the country.

The DNA has 16 HT-1000 and 51 Motorola Saber radios. Twenty additional saber radios are used by the NAS-supported DHS-guided Anti-Alien Smuggling Police Intelligence Unit (COAC).

The Ecuadorian Army (the 19th Jungle brigade, Coca) has 87 Manpack VHF radios, chargers and accessories that were donated in FY-2002. The equipment is currently in Quito undergoing tests.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS completed the upgrade of the computer equipment. One hundred eighty computers, 53 printers, 111 digital cameras, 14 scanners, 9 servers, 41 laptops were distributed throughout Ecuador at the following antinarcotics facilities:

*Computers*- Pichincha (100); Guayas (23); Imbabura (4); Carchi (5); Esmeraldas (4); Tungurahua (3); Los Rios (2); El Oro (4); Canar (1); Azuay (3); Napo (1); Zamora (2); Cotopaxi (3); Chimborazo (2); Orellana (2); Sucumbios (4); Pastaza (2) Manabi (9); Loja (1); Galapagos (2); Bolivar (1); Morona (1); San Lorenzo (1).

*Printers*-Pichincha (27); Guayas (5); Imbabura (1); Carchi (1); Esmeraldas (1); Tungurahua (1); Los Rios (1); el Oro (2); Canar (1); Azuay (1); Napo (1); Zamora (1); Cotopaxi (1); Chimborazo (1); Orellana (1); Sucumbios (1); Pastaza (1); Manabi (3); Loja (1); Galapagos (1).

*Digital Cameras*-Pichincha (51); Guayas (16); Imbabura (4); Carchi (4); Esmeraldas (3); Tungurahua (1); Los Rios (1); El Oro (4); Canar (1); Azuay (1); Napo (2); Zamora (1); Cotopaxi (2); Chimborazo (1); Orellana (1); Sucumbios (4); Pastaza (1); Manabi (6); Loja (3); Galapagos (2); Bolivar (1); Morona (1).

*Laptops*-Pinchincha (20); Guayas (4); Carchi (1); Esmeraldas (1); Tungurahua (1); Los Rios (1); el Oro (1); Azuay (1); Zamora (1); Chimborzao 1; Sucumbios (1); Pastaza (1); Manabi (3); Loja (2); Galapagos (1); Napo (1).

*Scanners*-Pichinchi (4), GUAYAS (4); Imbabura (1); Carchi (1); Esmeraldas (1); El Oro (1); sucumbios (1); Manabi (1).

*Servers*-Pichincha (7); Guayas (2).

The NAS provided the Ecuadorian National Drug Council (CONSEP) with 13 computers in 2001 and 21 in 2002. They were 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. There are 47 dogs in the canine unit donated by the NAS. Most are located at the airports and at checkpoints. They are being maintained better since post demanded that a police vet be removed because of strong indications of malpractice in the death of one of the donated dogs. Civilian vets are now being used. Some of the dogs donated over the past several years are nearing the end of their natural working lives. The canine corps has about twice as many dogs from non-USG sources that NAS also maintains.

Post corrects deficiencies in the kennels as it finds them. The NAS currently has projects to improve the kennels at the Quito and Guayaquil airports and build new kennels in Lago Agrio.

- **Miscellaneous**

The NAS provided the DNA with five emergency generators. They are in service at the operational units as follows: Pinchincha (1); Guayas (2); Manta (2).

In 2002, the NAS procured 400 sets of pants, shirts, caps, reflective vests, boots, camouflage shirts, ponchos, and belts. They were distributed to operational units in the field. They have been subject to normal attrition, wear and tear.

The NAS provided three portable ion scanners in 2003 and two digital X-ray machines in 2004.

## **Problems**

Due to software problems and staff shortages, the NAS was unable to complete the new inventory system and barcode all of the commodities at the Anti-Drug Units.

## **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 2004 were (metric tons):

### *Seizures*

Cocaine hydrochloride	2.95
Coca Base/paste	1.37
Cocaine total	4.32
Heroin	.27
Cannabis	.58

### *Arrests*

1,632

# 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. 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), Chilean Customs Service, the Carabineros, and CONACE.

- **Vehicles**

The Carabineros' Chevrolet LUV pickup in El Loa is in poor condition.

- **Communications Equipment**

Of the four walkie-talkie radios located in Africa, three are in fair condition and one is in good condition. The two walkie-talkies in Calama are in good condition.

The Police have one radio scanner, one base station, four walkie-talkies, and two hand-held high frequency radios in good condition. Customs has one base station in good condition.

Carabineros has five telephone systems in five locations. Three are in good condition; one is in fair condition; one is in poor condition. It also has five telephone message systems in five locations. They are in fair to good condition.

- **Binoculars**

Carabineros has three binoculars in good condition.

- **Cameras**

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

- **Computers**

The Carabineros has 35 computers and one server in 17 locations. All are in good condition. Carabineros has one computer in Coquimbo; three laptops in Santiago; and two printers in Santiago. CONACE has two printers in storage. They are all in good condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Police maintain three night vision goggles: one in Valparaiso; one in Concepcion; and one in Punta Arenas. They are in good condition. They have one antenna tuner and one helicoidal type antenna in Calama. Carabineros has three night vision visors: one in Antofagasta; one in El Loa; and one in Valparaiso. Customs maintains 12 probing mirrors in 8 locations. Customs maintains 26 digital scales in 15 locations. It also has two VCR's and one television in Valparaiso. Carabineros maintains one projector, one VCR, two fax machines; nine tape recorders; three electric typewriters; and one calculator. Each is in good condition, except for two of the fax machines which are in fair to poor condition.

## **Impact**

The GOC reports that the equipment is used in both rural and metropolitan areas in counter-narcotics operations. Chile has a culture of responsible maintenance; the equipment is generally well cared for. Much of the equipment is nearing the end of its useful life. Post continues to review counternarcotics equipment needs and procurement capabilities of the police forces to determine what further material assistance is warranted.

## **NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA**

# **BELIZE CITY**

## **Procedures**

All records of commodities donated by the USG to the Government of Belize (GOB) are kept by the NAS on a Microsoft Access database. This database has been maintained since 2001. All records kept before 2001 have been extremely difficult to track. All donations to the host government are approved or disapproved by the post counter-narcotics and Law Enforcement Committee, which meets several times per month. Monitoring of donated goods is done informally throughout the year. The NAS makes periodic visits to each of the locations where goods have been donated throughout the year. Items that are found missing or being used improperly are recorded. Disposable items such as fuel and oil are closely monitored. DEA aids in monitoring donated items to the police department's Anti-Drug Unit.

On-site inspections are regularly conducted for all large items donated. Vehicles that are still in use are regularly monitored to insure that they are maintained properly and used for their intended purpose. The narcotic detection canines are closely monitored and are relocated if misused or underutilized. The Anti-Drug Unit is visited several days per month to ensure that all items remain in place.

The provision of large items is documented in a Memorandum of Understanding format. Smaller items are documented through a single receipt that clearly states the intended use of the items.

## **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. The vessels have been provided with four T-tops. The T-tops, which will be installed in the spring of 2005, will provide protection for radio and radar equipment.

Four new 250HP Yamaha motors were purchased in synchronization with the refurbishment of a 35-foot and a 40-foot go-fast vessel in 2004. Those vessels are currently in the possession of the BDF Maritime Wing. They will be turned over to the Belize Coast Guard upon its initiation in April of 2005. All new items were found to be in place and in working condition.

- **Vehicles**

Two Ford Ranger pick up trucks were donated to the Anti-Drug Unit in 1999. One of these vehicles is in operation and located with the ADU K-9 unit. The other is in need of repairs. Both vehicles have well over 200,000 mile so them. One 2002 Ford Cutaway van was donated for road interdiction purposes to the Anti-Drug Unit in January 2003. This vehicle is used for at least one road

interdiction mission per month. All tools and materials purchased specifically for this vehicle were found to be in place.

One 2003 Ford F-250 was donated to the ADU of Belize. One 2003 Prado was donated to the canine unit in Belmopan. Both are well maintained. The Anti-Drug Unit and the Canine Unit depend on USG donated vehicles as their main source of transportation.

- **Canine Units**

Six new canines were purchased for the GOB during 2003. Of those six canines, four narcotics canines were placed with the ADU K-9 unit and one explosive detection canine and two narcotics detection canines were placed with the Belize Airport Authority. One narcotics canine was removed from the Belize airport Authority due to lack of usage and temperament issues and relocated with the Belize Police Department. Two canines purchased in previous years have been retired due to old age and health issues. One trainer is currently attending a canine handler instructor certification course through CSI International in Miami and Panama. Once the K-9 instructor returns to the country, he will be able to train and certify all narcotics and explosive detection canines and handlers in Belize.

All office equipment donated to the canine unit was found to be in place. This includes one desk, two file cabinets, a safe, a table and six chairs, a computer, a printer, and a fax machine. All items were found to be in superior condition and used for their intended purpose.

The INL-funded kennels have been properly maintained. GOB continues to fund this unit. All dogs are properly cared for.

- **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.

The Belize Port Authority received boat radios, an HF radio, a base station radio and a Navtex receiver through the Maritime Communication Project in 2004. All items were located at the National Maritime Communication Center and were in working order.

The BDF Airwing received aircraft radios and base station radios in conjunction with the Maritime Communication Project. The BDF aircraft currently conducts all air surveillance pertaining to narcotics interdiction. All radios were in place and functioning correctly.

The ADU received two boat radios and a base radio in conjunction with the Maritime Communication Project in 2004. All radios were found to be in place.

A counternarcotics electronic intelligence surveillance system was deployed to Belize in July 2004. This system's ability to track suspicious plane traffic has reduced the number of planes landing in Belize.

- **JICC Equipment**

The JICC received equipment to upgrade antiquated computer systems in 2003. Seven computers and monitors, back-up power supplies and three printers were donated. They also received a laptop computer, digital camera and two file cabinets that previously belonged to the money-laundering unit. All items were found to be in good working condition and used for their intended purpose.

The Police Information Technology Unit received five licenses for Memex software through the NAS office in October of 2004. They are currently developing a Wide Area Network for the entire police department so they can record all case files electronically. The GOB purchased two servers to run the system. The project is expected to be up and running by mid-February of 2005.

- **Computer Equipment**

The Magistrate's court received eight complete computer systems, a server, 2 printers, eight back-up power supplies, a scanner and nine monitors this year. They were used to replace computers lost to fire in the Paslow building in 2002.

The Director of Public Prosecution's (DPP) office was using old computer systems that were desperately in need of replacement. The NAS provided eight complete computers, eight printers, nine-back-up power supplies, one sever, one scanner, one desktop photocopier and a fax. They were handed over upon the DPP's relocation in September of 2003. This has enabled the staff to share case files.

The Supreme Court received ten complete computers, seven printers, ten back-up power supplies, one desktop photocopier and one fax in 2003.

The Security Sector of the Commercial Free Zone (CFZ) received a computer in 2003.

The National Drug Abuse Control Council received two computers, printers, backups, a server and accessories for the transnational digital government project in 2004. The hardware has been installed in the NDACC office. A pilot program is being run to computerize records kept at all Belizean immigration border points. The equipment has been found to be in its proper location and used to the fullest extent.

Belize Immigration received a variety of technical equipment in 2004 to enforce their documentation of suspicious travelers arriving and departing from all border points and the airport in Belize. They were recipients of 10 computers, printers, scanners, and back-ups. The equipment at the airport has been installed. However, the other equipment was found to be in storage in Belmopan. Immigration plans to install the equipment as soon as the machine-readable passport program is in place. Intentions are to network these systems with the transnational digital government project.

Four computers, two printers, and a server were donated to the Maritime Wing of the Belize Defence Force in 2003.

The ADU received four computers and a server in 2003. Two computers are based at the Belmopan ADU and the ADU house in Belize City. All computers were found in their proper location and were in working condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Office supplies donated to the Security Unit of the Commercial Free Zone (CFZ) in 2001 are in use 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. A digital camera, and office furniture were donated to the CFZ in 2003. These items were used to furnish a new office for the Chief Security Officer and his staff. The camera was found to be in possession of the Management Office of the CFZ. The Chief Security Officer was urged to locate the camera and to reclaim possession. The Management Office relinquished possession of the camera and placed it back with its intended unit.

One member of the Anti-Drug Unit is responsible for assigning the 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.

Four pairs of night vision goggles were purchased in June of 2002. The goggles were found to be out-of-commission due to dead batteries. DEA purchased new batteries this year that are in need of replacement. It appears that the goggles are stored at times powered "on" which drains the batteries. ADU was advised to insure that goggles are powered off when in storage.

## **Problems**

Most equipment has been found to be used for its intended purpose. Post has had problems in the past year with boat motor and parts disappearing and units not adequately maintaining them. The Counternarcotics Committee determined that post could no longer provide maintenance for Police Department vessels. The Belize Defence Force Maritime Wing received four new motors this past year. They have an adequate security system in place and have been responsible for maintenance.

## **Impact**

Narcotics interdiction is not a high priority for the Government of Belize because the GOB is improperly equipped and ill-suited to conduct counternarcotics missions.

Post has redirected its INL funding over the past few years. All 2004 projects focus more on institution building and less on interdiction, which continues to lead to few successes. A major focus of 2005 is further development of the crime scene unit thorough training and equipment purchases. Fingerprint capabilities continue to improve.

The Belize National Coast Guard will be a major focus for both the Government of Belize and post in 2005. The initial maritime communication infrastructure provided by the NAS has significantly improved coordination between air and maritime assets in both search and rescue and narcotics interdiction.

# GUATEMALA CITY

## Procedures

In 2004, EUM responsibilities were divided between the NAS Logistics Coordinator, the NAS Police Adviser, the U.S. Customs Advisor, NAS Communications Technician, the NAS Computer Systems Manager, the Facility/School Administrator, Warehouse Manager, and the NAS Director. When items are received, warehouse personnel inspect the item and complete a receiving report. The Logistics Coordinator certifies receipt to initiate payment. The Warehouse Manager enters the item into the NAS inventory management program after which it is distributed to the final user. The recipient will sign an appropriate NAS-issued form detailing items received and final destination. Non-expendable supplies are entered into the inventory management system by type and quantity. Post also uses the serial number (if available) and NAS asset tags to identify the item. Nomenclature, organization and location are recorded when an item is issued for follow-on instructions. The warehouse data entry technician can provide computer reports of items by asset identification tag, by type, or by location. These reports are used to conduct annual inventories

All NAS personnel help to supervise and monitor distribution of property to host nation organizations and to conduct inventories and property reconciliation. In addition, the NAS fleet manager provides day-to-day EUM of the NAS-provided vehicle fleet, maintenance and spare parts. Consumption rates are entered into a software and monitored by the Logistics Coordinator and the respective program managers. When items are transferred to host government agencies, the receiving agency signs a receiving report accepting the item.

On-site inventories are conducted by the NAS Director, NAS Police Advisor, NAS Communication Technician, NAS Computer System Managers, NAS Port Advisor, and NAS Logistics Coordinator. Spot checks are regularly conducted when a program officer visits a field site. The Facilities/School Administrator assists with periodic inventories of commodities and provisions for both the Regional Anti-Narcotics School and the SAIA Canine Narcotics Detection Units at field sites. 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 Fleet Manager provides day-to-day End Use Monitoring of the NAS-provided vehicle fleet, maintenance, and spare parts.

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.

The host nation counterpart agency, SAIA, assists NAS personnel with on-site inventories upon request. SAIA has been very cooperative with NAS efforts to implement EUM procedures.

## **Status**

- **Vehicles**

The NAS procured 20 vehicles for the SAIA program in 2004. The SAIA and MP vehicles are used nationwide by the respective agencies in support of counternarcotics operations. All SAIA vehicles provided by the NAS receive routine preventive and corrective maintenance by the NAS/SAIA automotive shop. When the shop is not capable of performing the maintenance, the work is evaluated and contracted out. The MP vehicles are evaluated by the NAS mechanic, reviewed by the Logistics Coordinator and provided routine preventive and corrective maintenance from a local contractor.

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.

SAIA occasionally acquires seized vehicles for counternarcotics operations. The NAS continues to work with the GOG to incorporate seized vehicles into the SAIA to maximize the use of limited resources. The NAS also provides limited preventive and corrective maintenance for these vehicles. There are three seized vehicles used by SAIA throughout Guatemala.

- **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.

Due to the change from VHF to UHF frequencies of the SAIA radio communications, the NAS completed upgrades and modifications for the entire SAIA radio communications system throughout the country with the radios purchased in 2004. DEA donated five repeater stations to NAS in support of the SAIA network. The NAS and SAIA communications technicians conduct regular maintenance and End Use Monitoring inspections of all communications equipment throughout the host nation.

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**

In 2004, the NAS purchased 59 computers with their respective monitors, 12 laptops, 53 printers, 1 fax, 52 UPS, one miscellaneous hardware and software items. The equipment has been installed in SAIA, Public Ministry and NAS facilities. NAS personnel provide regular preventative and corrective maintenance service for all SAIA program computers.

- **Vessels**

The two 25' Boston Whaler fiberglass boats remain in the SAIA fleet located on the Caribbean coast. They are used only for limited brown water counter-narcotics operations. In 2004, the NAS provided fuel in support of the maritime Mayan Jaguar operations conducted in May, September, and December.

- **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 activities. 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 manger to give direction to the personnel and the intelligence collection effort is needed.

- **Construction**

*SAIA Training Facility*-This project consists of the electrical and automated data cabling of a classroom for the training of SAIA personnel and other counter-

narcotics entities located at the Regional Counternarcotics Training Center. The project was begun in August and completed in September of 2004.

*Electrical/Automated Data Upgrades to NAS Office*-The electrical and automated data cabling upgrades of the NAS office facilities were performed to accommodate unclassified online communication with embassy agencies and for daily operational needs. This project was performed by IMC contractors and completed in July of 2004.

*Electrical/Automated Date Upgrades in SECCATID Office*-The Demand Reduction Program provided electrical and automated data cabling upgrades of the SECCATID primary office facility. The work was performed by a GSO-local approved contractor and completed in October of 2004.

- **Canine Training Facility**

The SAIA currently has 40 drug detection canines and four detection explosive canines in service throughout the Republic of Guatemala. The canine teams are used to examine containers, luggage, vehicles, fixed and mobile checkpoints. The NAS retired four drug detection canines from service in 2004 that had reached the end of their useful working lives. The NAS procured four replacement dogs.

The NAS has developed a Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) 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.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

The NAS purchased a wide variety of consumables/expendables in CY-2004, including tools for container inspections, office supplies, uniform items, meals ready to eat (MRE's), and canine supplies. All items were entered into the NAS inventory management system, and consumption rates monitored by the data technician and logistics coordinator.

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.

## **Problems**

Poor road conditions and mountainous terrain in areas where counternarcotics operations are conducted result in high vehicle wear rates. Continuous maintenance is necessary. Negligent drivers involved in accidents have been forced by the SAIA to pay for the repairs in many cases. As a result, the NAS has incorporated a driver education course for the SAIA. This has successfully decreased instances of poor and negligent driving

habits. The quality and consistency of the electricity in Guatemala is inferior to that of the United States. Post regularly has to replace or repair equipment that is damaged by fluctuations or spikes in the electricity.

## **Impact**

Guatemala remains a major drug-transit country for cocaine, heroin and illicit narcotics in route to the United States and Europe. In spite of substantial improvements in the Government of Guatemala counter-narcotics efforts in 2004, large shipments of cocaine continue to move through Guatemala by air, road, and sea.

SAIA seized 4,481 kilos of cocaine in 2004. This quantity is less than last year due to the grounding of the Guatemalan Air Force (GAF) A-37 and most of their helicopters. This has severely limited GOG capability to pursue suspected narco-traffickers air tracks, or to transport police to air-track termination points in time to disrupt off-loading. Consequently, the GOG has not been able to make sizeable drug seizures in the extreme northern part of Guatemala where traffickers prefer to operate. Traffickers have also shifted to more night flights, taking advantage of the GOG's lack of night vision goggles.

The GOG was more successful in domestic eradication in 2004, eradicating over 5.4 million poppy plants or 181 hectares.

During 2004, the GOG authorized boarding of a Guatemalan-flogged vessel in international waters where 3.2 metric tons of cocaine was seized. The GOG agreed to three transfers of third country alien prisoners through Guatemalan territory under the terms of the maritime agreement. Forty-four traffickers arrested by the USCG in international waters were transferred for trial in the United States, allowing USCG assets to remain on station to pursue drug interdiction/homeland security security missions.

# MANAGUA

## Procedures

DEA Special Agents and other 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 feedback from recipients regarding the use of provided equipment. Early in 2003, the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP) Drug Unit, on its own initiative, started its own inventory system. The inventory now tracks the location and condition of all vehicles it has received. 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 NNP are attached to the NNP Drug Unit. Nine vehicles and thirty-six motorcycles have been given to the unit. In 2003, INL provided the NNP Drug Unit with four trucks and 18 motorcycles. In 2004, four trucks and 18 motorcycles were provided to the NNP Drug Unit. 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 2004, NAS purchased a second vehicle for the MIU. However, post will not turn it over until all the necessary equipment for it has arrived.

The MSU has seven vehicles that are employed in the surveillance of drug suspects and in interviewing informants. Newly added to the MIU is a Mobile Canine Unit. The Unit received a Land Cruiser in 2003. In FY-2004, a DEA surplus Toyota 4-runner was transferred to the MSU. Two vehicles (one truck and one motorcycle) were damaged during an operation that netted a ton of cocaine. These vehicles have since been repaired and returned to the active NNP pool.

During 2004 two pickup trucks were provided to the Civil Inspection Unit (UIC) as part of Hurricane Mitch Programs. Additionally, one Mazda pick-up and ten motorcycles were provided to the NNP Internal Affairs Unit (UAI). The NAS financed the purchase of a Toyota pickup for the Anti-Corruption Unit (UAC) and ten motorcycles and one Toyota Yaris for the NNP Women's Commissariat, for use in its prevention in trafficking in persons outreach program.

- **Vessels**

In 1998, NAS provided a Boston Whaler for the NNP. The boat has persistent engine and electronic problems and remains in storage. The cost of repairs is prohibitive. INL is looking into making a trade for the vessel.

During 2002, NAS 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. All but the life jackets (due to normal wear and tear) are in good condition. Post ordered additional life jackets and life rafts in 2004. They have not yet arrived in country. Post is also awaiting \$50,000 worth of Yamaha engine parts for maintaining the fast boat fleet. Operations with U.S. law enforcement vessels are ongoing.

NAS refurbished a boat for the Nicaraguan Navy that became operational in the spring of 2003. Post is currently refurbishing a second Dabur and has sought INL's authorization to begin work on the third Dabur. Also in 2003, the U.S. Coast Guard delivered one fast boat to the Nicaraguan Navy in Bluefields and two other speedboats to Managua. One boat suffered damage to the hull in transit. In 2003, the British government provided funds to refurbish an additional fast boat as well. The fast boats in Corinto, San Juan del sur, Puerto Cabezas, Miskito Cay, and Bluefields were inspected in 2004. All appear to be in working order and being used properly.

In December 2003, a 110 ft. utility boat named the MV Kaster was donated to the Nicaraguan Navy. The Kastor had been seized while smuggling drugs. Post's original intent was to refurbish the Kaster to give the navy a deep-water capability in the Pacific. Unfortunately, during the two years that the Kastor was tied up in litigation, prior to the turnover, it had deteriorated to the point that it was no longer cost effective to recondition. It remains docked at the Navy base in Corinto.

- **Computer Equipment**

INL purchased computers, monitors, and miscellaneous hardware and software items for the NNP. Prior to 2003, the NNP received 19 computers, two scanners, nine printers, and 11 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.

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. Eight of the computers are in need of repair or replacement. NAS Managua is considering upgrading a computer network for this unit. The purchase of hard drives and other supplies is also under consideration.

With ICITAP's withdrawal in December 2003, INL arranged the permanent transfer of all ICITAP-donated equipment to the NNP. This includes 17 computers.

In 2003, post began the deployment of a new immigration computer system called PISCES. The contractor made the original equipment installations, but was unable to follow through with making the system operational due to the greater demand to bring the system on line in the Middle East. PISCES should be operational in 2005. The contractor will provide training to Nicaraguan Immigration personnel.

- **Communications Equipment**

Prior to 2003, post donated two repeaters, thirty-six radios, and three Satellite phones to the NNP Narcotics Unit. They are all in use. The Narcotics Unit uses satellite phones to communicate with the MIU 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. Post did not make any additional communications equipment purchases in 2004, but continues to pay for the NNP's Internet connections.

- **Inspection Equipment**

Two contraband detector buster kits, tools, and inspection equipment are used by the Government of Nicaragua (GON) police forces to detect narcotic trafficking via containers and vehicles. The Special Drug Police has been using this equipment successfully.

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. Currently, the system is only partly functional due to remodeling and expansion of the airport. NAS financed a contract with the vendor to relocate cables and make the system fully operational again.

- **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 and outfitted with computers, two forklifts, an ion scanner, a pallet mover and a wide range of tools used in vehicle inspection. It is now operational and has made major drug seizures. NAS funded repairs are currently underway to correct drainage and sewage problems that have plagued the building.

- **Canine Unit**

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

handlers. Six more dogs were added in 2003 and five more in 2004. This unit continues to function and participate in productive drug busts. The dogs are 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. In 2003, the first Nicaraguan-born dog was trained. The dog is now an active component of the unit. The NNP graduated its first fully certified dog trainer, enabling the NNP to have a completely freestanding an autonomous K-9 program. Therefore, post's contract with a US-based training contractor has been allowed to expire. NAS will be funding a number

of

permanent dog kennels at border crossing stations and at various NNP locations in 2005.

- **Office Equipment**

In 1998, NAS 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.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The NNP Drug Laboratory was set up in 2002 in Managua for the purpose of evidence processing. It is one of three labs in Nicaragua whose reports the judiciary allows as evidence in trials. NAS has provided the laboratory with equipment and supplies, including four computers. However, upon delivery, the computers were found to be faulty and returned to the local supplier. That supplier has since gone out of business and fled the U.S. INL is considering funding at least one ancillary drug laboratory on the Atlantic coast. Post awaits the arrival of a DEA lab training team which will promote thorough assessment of the NNP's lab situation in terms of what should be purchased and, of the existing equipment, what should be repaired. The Laboratory needs to upgrade its lab equipment and establish auxiliary drug laboratories on the Atlantic coast.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The NNP Narcotics Unit received ten digital cameras in 2003 and nine more in 2004. In 2003, NAS also provided three digital cameras for the NNP internal affairs unit. Post will retain one new scanner in its storeroom.

## **Problems**

- **Vessels**

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

repairs.

The M/V Kastor will require considerable resources to make it seaworthy and acceptable for the two-to-three week stints at sea that will be required in its role as mother ship. The ship will require an overhaul of one of its engines and perhaps replacement of its other engine. In addition, the decks and cabin space along with the ship's entire electrical system will need replacement. The hull is also currently being tested for seaworthiness by a team with audio equipment to determine thickness and potential life span.

The Nicaraguan Navy is not able to track vessels on either coast. Off the Pacific coast, the drug runners pass Nicaragua about 50 miles out to sea, requiring a mother ship to support the fast boats. On the Atlantic, picking out the distinctive low-slung drug-running speedboats from among the islands, fishing fleets and 2-3 foot waves is beyond the Navy's current capabilities. The seizures it does make come from random searches and land-based intelligence sources.

- **Vehicle Inspection Station**

The flooding at the Penas Blancas Vehicle Inspection Station will need to be addressed as its efficient operation is being hindered. This intervention could require considerable resources.

- **Fuel Usage**

Controlling the use of combustibles continues to be a problem. Although fuel was provided for certain NNP and Navy operations during 2003, there are no methods to control fuel usage if fuel disposition is left in the hands of the end-users. This continues to be a problem that hinders maximum use of the resources provided by NAS to both the NNP and the Navy.

- **Maintenance**

NNP Drug Police officials have asked NAS Managua to provide major maintenance and overhauls for expensive donated items, leaving more routine care and upkeep to the NNP. Post continued to make preventive purchases in 2004. The maintenance contracts for the generator at the Penas Blancas Vehicle Inspection Station were just renewed, as was the maintenance contract of the airport closed circuit TV system. The inspection station's chronic sewage/drainage/well water problems are being repaired. INL will need to dedicate an increasing share of its budget to maintenance issues to ensure the viability of ongoing programs.

## **Impact**

During 2004, the Narcotics Unit of the NNP continued to seize drugs transiting Nicaragua by land. The NNP significantly increased cocaine and heroin seizures over the previous year. The Mobile Inspection Units showed particular successes as did both the mobile and stationary K-9 units. The Nicaraguan Navy has achieved some successes on the high seas, seizing a dozen fast boats, most of which had been abandoned, and some

quantities of drugs. The Nicaraguan authorities were instrumental in seizing over eight metric tons of cocaine in 2004. The NNP Anti-Corruption Unit has successfully worked on a series of high profile cases of GON corruption, including a number involving former high government officials.

# 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's) 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. Use of these documents have helped PGR officials to develop and maintain a centralized inventory of donated equipment.

## 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 Air Services Section by INL. NAS personnel routinely incorporated site visits and EUM requirements during official trips to Mexico. The NAS program coordinator 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).

NAS officials secured 29 surplus UH-1H helicopter frames from Redstone Arsenal in Alabama for refurbishment to revive the aging PGR counterdrug helicopter fleet. To date, Project OLR at Fort Hood Texas has refurbished four of these frames. The four were transferred under a "no-cost" lease to Mexico for PGR utilization, temporarily increasing the fleet to 29 aircraft. NAS plans to provide up to an additional eight refurbished UH-1H's in 2005. As these replacement aircraft are incorporated into the UH-1H fleet, older aircraft will be removed or destroyed/demilitarized after removal of useful parts and components.

The following UH-1H helicopters remain operable and located at the following areas: XC-BBA-Mexicali; XC-JAU-Santana; XC-LIX-Santana; XC-BBG-Santana; XC-BBE-Hermosillo; XC-LIY-Hermosillo; XC-BBF-Acapulco; XC-BBJ-Chetumal; XC-JAO-Tapachula; XC-JAD-Ciudad del Carmen.

The following UH-1H helicopters remain inoperable, due to lack of repair parts and budget restraints: XC-LIZ-Mexicali; XC-LIW-Hermosillo; XC-JAN-Hermosillo; XC-BBH-Chihuahua; XC-JAV-Chihuahua; XC-JAQ-Culiacan; XC-JAM-Culiacan; XC-BBD-Mexico City; XC-BBK-Guadalajara; XC-JAB-Guadalajara; XC-HGR-Acapulco; XC-JAA-Acapulco; XC-JAR-Tapachula; XC-

JAS-Chetumal; XC-BBD-Mexico City; XC-BBI-Mexico city; XC-BBL-Mexico City; XC-JAE- Mexico City; XC-JAG-Mexico City; XC-JAX-Mexico City.

The availability rates for aircraft in the PGR Air Services Section continued to decline during 2004. The low rates of availability resulted from several factors, including age of most helicopters and normal wear and tear. Lack of funding to procure spare parts also contributed to the low rates of availability.

The Air Service Section had the following availability rates during the past year:

January	35.61 percent
February	39.03 percent
March	38.84 percent
April	32.80 percent
May	39.35 percent
June	39.47 percent
July	39.61 percent
August	40.39 percent
September	38.13 percent
October	40.82 percent
November	37.59 percent
December	35.15 percent

The overall average availability rate was 38.07 percent.

In addition to the UH-1H's, the PGR operated 39 USG donated aircraft in 2004. They included: twenty (20) Bell 206 B-III's; three (3) Bell 212 helicopters; one (1) Bell 212 UH-1N; thirteen (13) Cessna 206 airplanes; and two (2) Dehavilland DNC-6 Twin Otter airplanes. They are distributed as follows: Mexico City (2); Culican (7); Guadalajara (8); Chilpancingo (6); Acapulco (4); Cuernavaca (5); Chihuahua (1); Toluca (1); Hermosillo (1); Uruapan (1); Oaxaca (1); Tlalpa (1); Ciudad (1).

In early November 2004, PGR Air Services Section received four new Schweizer SAC 333 helicopters for use under a "no-cost" lease from INL. These aircraft represent the first of up to 28 helicopters that NAS will finance for aerial surveillance and border security. The helicopters are used by the PGR at the Acapulco training center for recurrent training. All four aircraft remained operational by year's end with one each deployed temporarily to Ciudad Juarez, Reynosa, and Cancun.

*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 provided thirty-three computers and printers to the DEA/NAS supported SIU's in 2001. All equipment was in working condition and being used at SIU facilities in Mexico City to further narcotics-related investigations. NAS personnel and DEA monitor the equipment during routine visits.

The NAS installed computers, software, and communications equipment for the Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) at facilities near Monterrey. To date, the Mexican Government has delayed full entry into operation of the system pending resolution of an unrelated issue involving sharing of U.S. export declaration data with GOM officials. U.S. and Mexican officials continue to work to resolve this issue.

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.

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 project purchased and installed 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 CENDRO on numerous occasions throughout the year and confirmed that CENDRO 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 office spaces and installation of a Local Area Network (LAN) and computers and peripherals 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.

In 2003, three NAS donated five computers to Casa Amiga, a Ciudad Juarez organization which helps victims of domestic violence and trafficking.

From 1996 to 2001, NAS personnel purchased and installed computer equipment at the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU).

- **Vehicles**

Under a 506(a)(2) agreement signed in 1991, the U.S. provided 45 vehicles to the PGR, including 12 pickup trucks, four support vehicles, four military transport vehicles, and seven transport trucks, eight maintenance trailers, and ten transport trailers. Normal usage and wear and tear from operating in remote, rugged locations have left six vehicles inoperable. Vehicles in this category

performed services at permanent locations and did not undergo rotation as frequently as the pick-up trucks.

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. A number of these vehicles are unserviceable. Mexico officials will identify these vehicles for replacement. A vehicle replacement schedule is currently under study by DEA, NAS, and the GOM.

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 are located at AFI headquarters. 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.

One Volkswagon Pointer, one Dodge Ram, and one Kawasaki motorcycle were turned over to the SIU at the Mazatlan location. One motorcycle, one Volkswagon Pointer, and one Chevrolet Silverado pick-up are at the vetted unit in Merida. Two armored Jeep Grand Cherokees remain with the vetted unit coordinators in the PGR.

- **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 two 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.

- **Communications Equipment**

NAS officials invested over \$7 million in infrastructure support to the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) during the past three years. A key component of this support involved installation of a Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) telecommunications system. This system has reduced AFI's long distance telephone bills by 60 percent and constitutes a highlight of NAS support to AFI.

- **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.

In 2003, the NAS procured Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment (NIIE) for use by the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit in inspecting container trucks, railroad cars, and other cargo for illicit contraband. The NIIE includes one railroad VACIS machine, five portal VACIS machines, three mobile X-ray vans, and one pallet VACIS machine. The three mobile X-ray vans and one pallet VACIS machine were delivered in late 2003.

Videocassette recorders, binoculars, digital cameras, paper shredder, and scanners are used by the SIU vetted units. One recorder and two cameras were found missing during routine inspections.

Significant 2004 donations to AFI includes surveillance equipment and plans for the installation of a telephone intercept capability.

## **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 2004 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.

## **Impact**

Program support provided in 2004 contributed to the Mexican Government's impressive efforts against drug trafficking, terrorism, and other organized crimes affecting the citizens of both countries. The United States and Mexico achieved unprecedented levels of cooperation in fighting drug trafficking and other transnational crimes in 2004. Mexican authorities attained impressive results in capturing leaders of major drug trafficking organizations, disrupting the ability of these groups to smuggle and distribute illicit drugs on both sides of the border. They seized impressive amounts of illicit drugs. The Attorney General's Office and Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA) strengthened the capabilities of their institutions and identified and rooted out corruption.

The GOM conducted robust eradication of marijuana and opium poppy crops; the PGR performed aerial spraying of drug fields; and SEDENA deployed up to 30,000 to destroy the illicit crop manually.

The consolidation and expansion of the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) advanced a major undertaking at police reform and institution building. Control of diversion of precursor chemicals improved considerably during the past two years. Officials at AFI and the Center for Analysis, Planning, and Intelligence (CENAPI) of the PGR continued to develop first-rate cadres of investigators to collect and analyze information on drug trafficking and other organized crimes. These entities now possess state-of-the-art analytical and investigative tools. U.S. and Mexican law enforcement personnel routinely share sensitive information to capture and prosecute leaders in both countries of major drug trafficking organizations and to seize important shipments of illicit drugs. President Fox and Attorney General Macedo have striven to identify and root out corruption among federal police officials.

# PANAMA CITY

## Procedures

The NAS conducted a formal on-site inventory of donated equipment both before and after the change of government took place on September 1 to guard against possible loss of materials during transition. The NAS and the Embassy's law enforcement agencies' personnel conduct informal EUM visits throughout the year during their regular contact with their Panamanian counterparts. The Non-Expendable Property Application and Stock Control Systems (NEPA) are used for all project property. These records are maintained in the NEPA inventory system and are constantly updated for new donations, return of old or non-working items or NAS-approved transfers between institutions.

The GOP is responsible for maintenance of all INL donated equipment in Panama. The NAS sells items that have been returned as non-functioning/non-repairable at GSO directed embassy auctions. The money is returned to program funds at the end of every year.

## 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, Gelabert Domestic Airport Counternarcotics office, and PTJ's 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. All equipment is in good condition. Items from the UIF have been transferred to the PTJ narcotics unit. Some outdated equipment is still in good working condition. Older equipment will require replacement.

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.

*Ministry of Economy and Finance*-The NAS donated a scanner, a digital camera, computers, printer and a combination lock safe.

*Banking Superintendency (previously the National Banking Commission)*- INL has 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. INL recently donated 20 desktop computers, 10 laptops, 30 printers and 1 projector. 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 majority of donated items are outdated but in good condition. In CY-2004, INL donated manuals, books, school supplies, computer accessories and a scanner. 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 (DNMN)*-In 2003, INL donated 51 passport readers to improve processing at ports of entry. Immigration has been confronting problems trying to get the passport readers to interface with the current program installed. The NAS is working to resolve this problem. INL purchased 28 computers for the Directorate of Immigration and Naturalization (DMN) Department in December 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. Forty passport printers were donated in 2004. They are in the process of being installed. Once the passport printers are installed, they will enable the detection of fraudulent documents entering or transiting into the United States.

*Financial Analysis Unit (FAU)*- 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 server, 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, 2001, and 2004 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. The NAS also helped establish CONAPRED's Chemical Control Commission by donating furniture, a copier, fax, and telephone. The vast majority of the items is outdated and will require replacement. The NAS is in the process of purchasing modular furniture for their offices.

*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. 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.

The Guardian Intel system has been installed and configured. It has contributed to successful seizures during the past year. The unit requires six additional local computer terminals since they intend to extend dissemination to Albrook, Paso Canoas, Panamanian National Police in Darien, National Maritime Service in Rodman, and the PTJ Narcotics Unit. No items were donated during CY-2004. The acting JICC director has requested anti-virus programs and software licenses for updating data.

*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, with the exception of one fuel pump that is with San Operatives in Darien Province. 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 2004, post donated printers, cartridges, faxes, and copiers. Lack of maintenance and upkeep of equipment has been noticed during the visits. The discrepancies can be attributed, in part, to the lack of budget and low morale on the behalf of the troops. With the creation of the Narcotics Adviser and leadership of the SMN, post looks forward to improvements.

*Drug Prosecutor's Office*-The NAS provided a computer, printer, scanner, and fax machines, a photocopier, other office furniture, three digital cameras, 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)*-The NAS provided CONADEC a server and several 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. CONADEC has changed location. The expansion of this office will require more computer equipment. National statistics are being obtained more expeditiously enabling the public forces to operate more effectively.

*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.

*National Air Service (SAN)*-The GPS, computer equipment, printer and fax are maintained at the SAN headquarters at Tocumen Airport. The equipment has been kept in good condition.

*Department of Civil Aeronautics*- INL donated a computer, cellphones monitor and CPU. The equipment is maintained at the Director's Airport Security Section. A cellphone was reported missing. A termination letter was provided to the employee who neglected this item.

*Panama National Police*-Computer equipment, cellphones, printers, digital cameras, video cameras, binoculars were donated to the Panama National Police located at the various counternarcotics offices located in Panama City and in the interior of the city. All equipment is well-maintained.

*10<sup>th</sup> Fiscalia (Intellectual Property Rights)*-NAS donated equipment consists of a film projector, a copier, a cable modem and internet. All equipment is in excellent condition.

- **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.

A scanner, digital camera, CD writer, and 4 cellular phones were donated to the SAN's Intelligence Unit in 2000. One of the cellular phones was stolen. SAN has provided NAS 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 1993 Jeep Cherokee is being used only for local deliveries of sensitive information. Post provided four heavy-duty trucks to the SMN in 2001. A Jeep Cherokee was donated to the Cruz Blanca office in downtown Panama. Two Ford sedans and two motorcycles were donated in support of the Mobile Inspection Unit in 2003. A Jeep Cherokee was donated to Cruz Blanca. Two sedans were purchased for the Narcotics Unit of the PTJ and two for the FIU. Two seven-passenger vans were donated to the DNMN.

- **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. GOP budgets are barely adequate to pay for modest operational support need. The patrol boats are virtually entirely dependent on NAS assistance.

- **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; a refrigerator and fax machine were donated to the Colon Free Zone (CFZ); a PowerPoint projector and fax machines were donated to the SMN. The equipment is well maintained. However, the photocopier continues to require repair frequently. It appears to be approaching the end of its useful life.

## **Problems**

Panama Customs has failed to account for most INL-donated equipment provided in previous years. The donated items include a computer workstation, four Wyse terminals and keyboards, two modems, one laser printer and a circuit video system. As a result, post is no longer providing INL-funded resources to Panama Customs.

## **Impact**

NAS programs have contributed to the success of bilateral law enforcement operations and helped strengthen the institutions involved in counternarcotics, anti-money laundering, and counter terrorism. Practically all investment comes from NAS support as do increasing amounts of operating expenses, particularly in regard to joint operations carried out with U.S. law enforcement agencies. Post has been successful in recent years in integrating equipment, training, and technical support to increase the effectiveness of assistance programs. Panama's law enforcement agency cooperation with U.S. counterparts is excellent. Narcotics arrests and seizures are among the highest in the region.

# SAN JOSE

## Procedures

The Embassy's Narcotics Affairs Officer, U.S. Coast Guard adviser, Maritime engineer, U.S. Customs 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 Drug Control Police (PCD), Narcotics Section, Financial Crimes Unit, and Cybercrimes Unit of the Organization for Judicial Investigations (OIJ), Costa Rican Coast Guard (SNGC), Air Surveillance Section (SVA), Costa Rican Institute Against Drugs (ICD), formerly CICAD, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Health use such equipment in counternarcotics operations. 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.

## 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 complete rigging, electronics, and safety equipment. One is stationed at the Pacific Port of Golfito; one is stationed at the Caribbean Port of Limon; three are stationed in Quepos; and one is stationed in Barra Colorado. The RHI is a multi-mission vessel that allows the Costa Rican Coast Guard to conduct coastal maritime law enforcement operations. Currently, only one is in service in Barra Colorado. It is not in good condition. These vessels have experienced numerous problems with the inflatable section of the hull. One has electrical problems; two have engine problems and damaged inflatable section; one has a damaged inflatable section; and one has hull and fuel damage due to an on-board explosion; and one has an inflatable section under repair.

Three 82-foot decommissioned USCG cutters were transferred to the GOCR Coast Guard in 1999 and 2001. The Costa Rican Coast Guard ships are named Juan Rafael Mora, Juan Santamaria, and Pancha Carrasco. Juan Santamaria is stationed in the Atlantic port town of Limon; Juan Rafael Mora is stationed in the Pacific town of Puntarenas; and the Pancha Carrasco is stationed in the southern Pacific coast town of Golfito. All ships are being used for their intended purpose. A full overhaul of each vessel was completed in September 2004. The Juan Rafael Mora is experiencing problems with its electrical generator systems.

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 had been impounded since 1993 by a court order due to a civil court action brought against the manufacturer. In August, the boats were released to the SNGC. One is in operation and the other needs some filters replaced.

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.

Post procured spare parts in 2002-2003 to keep the SNGC operational. They are stored at the Coast Guard stations in Golfito and Puntarenas.

- **Vehicles**

In 2003, post purchased two Toyota RAV-4s for donation to the Organization for Judicial Investigations (OIJ) to conduct undercover operations. The vehicles are at the Embassy and will be donated to the OIJ once they have arranged title transfer.

INL funded 50 percent of a Ford F-250 in 2003 to allow the SNGC to transport patrol craft to the different Coast Guard stations within the country. It was funded with the understanding from the SNGC that this vehicle would be subject to the same End Use Monitoring requirements as any other vehicle purchased with INL funds.

In 2002 and 2003, INL provided vehicles and equipment for the Ministry of the Presidency's Mobile Enforcement Team. INL funded the purchase of a customized utility truck, utility van, two motorcycles, trailer, a Honda generator, tools, and equipment for the vehicles. The utility truck and the rest of the equipment have been used in conducting counternarcotics operations as well as in a number of cross border training exercises with their counterparts in Nicaragua and Panama. Mechanical problems plagued the truck, and particularly its transmission during 2004. Repairs are covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

Post donated a Ford E-150 8-passenger van to the PCD in 2003 to support operations throughout the country. A Ford E 350 15-passenger van was also procured for the MPS K-9 facility located at the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose. It has provided a significant morale boost to the K-9 unit and has allowed it to be deployed anywhere in the country.

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 GOCCR agencies in the last five years.

In 2004, post purchased a Chevrolet Tracker that was used by the Customs Adviser to move around the country. When the Customs Adviser left the country, the vehicle was assigned to a Maritime Engineer to reduce his expenses on rental vehicles. The Maritime Engineer was involved in a traffic accident, damaging the vehicle. Post is going through a lengthy insurance claim process.

- **Computers**

Between 2001-2004, INL donated the following equipment to the OIJ Narcotics Section: 7 Dell computers, Canon Digital copier, 4 Jaguar computers with viewsonic monitors, 2 Jaguar high performance Pentium IV computers, 2 PC 800 monitor TFT LCD, 3 HP deskjet printers, 59 recorders, 1 laserjet printer, 2 Sony digital photo printers, 2 Epson digital cameras, 2 Sony digital photocopiers, 2 Epson digital cameras, 2 Sony digital camcorders, 2 cassette duplicating equipment, 6 double cassette decks, 2 micro recorder eyeglass case, 3 Sony micro cassette transcribing machines, 4 DTMF recorder kits, 1 Honda generator, 2 Sony parabolic microphone handheld, 8 Siemens telephones, 6 AM/FM stereo radio cassette recorder, 2 Black & Decker cordless rechargeable drill, 1 apple computer with CD Rom and DVD recorder, and monitor. The equipment is located at the OIJ Narcotics Section offices.

The equipment is being used to support on-going counternarcotics operatives/initiatives. One of the Sony digital camcorders was stolen in May 2003. The 6 double cassette decks were not suitable for their intended purpose. The OIJ Narcotics Section returned them to their procurement office. They were distributed as follows: 1 to the Limon court; 1 to the Guapiles court; and 4 remain in their procurement office in San Jose.

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. The office jet printer is damaged. The replacement part needed is unavailable. Post is looking into the possibility of having the printer serviced in the U.S. 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, and printers at Costa Rica's JICC are being properly maintained and used for their intended purposes. 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 2001-2003, 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.

In 2001 and 2003, INL donated 3 Jaguar Pentium III computers, HP deskjet printer, HP scanjet scanner, 3 UPS, two 24-switch port, 2 optical fiber converters, Sony digital camcorder, Sony video tape, Sony flash/video light, and memory stick to the OIJ's K-9 unit in Heredia. They are properly maintained and used for their intended purposes.

Post furnished financial administrative software to enhance CICAD's operational capabilities. The software was recently delivered and will be installed in ICD's computer.

Post funded the purchase of computer software in 2003 that will enable ICD to electronically communicate with the DEA El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) using the DEA Guardian software in the format required by EPIC. ICD plans to install the software at the following entry points in Costa Rica: Juan Santamaria Airport, Daniel Oduber Airport, Penas Blancas, Paso Cancas, Sixaola, Playas del Coco, Puerto Calderas, Golfito and Limon.

The Jaguar and Apple computers are installed in the PCD's counternarcotics information center (CIPA) in San Jose. The 4-port analog module is installed at the Ministry of Public Security. The Optiplex computer is used to support the growing number of electronic wire intercept investigations being worked with the prosecutor's office. All equipment is being used for its intended purpose.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2002, post funded the purchase of a new communications network for the SNGC and SVA bases, vessels, and aircraft. The system is not operational. ICE (the state-owned telecommunications monopoly) has not provided the proper frequencies to be programmed into the radios. ICE has provided frequencies to the vendor on several occasions. However, upon testing, it was determined that the frequencies were being used by other parties. Post has not released over 50 percent of the funds for this purchase and will not do so until the system is operational. The Ministry of Public Security leadership is still 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.

As part of a training package for the MPS and the OIJ, the OIJ was to receive one of five dogs. However, after repeated problems and complaints, it became apparent that the OIJ director was less than enthusiastic about the program. He complained about the dog he was initially given. The training representative

replaced the dog at his own expense, which satisfied the Director for a while. However, within a few weeks he informed post that the OIJ veterinarian had declared the new dog unfit for duty. The representative provided medical records and X-rays that disputed this finding. After discussions with everyone involved, the INL officer decided to remove the dog from the OIJ and give it to the MPS unit.

- **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, Penas Blancas, 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 equipment was returned to the vendor to be re-calibrated.

In 2002, post donated 60 optical passport readers, 5 mobile inspection terminals and funded the development of software for the immigration department. The optical passport readers are located at the Juan Santamaria and Daniel Oduber International airports, Ports of Golfito and Quepos, and the border crossing at Paso Canoas and Penas Blancas. Three mobile inspection terminals are located in the ports of Limon, Golfito, Puntarenas; two are maintained at the San Juan Office to be deployed randomly throughout the country. The software has been inspected and is performing as expected. One of the mobile passport readers was damaged by a leak in a water pipe in the ceiling above the reader. Post is looking into options for repairing the reader.

In 2003, post donated 215 immigration seals with enhanced security features and 25 liters of security ink to the Ministry of Public Security's Migration director. Migration is running a pilot program with the seals at the Juan Santa Mario International airport. After the proper protocols are worked out in March, the rest of the seals will be deployed to all of the entry points throughout the country.

In 2000, INL donated tactical rappelling harnesses helmets, gloves, and goggles to the Drug Control Police (PCD). This equipment is used in marijuana eradication efforts (Operation Central skies). It allows agents access to areas that otherwise would be inaccessible. This equipment is maintained by the PCD. It is in good condition and continues to be used in marijuana eradication operations.

In 2003, INL donated duty holsters, duty belts, double magazine pouches, universal handcuffs, and flashlights to support PCD officials. The equipment is located at PCD headquarters and at PCD field offices. The equipment is inspected every three months and its use is recorded in the logbook.

In 2002-2003, INL donated eight GPS navigation systems for SVA aircraft, two 6-man aviation life rafts with canopies, and parts. The donated GSP navigation systems have been installed in the aircraft and are functioning properly. The

life rafts and maintenance parts are being properly maintained, logged, and used for their intended purposes.

In 2003, INL procured video and audio surveillance equipment for use in PCD operations. The equipment is versatile and has been used for documentation of undercover narcotics purchases-from street level deals to negotiations inside hotels. This equipment has provided valuable documentary evidence that has been used in criminal judicial proceedings. The mini-pix-video receiver/recorder is not working properly. This item has a 2-year warranty from the vendor and arrangements have been made to have it repaired.

- **Construction**

Construction of a counternarcotics inspection station at the Penas Blancas border crossing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was completed in November 2003. The inspection station, furniture, tools, equipment, and the generator was formally donated in 2004, in the presence of the President of Costa Rica, the Minister of the Presidency, Minister of Security and the Acting Minister of Finance. The inspection station modernized this busy border crossing and facilitated cargo inspections that otherwise would not have occurred.

## **Impact**

Embassy San Jose engaged in a \$2.15 million, three-year SNGS Development Plan with Colombia Supplemental funding (\$1.9 million) and post's INL funds (\$250,000) since implementation of the maritime agreement and the accompanying MOU. As a result, the SNGC experienced significant growth, increased its operational capability, and has become a more professional organization. In 2004, the SNGC participated in five US/CS combined maritime counter-drug operations which increased SNGC's capability to serve as a force multiplier for U.S. patrols and projected an enhanced deterrent to trafficking organizations along the Pacific and Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. Results for 2004 include at-sea boardings, the detention of dozens of vessels for illegal fishing (resulting in fines for the GOCR), the detention of suspect go-fast refuelers, and for the first time, the hot-pursuit and interdiction at seas by Costa Rica forces of three go-fast boats and the seizure of 625 kilograms of cocaine. The SNGC has also provided port security for visiting U.S. law enforcement vessels.

Subsequent to the INL donations of narcotics detection dogs, related technical assistance in handling, training, and a van to permit transport of the dogs and their handlers, the Ministry of Public Security's K9 unit made significant contributions to the narcotics interdiction. Those contributions included the detection of 35 kilos of marihuana, 881 kilos of cocaine, and 356 rocks of crack cocaine in 2004.

In another incident, authorities confiscated \$37,941 and over 122,000 Colones (about \$267,000) after the unit's K9 detected traces of cocaine on the currency.

Navigation and safety computer systems donated to the SVA has allowed the SVA to conduct maritime counternarcotics detection patrols, further deterring traffickers along both the Pacific and Caribbean coasts of Costa Rica.

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

Computer systems donated to the various GOCR agencies have increased interagency cooperation by allowing easier communications and information-sharing between agencies. This has led to more integrated approach to counternarcotics operations and higher conviction rates.

# **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 the Anti-Narcotics Unit of the Attorney General's office, and monitor closely the status of donated items. Salvadoran cooperation on the monitoring of goods donated by the USG is excellent.

## **Status**

- **Communications Equipment**

The Motorola radios and communications equipment donated to the Police and to the Attorney General's Office are in good working order and used as intended to enhance operations at the new airport office and other ports of entry. Construction of the power lines to enable a Police radio repeater tower will begin in March 2005.

- **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 purposes.

- **Canine Unit**

The Canine Training School constructed by INL is well maintained and properly employed. The thirteen dogs donated to the Police are healthy, well cared for, and being used for their intended purpose. The dogs are the key to the drug interdiction effort.

- **Computer Equipment**

The computer equipment donated to the Joint Information and Communications Center (JICC), the Border Police, and the Attorney General's Financial Investigative Unit (FIU) is in good working order and used as intended.

The USG equipment donated to the JICC 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. Construction of the JICC facility is nearing completion, with one modification to the electrical power sources yet to be realized.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Post procured a mobile Ion-Scan machine in November 2003. The laser-tattoo-removal machine procured in April 2003 and donated to the Salvadoran Government Anti-Gang Prevention Commission (CNSP) was initially functioning poorly, but is currently operating at optimal levels. It provided tattoo removal services for 251 former gang members in 2004. The video and digital cameras and fax machines donated to the Police and to the Attorney General's office are in excellent condition and are being used for their intended purpose.

The field operations equipment (including ballistic vests, battering rams, electronic listening devices, head gear, cameras, and video equipment) is being used for its intended purpose and is in good condition.

## **Impact**

The equipment purchased with INL funds for the use of the Government of San Salvador has increased its ability to carry out its anti-narcotics vision. For example, in 2004, the police seized 2.7 metric tons of cocaine-- a twenty percent increase over 2003 seizures. The Government of San Salvador seized \$554,113 in drug-linked assets-- an exponential increase over the \$33,749 seized in 2003. Cars and motorcycles donated to the police continue to be used to seize narcotics and make arrests.

# TEGUCIGALPA

## Procedures

End Use Monitoring inspections are conducted on an annual basis with the JICC, the National Council Against Drug Trafficking, and the Directorate of Special Investigative Services (DGSEI). Constant interaction and communication with these organizations provided post with satisfactory feedback for determining that NAS-provided resources are being used appropriately.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

Eight motorcycles, one sedan, and two pickups were donated to the Frontier police in 2004. They are all in good condition.

The Elite Unit project, established during the second quarter of 2002, has three Ford Rangers and one Chevrolet pickup located in Tegucigalpa. The vehicles were recently painted. They are in good working condition. They are used throughout the country in support of interdiction operations. Post purchased and received three SUV's (Jeep Cherokees) for canine transportation in 2000. They are in good condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

CEINCO has 12 desktop computers; one laptop, six printers, one server; and three scanners. The server and three desktop computers are outdated and will be discarded. INTERPOL has two desktop computers; the Direccion Gen De Investigacion Criminal has eight desktops computers; PDG has one desktop, and one laptop; FESCO has two desktop computers.

- **Vessels**

The two 36-foot boats and two 25-foot boats in the maritime projects are currently docked. Upon final repairs, the boats will be assigned to the Ministry of Public Security.

- **Canine Unit**

The canine program has been used in several border areas by the Frontier Police with positive results. There are nine dogs assigned to the Frontier Police, distributed as follows: five in Tegucigalpa; two in San Pedro Sula; and two in la Ceiba. All receive veterinarian treatment on a monthly or on an as-needed basis.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

The Ministry de Seguridad has 100 helmets; 50 bulletproof vests, and an Ion scanner. The DGIC has 100 USP's; the PDF has 12 camcorders and 100 cassette recorders.

## **Problems**

Post encountered problems with the DLCN, maritime (boat) and canine project. INL is no longer supporting the DLCN; the maritime and canine projects were turned over to the Ministry of Public Security. They are currently operational and are providing positive results.

## **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. During the last two years, Honduras law enforcement has seized more cocaine than in the previous ten years. Through constant monitoring and interaction, a sense of professionalism and accountability has been established with host country counternarcotics organizations. This engagement allows resources to be more effectively used.

# 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, a 1985 Ocean Alexander MKII pilothouse, is fifty feet in length with a twin diesel engine. 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.

# **THE CARIBBEAN**

# BRIDGETOWN

## Procedures

Post is responsible for INL-funded programs in seven countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Post is also responsible for monitoring equipment provided to the French department of Martinique. The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) met with Police, the Coast Guard Defense Force, the Financial Intelligence Unit and other officials to review the use of the equipment, training and services provided through NAS funding. Host government officials cooperated fully with inspections.

## Status

- **Barbados**

*Vehicles*-The NAS purchased one 2003 Nissan X-trail 4x4 wagon for the Barbados Information Center (BIC) in 2003. It is in excellent condition. One 2001 Mitsubishi L200 double cab purchased for the Barbados Airport Security in support of the C-26 program is used extensively. Two 1999 Suzuki Grand Vitaras and one 1998 Mitsubishi sedan are in use at the Drug Squad.

*Communications Equipment*-The Sectel telephone and base station at the Coast Guard are working well. The four hand-held radios are no longer operational.

*Computer Equipment*-The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) has received 30 laptop computers. They have been distributed throughout the justice system and are used extensively. The Financial Crime Investigation Unit (FCIU) has received three laptops, four computers, digital camera and projector, four printers and office supplies. The Barbados Information Center (similar to the JICC) received four computers, a server, a scanner, an Ethernet hub, four UPS systems, zip disks and a fax machine. The JICC has replaced the hard drive in one of the computers. The Police Drug Squad computer, printer, and digital camera are working well. The 12 computers and three printers at the Barbados Community College (BCC) are working well. The Coast Guard's printer and scanner are no longer operational.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-The BCC's 22 stenography machines are in need of servicing. However, there are no qualified technicians on the island. The television, chairs, TV cart, A/C units, keyboard charts are all used extensively. The Barbados Information Center used its security access system, photocopier and shredder. 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. One pair of night vision goggles is in use with Barbados Airport Security.

*Marine Equipment*-The NAS purchased one H920 RHIB in 2003 for the Barbados Coast Guard. It is in use despite engine problems. The chart plotter

requires a new chip. The Coast Guard's 733 RHIB has been fitted with new engines and is working well. The Boston Whaler is also working well.

- **Dominica**

*Vehicles*-The Police Drug Squad's 2002 Nissan double cab is in good condition. The Drug Squad's 1998 Nissan double cab is being repaired. Two 2000 Nissan double cabs assigned to the Grand Bay and Portsmouth police stations are in good condition. The Police Special Branch's 20000 Mitsubishi Pajero is working well. One 1998 Mitsubishi Pajero purchased for the DARE program remains in good condition. Three of the Cherokee Jeeps purchased for the Drug Squad in 1996 were sold without prior approval from the NAS. Post will ensure that the proceeds from the sale of the vehicles are returned to the INL program. The fourth vehicle is in use by the Marine Unit. It was involved in an accident and is being repaired.

*Communications Equipment*-There are two Sectel secure phones located in the Police Drug Squad and in the Coast Guard. They are both operational. The Dominica Police have one solar panel radio communications repeater in use. Their hand-held radios are in need of aerials and new batteries. Only ten of the 20 base stations are working.

*Computer and Office Equipment*- The NAS purchased one photocopier, one copy of i2 Analyst's Notebook, one all-in-one printer/fax/copier/scanner for the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and one shredder, heavy-duty stapler, binding machine and paper cutter for the International Business Unit (IBU) in 2003. All are used frequently. Five computers, a shredder, two laser printers, five desks, five office chairs and a safe are in use at the FIU. One conference table and twelve chairs purchased in 2001 remain in storage. The NAS will examine alternative uses for the stored table and chairs. A computer, printer and computer UPS system located in the Police Commissioner's office are working well. One photocopier located at the office of the DPP is in good condition but toner and other supplies are not available on the local market. One printer and computer UPS system at the Police Drug Squad are working well. It has a photocopier with minor problems, but there are few technicians in Dominica, sometimes causing long delays for even minor repairs. One photocopier, four computers, a network hub, two printers and a fax machine at the IBU and one LCD projector, computer, printer and scanner at the Money Laundering Supervisory Authority (MLSA) are not in use (but remain secure) because these agencies have no permanent staff at the moment. The laptop at the MLSA is working.

*Maritime Equipment*. The Zodiac H920 RHIB at the Marine Unit continues to have problems but is operational. The 22-foot Nautica RHIB purchased in 2001 is operational, but has problems with the fuel tank. The Boston Whaler is waterlogged and not operational. The 733 RHIB is waiting for the fitting of new engines acquired through TAFT. Only two 225 HP engines purchased in 2001 are operational.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*- In 2004, the NAS purchased 24 pouches, BDU's, jungle boots, water bottles, two vehicles camouflage nets, six dome tents, flashlights, three binoculars, four inspection mirrors, night vision goggles, 12 field compasses, disposable gloves and respirators for the Drug Squad. All are

in use and in good condition. 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, and handcuffs are used extensively by the Police Drug Squad. The Marine Police Unit uses 45 life vests, two handheld spotlights, rain gear, night vision goggles, body armor, a boarding kit, a digital camera, a fiber optic viewer, a drill set. The Marine Unit's camcorder has reached the end of its useful life. The Customs and Excise Department is using the 15 BDU's, boots, flashlights, handcuffs, binoculars, spotlights, body armor, and digital camera. The Drug Squad uses the two filing cabinets, photocopier, shredder, and law books. A photocopier purchased for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (D.P.P.) is used extensively. One photocopier, safe, shredder, and five office chairs are in use at the FIU; one conference table and 12 chairs remain in storage. The FSU uses its photocopier, fax machine, shredder, heavy-duty stapler, binding machine and paper cutter daily.

- **St. Lucia**

*Vehicles*-One 2001 Isuzu double cab at the Marine Police Unit is in good condition. The Police Drug Squad's 2001 Nissan Patrol wagon is in good condition. Its 1998 Mitsubishi double cab needs the turbo replaced; two of the 1996 Cherokee Jeeps are out-of-service due to transmission problems. The 2000 Mitsubishi mini bus used by the police DARE program is in good condition.

*Communications Equipment*- Six cellular phones at the Police Drug Squad have reached the end of their useful life and have been replaced using host government funds. Five cellular phones, VHF radios, and a base station are in use at the Police Marine Unit.

*Marine Equipment*-The Zodiac H920 RHIB has problems with one of the engines but they have been repaired. The 733 works well but the collar has a slow leak. The two 225 HP engines purchased in 2003 were lost when the MAKO vessel sank during a rescue operation. The four 225 HP engines and two 150 HP engines purchased in 2000 are working well.

*Office Equipment and Furniture*-The six computers, fax machine, digital camera, scanner, two printers and two laptops are used daily by the Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA). The Marine Unit is using its two computers, two printers, fax machine, printer and scanner. The two computers and two printers are accounted for and used by the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS). The Customs Central Intelligence Units are using their digital printer, three computers, two scanners, printer and laptop. A printer and digital camera are in use by the Police's Special Branch.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-In 2004, the NAS purchased 25 sets of uniforms and boots for the Drug Squad; the FIA received one NVG, a pair of binoculars and three bulletproof vests. The NAS also purchased a fax machine for the Special Branch, 1200 DARE workbooks and other materials for the Police Force's DARE Program; a 6-seater conference room table with chairs, four 2-drawer

filing cabinets, and a safe for the FIU; and T-shirts, bandanas, posters and other drug awareness items for the Citizens Against Substance Abuse NGO. Law books at the office of the DPP, 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 Criminal Investigations Department (CID). The CID was unable to account for a laptop computer at the time of the on-site inspection, but CID personnel said that they would continue to look for it. Two night vision goggles are in use at Customs; night vision goggles and a digital camera are in use in the Drug Squad. Lockers, folding chairs, a drill set, body armor, boarding kit, a camcorder and a fiber optic viewer are in use at the police marine unit. Night vision goggles, digital cameras, television, VCR, camcorder, binoculars, body armor and flashlights are all in use at the Police Drug Squad. The police Special Service Branch received one pair.

Fifteen lockers and their folding chairs, a drill set, body armor and a fiber optic viewer 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. The Marine Unit is using its bulletproof vest, camcorder, inspection mirror, fiber optic viewer, flashlight, batons, handcuffs and binoculars. The Special Branch is using one NVG and a shredder. Armchairs, sided chairs, desks, a credenza with hutch, and a conference table are in use at the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat.

- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**

*Vehicles*-The Police Drug Squad has a 1998 Toyota double cab and a 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero in service. The Pajero received some minor damage to the left side in an accident. Both vehicles are used extensively. One 1996 Jeep Cherokee was recently sold at auction; the other, which is their surveillance vehicle, remains off the road due to an overheating problem. Post is checking to ensure that proceeds are directed to the Drug Squad in accordance with the provisions of the 1999 U.S.-St. Vincent LOA. A second Cherokee remains off the road due to the unavailability of 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 good condition.

*Communications Equipment*-The Sectel telephone located at the Coast Guard does not work.

*Office Equipment-* In 2004, the NAS purchased two computers, a fax machine and a printer for the Police Narcotics Intelligence Unit and a computer for the FIU. It also purchased an i2 Analyst's Notebook, laptop, projector, photocopier, television, VCR, shredder and a safe for the FIU in 2003. All are in excellent condition. Five computers, two printers, one scanner, and fax are in use at the FIU. Four computers, two printers, a scanner, fax machine and photocopier are working well at the Attorney's General's Office. However, one computer is unserviceable and the AG's Office is replacing the hard drive on one of the laptops. A shredder in the Attorney General's office is not working and a safe is stuck closed. The NAS is working with the manufacturers and the Attorney General's office to resolve the problems. One TV/VCR and one slide projector are in good condition at Marian House.

*Marine Equipment-*The Coast Guard's Zodiac H920 RHIB's is working well. However, the other H90 is experiencing engine problems and is temporarily out-of-service. The 733 RHIB has been repainted and is awaiting a new collar and engine, which is being supplied by the St. Vincent and Grenadines Government.

*Miscellaneous Equipment-*In 2004, the NAS purchased a photocopier for the Police Narcotics Intelligence Unit; and 2,500 workbooks and 800 certificates for the DARE program. The Marine House is using its TV/VCR and slide projector. A shredder at the AG's Office is unserviceable and their safe cannot be opened. The NAS purchased one digital camera and one long-lens camera for the Police Drug Squad and one digital camera, alarm and security access system for the FIU in 2003. All are working well. One camcorder, night visions binoculars, body armor, a boarding kit, zoom camera, and flashlights are used extensively by the Coast Guard. Three bulletproof vests purchased for the Coast Guard are on loan to the Prime Minister's detail. Body armor, bunk beds, a micro cassette recorder, computer GPS systems, night vision goggles, battering ram, handcuffs, binoculars, camcorder, sight exploration kit, metal detectors and flashlights are used extensively by the Police Drug Squad. The NAS purchased a digital camcorder for the Drug Squad to replace one that was unserviceable. There are two GPS systems at Police Headquarters that are used for training exercises.

- **Antigua and Barbuda**

*Vehicles-*The 2003 Toyota Corolla sedan at the ONDCP has a damaged front fender. The Suzuki Vitara 4x4 is in good condition. The Police Drug Squad's canine unit is using two 2001 Suzuki vans with dog cages that are in good condition. The Police Drug Squad's 1998 Mitsubishi Pajero is working but is nearing the end of its useful life. Its 1996 Jeep Cherokee has been taken off the road for repairs. The 1999 Nissan Patrol is still in good condition and in use by the Police-administered DARE program.

*Marine Equipment-*One Zodiac H920 Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat (RHIB) has experienced engine problems, which have been rectified under warranty. The

733 RHIB and the Boston Whaler are working well. The Coast Guard is in the process of refurbishing a second Boston Whaler and fitting it with new engines. The Boston Whaler should be operational by January 2005. Two inboard Caterpillar engines purchased in 1999 for the Coast Guard's 40' Sea Ark vessel have reached the end of their useful life.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-Body armor, weapons belts, a boarding kit, and a digital camera are in use at the Coast Guard daily. One pair of night vision goggles, VCR's, overhead projectors, camcorders, public address system, transmitters, slide projector and microphones are in use at the Defense Force. Night vision goggles, portable scanners, cameras, binoculars, body armor, micro cassette recorders and handcuffs are used by the Police Drug Squad. The body armor given to the Drug Squad has reached the end of its useful life. Two portable scanners, a camcorder, flashlights, binoculars, night vision goggles, rechargeable spotlights and micro cassette recorders are in use at the ONDCP and are in fair condition.

*Office Furniture and Equipment*-Fourteen computers, two servers, one network printer, one scanner and one safe purchased for the Financial Service Regulatory Authority are in good condition and used daily. One laptop at the Defense Force and one laptop and an overhead projector at the Police Drug Squad are working well. Four storage cabinets, nineteen computers, computer UPS systems, three printers, i2 Analyst's Notebook (intelligence software), two portable scanners, two servers, a plotter, four scanners, four printers, nineteen desks and chairs, two fireproof filing cabinets, a fax machine and typewriter at the ONDCP are in good condition and are working well.

- **St. Kitts and Nevis**

*Vehicles*-One 2001 Toyota double cab at the Nevis Police has minor dents and scratches but is working well. Their 1996 Jeep Cherokee remains out of service. The St. Kitts Drug Squad has repaired its 1996 Jeep Cherokee. A 1998 Mitsubishi minivan at the St. Kitts and Nevis Police Drug Squad is in use, but the air conditioning unit does not work. A 1999 Mitsubishi minibus with the Police-administered DARE program is in good condition.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-In 2004, the NAS purchased body armor, binoculars and BDU's for the Drug Squad. The NAS also purchased an office desk and chair, a secretarial workstation, a conference table, 12 chairs for the FIU and a photocopier for the Nevis Financial Service Department. The FIU is using its three fireproof filing cabinets, a binding machine, trimmer, television, VCR, photocopier, shredder and digital camera. The NACDAP is using its television, VCR, photocopier, desks, office chairs, conference table and filing cabinet. The Drug Squad is still using its older equipment including BDU's, a camcorder, handcuffs, night vision goggles, micro cassette recorder and a digital camera. The night vision goggles, which were stolen from the Nevis Police, have been recovered. The Nevis Police are using the 20 handcuffs, flashlights, binoculars, night vision goggles, rain gear, body armor, uniforms, boots, traffic vests, and a digital camera.

*Marine Equipment*-One Zodiac H920 RHIB and one 733 RHIB are fully operational for the Coast Guard. They recently refurbished one Boston Whaler and will soon be refurbishing an older Boston Whaler. The 22 ft. RHIB

purchased for Nevis Customs is in use. It still lacks proper launching and retrieving facilities to execute their operations in a more efficient manner.

*Office Furniture and Equipment*-In 2004, the NAS purchased an i2 Analyst's Notebook for the FIU. The NAS purchased four computers, five computer UPS systems, one server and one laptop for the Ministry of Finance's Financial Services Regulator; one computer for the National Council for Drug Abuse Prevention (NACDAP); one scanner and one digital camera for the Police Drug Squad, four computers; computer UPS systems; three printers and one laptop for the Nevis financial services regulator in 2003. All are in use. The Regulation and Supervisory Division (RSD) is using its four computers, three printers, and a laptop. The FIU is using its four computers, a network hub, projector, scanner, and two printers in their St. Kitts location; a computer and printer are in use at their Nevis office. One television, VCR, photocopier, four computers, a network hub, scanner and one printer are in use at its Nevis office. Four computers, LCD projector, fax machine, five desks, five office chairs, two stationary cabinets and two file cabinets are in use at the NACDAP. The scanner is no longer working.

- **Grenada**

*Vehicles*- The NAS purchased one Suzuki Grand Vitara for the Police Drug Squad's Vitara and one for the Police Drug Squad's surveillance unit in Caribbean in 2003. It remains in excellent condition. One 2001 3-ton Toyota truck is in use at the Police SSU and in need of a new camshaft. One 2001 Mitsubishi L300 van at the FIU is in good condition, but received exterior damage during the hurricane. The Police Drug Squad's 2001 Toyota Prado wagon was involved in an accident and is off the road awaiting repairs. Its 1998 Mazda 4x4 double cab is being used by the Police Force despite problems with the brakes. A 1996 Jeep Cherokee continues to experience transmission problems. The Drug Squad's Unit in Carriacou is using the 2003 Suzuki Grand Vitara with no problems reported. The 1996 Daihatsu truck purchased for the Police Force has reached the end of its useful life. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero purchased for the Police DARE program has been transferred temporarily to the Governor General's detail due to a shortage of vehicles as a result of the damage during the hurricane.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-In 2004, the NAS purchased 430 sets of uniforms, 150 reflective vests and 150 flashlights for the Police Force since most of the gear was lost or damaged during the hurricane. The NAS also purchased two pairs of binoculars and forty polo shirts and caps for the Drug Squad. Forty holsters have been distributed among the Police Force. Ten pagers, a rescue phone, BDU's, body armor, television and VCR, two digital cameras, a digital camcorder, batons, windbreakers, cellular phones, binoculars, flashlights and night vision goggles are used extensively by the Police Drug Squad. Only five of the ten micro cassette recorders are working. A camcorder, zoom camera, night vision goggles, boarding kit, body armor and a drill set are in use at the Coast Guard. The BDU uniforms and cellular phones have reached the end of their useful life. One photocopier, two fireproof filing cabinets, one shredder, four cellular phones, four desks, six chairs, coffee table, six waiting room chairs, television, VCR, fax machine, digital camera and a filing cabinet are in use at the FIU and in good condition.

*Marine Equipment*-The NAS purchased one Zodiac H920 RHIB and five engines for the Coast Guard in 2003. The five engines are in good condition. The RHIB has experienced problems with one of the engines and has been sent for repair under warranty. The 733 RHIB is working well; the Boston Whaler is being refurbished. The radar and sirens remains in good condition.

*Computer and Office Equipment*-In 2004, the NAS purchased a server, two computers, a palm pilot and a laptop for the Drug Squad. Although the Drug Squad 's been able to account for their computers, two laptops and two printers, they have been unable to assess whether all the equipment is still working due to relocation of their offices as a result of the hurricane. In 2003, the NAS purchased a photocopier and three filing cabinets for the Police Drug Squad, one air conditioning unit for the Police Special Branch, two fireproof filing cabinets, i2 Analyst's Notebook, two laptops, and one shredder for the FIU. Two computers, two laptops, one projector, computer UPS system, shredder, fax machine, air conditioning unit and two printers at the Drug Squad are working well. One monitor is no longer working. One fax machine, four computers, two printers, one scanner, photocopier, cellular phones, four desks, six chairs, coffee table, six waiting room chairs and a filing cabinet are in good condition. One air conditioning unit installed in the building formerly occupied by the FIU is no longer required, but will be used by the Ministry of Works when it occupies the building. The air conditioning and computer purchased for 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 in service. However, the Washington is no longer serviceable.

- **Regional Security System**

*Vehicles*-The RSS C-26 program received an Isuzu double cab pickup in 2002. It is in good condition.

*Aircraft*- The RSS Airwing operates two C-26 maritime surveillance aircraft for the purpose of maritime drug interdiction surveillance. One is fully operational and the other is awaiting parts. In 2004, the NAS partially funded two new hangars to house the two C- 26 aircraft. Construction on both hangars is almost complete.

*Marine equipment*-The RSS Training Unit received a Zodiac 920B "Go Fast" RHIB in 2002 for training purposes. It is located at the training unit in Antigua and has sporadic engine problems.

*Construction*-The NAS refurbished the RSS Central Liaison Office's (CLO) dormitory and classroom, including construction of separate dormitory rooms with lockers, replacement of ceiling and lighting fixtures, installation of Venetian blinds, and installation of air conditioning units in the classroom.

*Office Furniture and Equipment*-In 2004, the NAS purchased a scanner, a laptop, and a projector for the Antigua Training Unit. The NAS purchased two laptops for the C-26 program, two projectors, two lecterns and fifteen lockers for the RSS in 2003. All are working well. Four computers, ten printers, two scanners and two laptops are in use at the RSS CLO. Air conditioners, a microfiche reader printer, laptop, desktop computer, two printers and two fax machines purchased for the C-26 program are in use at RSS CLO, the RSS Maritime Operations center, and the C-26 hanger.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-The 16 survival vests, 16 life preservers, and 15 flight suits purchased for the C-26 program are in good condition. Flight suits, boots, gloves, pilot headsets, rescue lights, rescue mirrors, digital camera and camcorder are used daily by the C-26 staff. The chain saws, two tents, night vision goggles, rope binoculars, machetes, gloves, jerry cans, MRE's, GPS receivers used for marijuana eradication operations are in good condition. Most of the riot gear, which is used for training, is in good condition; however, the riot shields need replacement.

Flares, flight suits, flight boots, pilot headsets, two refrigerators, two televisions, two VCR's, microwave oven, radio cassette, rescue lights, rescue mirrors, a digital camera, camcorder, cellular phones and hand-held radios are all in good condition and used by C-26 crewmembers. Mattresses, sheets, pillows, folding tables, folding chairs, a washing machine and dryer are in use at the RSS TU.

The Antigua Training Unit uses its shredder, ten filing cabinets, and 12 utility tables, 32 two classrooms chairs, lockers, lectern, washer, dryer, coffee table and one living room. The eight A/C units purchased for the C-26 hangers are brand new. The lockers, mattresses, folding tables, folding chairs, washing machine, dryer and 25-ton air conditioner condenser unit are all used daily by the RSS Training Unit. The C-26 support staff used daily the refrigerator, two televisions, two VCR's, TV stand, microwave oven, radio cassette, lawn mower, weed-wacker. The microfiche reader printer is no longer operational.

## **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 turnover sometimes result in non-use of sophisticated equipment by new personnel unfamiliar with it. Most countries lack spare parts and repair facilities for electronics, leading to collections of items in need of repair.

## **Impact**

INL assistance to the Eastern Caribbean ensures that law enforcement agencies are capable partners in regional counternarcotics and anti-money laundering efforts. The equipment provided by the NAS has improved their mobility, communications, record keeping, safety, intelligence collection and drug detection capabilities. INL-funded training provides personnel with the necessary skills to carry out their mission and demonstrates the USG's counternarcotics commitment to the region, and to the United States.

# HAMILTON

## **Procedures**

The Police Service of 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 continues to conduct offshore patrols, paying attention to local and visiting craft. During 2004, the vessel was used as a platform during anti-narcotics missions. The vessel remains at sea for up to five days. Emphasis was placed on the surveillance of cruise ships and cargo vessels both inbound and outbound from Bermuda.

## **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 Narcotics Affairs Section's Program Assistant has primary responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of equipment and project activities. Other NAS staff, including Personal Service Contract (PSC) personnel, also participate in on-site inspections and share monitoring responsibilities. In addition, the Military Liaison Office (MLO), DEA, country office staff, Defense Attache Office, and the U.S. Marshall Service assist in monitoring of commodities and equipment donated to organizations and agencies that they are supporting. The Mission's law enforcement elements also participate in a quarterly program review with the Ministry of National Security (MNS) where issues of equipment use and maintenance are addressed. This review is hosted by the MSN one quarter and by the NAS the next quarter.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

The 1996 Suzuki Swift is beyond economic repair and will be sold by public auction. The Ministry of Justice has removed this vehicle from its inventory. Both Mitsubishi 5-ton trucks (2004) are used in the JCF eradication program. Despite a minor accident, not attributable to JCF personnel, both vehicles are fully operational. The 1996 Mitsubishi and 1995 Isuzu trucks are unserviceable. The former will be repaired but an additional assessment is being done on the latter to determine whether it is economically viable to repair.

All other vehicles are operational and in serviceable condition and are being maintained with assistance from the USG when needed. The vehicles are used for surveillance, operational and administrative duties. As the vehicles get older, they get more expensive to operate; therefore, several of them must be evaluated in the coming year for replacement. The 2000 Mitsubishi L-300 is used to transport youth facilitators to inner city communities in rural and urban Jamaica. This vehicle has paid enormous dividends in reaching inner city youths who would not otherwise participate in demand reduction and drug awareness programs.

A Nissan Sport SUV and Rodeo SUV are 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 vehicles receive regular maintenance. The JFAT has been an outstanding success as the result of ongoing training and encouragement provided by the US Marshal's Service.

Seven vehicles are used by the Special Vetted Unit (SVU) for routine office and surveillance use. The vehicles are all mechanically sound and in good working order. They provide mobility and quick response for the Unit. The Unit works closely with the DEA Kingston Country Office in narcotics investigations throughout Jamaica.

Two 4WD vehicles were donated to the Ministry of National Security and Justice (MOJ) for general administration of justice programs. The Half Way Tree Night Court Division used one vehicle, which is in fair condition. The second vehicle is no longer in service. It will be disposed of at an auction by the MOJ.

- **Computer Equipment**

All computer and photocopy equipment is in good working order and being used for its intended purpose. The NAS frequently makes unannounced visits to ensure proper use and maintenance as well as to counsel the organizations on the expected results by appropriate use of the equipment.

- **Communications Equipment**

The nine portable radios, 16 cellular phones, 2 commercial radios, two Sony digital voice recorders are in good condition and used in the manner intended.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Field gear is being used in the interdiction, eradication, fugitive apprehension and intelligence projects. Although this equipment is used in the field throughout Jamaica, the end-users maintain excellent control of each item and ensure it is in serviceable condition and available for operations such as "buccaneer" and special operations undertaken by the JCF Vetted Unit.

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. They are located at the JCF Twickenham Park Training Division and are used for initial and refresher training. To date, eight hundred police personnel have been trained on the stationary simulator. The portable simulator is being used on firing ranges throughout Jamaica.

The two mobile trailers donated to the Narcotics Police are located at Ken Jones Aerodrome and at Boscobel Aerodrome in Ocho Rios. The trailer in Ocho Rios is in need of repair. The second trailer at Ken Jones is in use and in fair condition with minor corrosion.

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 in good condition and used in support of investigations into passport/visa fraud and malfeasance. Jamaica Immigration and Passport Office personnel use the copier for general office duties as well as to provide copies of documents that are shared with consular anti-fraud officers.

The two Ion Track machines have been unserviceable for several months. The NAS sent both to the General Electric service department in Boston for repair. Once they are returned, their deployment will be reevaluated with the Jamaica Customs Service and Narcotics police assigned to Norman Manley International Airport.

Two digital cameras are used by the Contraband Enforcement Team (CET) to photograph seized items for use in court and by other investigative units. The cameras are in excellent condition and are in daily use for the purpose intended. The ten tool kits have suffered from normal wear and tear and should be replaced.

- **Patrol Vessels**

With the assistance of the NAS and the engineering skills of the Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard, one fast Coastal Interceptor, one 82' cutter, two Sea Arks and one 30-ft Avance were repaired and are currently fully operational. Repairs should be completed on the remaining two Fast Interceptors later this year to make them operational. The JDF is seeking authorization to dispose of one 82-ft U.S. Coast Guard cutter transferred under EDA in 2000 due to its unserviceable/uneconomical to repair condition. All other vessels are either unserviceable or beyond economic repairs.

The JDF is a combined force that conducts joint anti-narcotics operations search and rescue, casual evacuation, border and fisheries protection. It also assists the Jamaica Constabulary Force and provides transportation of troops and general duties. The JDF uses and maintains all equipment donated by NAS.

- **Defense Articles**

Two hundred and sixty M-16 rifles were transferred under the provisions of the FY-1998 counter-narcotics Drawdown in 2002 under section 506 (A)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The M-16 rifles are all accounted for. Forty-three are in the armory and the balance have been distributed to various units throughout Jamaica. The condition and availability of all weapons were personally verified by the NAS. The JCF maintains excellent custody and accountability of these M-16s. However, the weapons are not being fully utilized. The JCF Narcotics Division is considering using them in the eradication program to help provide security for the cutters.

## **Problems**

When the Ion Scan machines were donated to the GOJ for use at NMIA, one was delivered to Jamaica Customs and the other to the airport police. Neither unit has used the machines consistently or effectively. As a consequence, very few arrests at NMIA

can be attributed to the use of these machines. Post intends to negotiate new terms and conditions for redeploying the machines that hold the GOJ to a strict timetable and quantifiable results before reinstalling them. The Jamaica Immigration Service has not fully used the Border Security/Migration Management Entry/Exit system installed in November 2004. A lack of adequately trained personnel and a reluctance of some Immigration Officers to actually employ the system create opportunities for improperly documented persons to enter and exit Jamaica.

## **Impact**

The equipment has enhanced the capacity of the FAT, JCF vetted unit, JDFGC and the CET to perform their duties by making them more proficient in achieving their respective mandates. Use of these tools in identifying, protecting and preserving evidence has played a role in the arrest of more than 20 fugitives. This resulted in the expulsion or extradition of at least 15 in 2004. Likewise the arrest of 12 major traffickers, including two Kingpins can directly be attributed to the equipment donations made over the past few years. The JDFCG has participated in several operations with JIATS/S, the USCG, and the British Navy. Their expeditious use of the training, materials and equipment provided resulted in several drug seizures during 2004. Vehicles donated to the GOJ law enforcement continue to give the units mobility and enhances response time. This has contributed to the excellent results in arrest of fugitives and kingpins wanted in the United States and in other countries.

# NASSAU

## Procedures

The NAS performs the End Use of commodities year-round, conducting periodic inspections of vehicles, computers 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 equipment infrastructure at the helicopter bases in Andros, Exuma, and Great Inagua Islands. NAS personnel visit these remote facilities periodically to inspect facilities and equipment. The officials of the Bahamian Government fully cooperate with NAS on the End Use Monitoring process.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

In 2004, the NAS procured two pickup trucks with towing capability to facilitate the use of fast response boats. The vehicles were transferred to the bases in Inagua and Exuma for use in OPBAT missions. A Landrover was provided to the Royal Turks and Caicos Police in 2004. Previously, vehicles were provided to the Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBDF) Drug Enforcement Unit (11), the RBDF Strike Force (4), the RBDF Canine Unit (1), and the NAS (1). The NAS has continued the monitoring of these vehicles.

- **Intel Equipment**

As drug traffickers seek new ways for moving their contraband, obtaining intelligence on their plans and methods has become even more crucial. In 2004, the NAS purchased an Ion scanner to assist law enforcement units efforts in conducting searches in concealed compartments. Bahamian officers continue to receive training in its use and maintenance. High technology intelligence-gathering equipment donated to the RBDF in the past is maintained in excellent condition at the Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) offices in Nassau and Freeport. The NAS also provided training on the use and proper maintenance of this equipment to DEU officials. In 2002, the NAS procured an Advanced Digital Audio Collection System (ACADS) for the DEU office in Nassau.

- **Computer Equipment**

NAS-donated computers, although aging, are being used by the DEU, the RBDF Forensic Laboratory, the Police College, and Customs Department. The agencies do an outstanding job of maintaining their NAS-donated computers and office equipment. The highly technical Office Network System donated in 2003 now communicates with Nassau and Freeport.

After the 2004 hurricane season, the NAS established an agreement with the manufacturer to provide maintenance and upgrades as needed.

- **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.

- **Canine Program**

The NAS terminated its canine program in Freeport in 2004. This small canine unit in one of the largest container ports in the hemisphere was unable to produce adequate results. The program ended by exchange of diplomatic notes. The remaining canines were donated to the local police canine program.

- **Vessels**

The three NAS-donated interceptor boats, two high performance, triple engine, diesel-powered Nor-tech and a 12-meter outboard motored Avenger continue to be used effectively in drug interdiction missions. The boats provide much needed “end game” capability for OPBAT helicopter pursuits. In 2004, the NAS funded necessary repairs to major engine damage suffered by all the boats due to their intense use under extremely harsh climatic and sea conditions. NAS funds were also used to support RBPF’s efforts to refurbish and upgrade seized “go fast boats” that could supplement its small marine unit.

- **Construction**

OPBAT structures are jointly used by USG personnel, Bahamain and Turks and Caicos law enforcement officers. The NAS is responsible for funding some of the maintenance and repairs at these sites, primarily those used by host nation personnel and those shared by all three nations, such as water supply, sewage treatment and pest control.

In 2004, the NAS funded, in part, the replacement of existing housing units in Inagua. The existing ones, originally installed in 1991, required continued repairs due to the harsh environment and damage caused by salt and tropical weather.

## **Problems**

A continuous challenge faced in the Bahamas is the lack of funding law enforcement agencies. Lack of funding results in poorly equipped officers and hampers post’s joint interdiction efforts. The lack of funding also affects authorities’ ability to ensure upgrades for USG-donated equipment. The NAS has provided maintenance contracts and implemented use logs to ensure that high-priced commodities receive adequate maintenance and are in working order as needed. The NAS has also provided technical

assistance in the form of training-the-trainer sessions to ensure that personnel know how to handle donated equipment. Post also continues to encourage the GOB to invest assets seized in its interdiction efforts back into the law enforcement agencies.

## **Impact**

NAS donations continue to have a significant impact on host nation efforts to stem the flow of drugs through the Bahamas into the United States. Without an adequate tax base, and many competing demands for limited resources, the Bahamas recognizes its dependence-upon NAS donations. There is a very close working relationship between Bahamian law enforcement officials and USG counterparts. Careful review and detailed planning goes into any request for equipment or supplies prior to its approval. NAS intelligence gathering and surveillance equipment made it possible for law enforcement to dismantle two Bahamian based drug trafficking organizations in 2004. The NAS will continue to work with the GCOB to review the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of all USG-funded programs.

# PORT AU PRINCE

## Procedures

The NAS Director FSN inspects donated items as part of every visit to the Haitian Coast Guard (HCG) and the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU). On-site monitoring is supplemented by field visits by the DEA, DAO, and Military Liaison Office, and other Embassy staff. Post requests official notice of any donated equipment slated for withdrawal from service and inspects such equipment prior to its removal from the inventory. Haitian cooperation has generally been good, but records, with the exception of the HCG, have not been kept. In addition, these procedures have been complicated by occasional periods of civil disturbance and violence, during which items and counterpart agency records have disappeared.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

During 2004, the Embassy donated a pickup truck to the Coast Guard for transport between the Killick and Cap-Haitien bases. However, the vehicle was in a single vehicle rollover accident and is awaiting repair.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computers at the FIU and Killick Coast Guard are functional. One non-functional computer at Cap-Haitien was stolen when the base was sacked in February 2004. The Joint Intelligence Command Center (JICC) equipment remains non-functional. It has not been repaired for replaced.

- **Vessels**

The HCG has three 40-foot MonArk patrol craft, of which one is functional; two 32-foot Ecuadono-type boats, of which one is functional; four 25-foot Boston Whalers, of which two are functional; and one non-functional 65-foot hull that needs to be rebuilt. Rough use contributes to continuous problems. Though HCG mechanics are inventive, repairs to the aging fleet are often beyond their capacity, causing a frequent drain on limited NAS funds. The HCG also has a decaying pier and an un-dredged harbor.

- **Construction**

The Cap-Haitian Coast Guard based has been stripped of all removable fixtures, but the building is basically sound. The Embassy plans to repair and reopen the base in 2005. Repairs to the training pool at Killick Base are under way. A generator was provided for Killick. Ongoing repairs to the Police Academy buildings have made the academy useable for training new recruits.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

Equipment recently issued to the Haitian National Police (HNP) and Coast Guard remains in place and is being used as intended.

- **Canine Program**

No working dogs have been given to Haitian authorities. However, the DEA occasionally rents dogs for use at the Port-au-Prince airports.

- **Defense Articles**

Pistols (.38 revolvers) and long arms used in training are accounted for by serial number and are kept in an armory under the supervision of the HNP officers and American advisors.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

All of the furniture, dishes, and other equipment at Cap-Haitian were looted during the rebel takeover of the city. All donations to the FIU and the special task force are functional and being used as intended. Defensive tactical equipment (shields, helmets, batons) was provided to the HNP.

## **Problems**

Constant outbreaks of violence and civil disturbance make End Use Monitoring difficult. Records disappear during each change of command within HNP units, and commodities sometimes follow suit. Additionally, both Coast Guard bases suffered from looting during the period of violence in February and March of 2004. Trust remains an issue when dealing with Haitian counterparts. Though several corrupt former officials of the Aristide regime have been arrested, no one believes that corruption problems in Haiti are over. Corruption, security force inadequacies, and weak or nonexistent central control over the provinces, continue to allow contraband and people to move freely into and out of the country by air, sea, and land.

CIVPOL is beginning to play a more decisive role in restoring order, but the task of rebuilding the Haitian security forces is huge. Unpredictable but substantial repair expenses offset new counternarcotics funding, and limit new opportunities for new embassy law enforcement initiatives. Transportation within Haiti is difficult. It makes the counternarcotics and anti-crime missions difficult, even under normal circumstances. Political violence, increasingly directed against the police, continues to undermine any motivation on the part of law enforcement agents to operate with the public good in mind. Embassy personnel have been limited by security concerns in their ability to circulate and interact with counterparts, especially outside of Port-au-Prince.

## **Program Changes**

INL provided USD 6 million in new funding during the year, most directed towards rebuilding the HNP, and anticipates additional funding in 2005. Post plans to continue

intensive assistance to the HNP, the HCG, and the FIU, and to establish a new Special Investigative Unit to work with the DEA.

## **Impact**

The positive impact of INL assistance in counternarcotics matters remains limited, in large part because of the violence and institutional deterioration that accompanied the change of government in early 2004. The DEA made several important arrests before and following Aristide's departure, but participation of counterparts in these successes was minimal. Embassy sources indicate that drug trafficking flows were back to normal a week after Aristide's departure. The HNP has a limited presence outside the capital, and with no air transport are unable to respond to intelligence of incoming and outgoing drug shipments. The Coast Guard lost their base on the north coast, while narco-traffickers infiltrated the leadership of several municipalities. Prisons are overcrowded and poorly controlled. The police and justice ministry are vigorously rebuilding their organizations with U.S. Government support. However, in effect, Haiti is now more lawless than it was a year ago.

# 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 2004; it was refitted and returned to T&T in January 2004 and now meets the safety standards.

One of the Navajos was in service for all of 2004, while the other has been down for time-expired propeller overhaul since February 2004.

One of the C-26 aircraft was in serviceable condition throughout 2004; the CG216 has been down since October 2004 due to unavailability of parts.

- **Vessels**

One of the Bowen "go-fast" boats incurred damage to its hull and was out of service the last half of 2002. MLO is preparing a letter to TTCG to determine if the vessel is salvageable. 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. This vessel was brought back into service during 2003 and was functioning through most of 2004.

In 2004, one of the 82-ft island class patrol craft was outfitted with complete radar, and electronics package, reducers and converters. Parts were replaced as needed. The vessels are currently operational and frequently conduct patrols of the coast of Trinidad and Tobago. Three vessels are headquartered in Trinidad; the fourth vessel is headquartered in Tobago.

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.

Three of the four Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) were fully operational during 2004. The engines on these craft have been overhauled. These craft were used extensively in maritime interdiction operational around Trinidad.

- **Vehicles**

The Nissan Bluebird is on the premises but is not serviceable. The four SUV's donated to the OCNU are no longer serviceable due to the inability to procure required parts. In addition, their bodies are not considered structurally sound because of corrosion. These vehicles were replaced in 2004 with four right-hand drive vehicles that were fully functional during the year.

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

The six U.S. Customs-donated radars provide the GOTT with information vital to detecting, tracking, and intercepting 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. However, the limited operational status of the radar installations has hampered the efforts of JICC personnel. During 2004, a maximum of three and a minimum of two of the radar installations were fully functional.

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 2004, due to the JICC disconnecting to prepare for relocation. The third workstation is used for storage, collation, and analysis of data. 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 became unserviceable and had to be replaced. 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 computers, electronic equipment, and safe were in use throughout the year with the exception of ten monitors, one printer, and a micro recorder.

Computers are being installed at the Customs and Excise Prevention Branch and at key stations of the Customs and Excise Division. They will give the branch 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.

The 25 laptop computers and three desktop computers donated to the Board of Inland Revenue are fully functional. The attorneys and new criminal tax investigators use the equipment daily.

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

In 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.

Computers and other equipment were donated to the Intellectual Property Rights Office (IPR) in July 2004. One system was returned to the manufacturer; the item is still under warranty. The rest of the computers are fully functional and used by the staff of the IPO to assist in recording, monitoring and investigating Intellectual Property Rights Issues.

Computers and associated peripherals were installed at the Board of Inland Revenue. Criminal Investigation Unit members were trained on the equipment and in investigative techniques in early 2003. Legal and Enforcement training started in January 2004.

- **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.

The ten radios provided to the Interpol Liaison Office were in use throughout the quarter. All are in good condition. One battery did not hold a charge well and was replaced.

The six installed radars provide the Customs and Excise Division with information vital to detecting, tracking, and intercepting vessels and aircraft suspected of narcotics trafficking. The radar systems, via realtime feeds, allows the JOCC to coordinate the interdiction of vessels suspect of narcotics trafficking, as well as vessels suspected of fisheries violations. However, the limited operational status of the radar installations has hampered

the efforts of the JOCC personnel. There are only two operational radars. The U.S. donated radars have not markedly improved this situation because the components are not necessarily compatible with the GOTT radars. The GOTT has contracted to replace the six radars.

- **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 an acceptable level.

The Multimeter and Scopemeter are used for maintaining the six radar installations.

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 2004. The Coast Guard and its special Naval Unit share the night scopes. The hand-held Global Positioning System receiver was fully functional and used throughout the year. The Data scopes, 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 2003. Three handheld global positioning system receivers were fully functional and in use throughout 2004. None of the units required repairs in 2004.

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 the year. The bulletproof vests protect the officers during law enforcement operations.

The Ion Scanner used by the Airport Authority was only minimally operational in 2004. The terminal was rewired in 2004; however, there still have been instances of power surges that damage sensitive equipment like the Ion Scanner.

The six Bushnell night scopes were in use and fully operational during 2004. The TTCG and its Special Naval Unit share the scopes. They assisted in

locating go-fast contacts that would have normally been missed during night 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.

The Brush cutters have been serviced and are functioning at an acceptable level. All equipment is kept at OCNU headquarters and checked out for specific missions. The cutters were used extensively in 2004.

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.

The global positioning units were used to help locate marijuana fields and to position troops during marijuana eradication operations conducted during 2004.

## **Problems**

Despite meeting with officials responsible for compiling data for the End Use Report, post continues to suffer delays in receiving the necessary reports from GOTT's counterparts. Some host government entities still do not have the required manpower to fully utilize the INL-funded services/commodities provided. The GOTT took steps in 2004 to ease their manpower shortage, and will continue this process in 2005.

## **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 40 patrols, made 42 narcotics seizures and/or intercepts, and covered 400 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 578 missions in 2004, amounting to 1412 flying hours, including training and counter-narcotics missions. However, a lack of reporting by the TTCG and TTCAW make it difficult to determine if the C-26 intelligence has been acted upon. The sensor/maintenance package has greatly enhanced the Air Wing's ability to patrol the area surrounding Trinidad and Tobago. The C-26's maritime sensor capability enhanced the ability of surface assets to locate suspect craft.

The CRRC's conducted about 50 patrols covering over 2,000 nautical miles resulting in about 35 seizures. The one operational Bowen go-fast boat conducted more than 40 patrols, made 42 narcotics seizures and/or intercepts, and covered 400 nautical miles. The four 82-foot patrol boats conducted a total of 184 counter-narcotics/law enforcement patrols and 82 seizures and/or intercepts covering 7,561 nautical miles.

The two 29 ft. Phantoms played a key role in monitoring the nation's coast and surrounding waters. During 2004, Customs officials conducted more than 200 counter

drug/law enforcement patrols and frequently operated in conjunction with TTCG and other GOTT law enforcement agencies when performing those operations. Between January and December 2004, Customs participated in 40 land and 150 sea joint counternarcotics /law enforcement operations. However, the operations of the Customs Marine Interdiction Unit (MIU) suffered some restrictions due to staff shortages. The GOTT will address this in 2005.

The GPU's were used to help locate marijuana fields and to position troops during marijuana eradication operations conducted during 2003. In November, this equipment assisted the TTCG and Customs Marine Interdiction Unit in interdicting a vessel loaded with marijuana and other contraband.

The steel soled boots, bullet-proof vests, gloves, jerseys, leggings, chain saw and brushcutes were used in the destruction of more than 3 million fully grown marijuana plants and seedlings. The gloves were used to protect hands during fast roping descents into marijuana-growing areas. Boots, bulletproof vests, and leggings were particularly valuable defenses against booby traps planted by marijuana growers.

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.

The previously developed tracking system of the laptop computer has greatly enhanced the GOTT's ability to monitor pleasure craft/cargo vessels in coastal waters thus making it easier to intercept suspect vessels. The Redman gear and gym mats have greatly enhanced the ability of GOTT Customs and Excise to train its officers in both hand-to-hand combat and personal defense.

# SANTO DOMINGO

## Procedures

The NAS officer and the NAS assistant frequently visit the National Directorate of Drug Control (DNCD) and National Drug Council (CND) for informal on-site inspections and spot checks on the status, condition, and use of equipment.

DNCD assets that have reached the end of their useful life are reported to the NAS, formally inspected by a NAS representative, and retired from DNCD inventory based on a letter of release from the NAS. 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 trips to remote sites. All embassy law enforcement personnel stress to counterparts their accountability for proper use and care of INL-donated equipment. In 2004, the NAS received excellent monitoring cooperation from the receiving GODR agencies and counterparts without exception.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

All USG- donated vehicles and motorcycles are in operational condition and being used for the intended purposes. A vehicle donated to the Bani shelter for victims of domestic violence gets limited use due to lack of funds for fuel. The NAS paid for routine maintenance for the Bani vehicle in 2004.

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.

The NAS bought two used vehicles for use by a special National Police Unit operating in coordination with the FBI office at post.

- **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 repeaters give radio communications coverage along the border with Haiti for use by the DOIF's and DNCD.

Repeaters have been installed in Santiago and Santo Domingo and at the airports in Punta Cana, La Romana, and Santiago. Six NAS-donated repeaters were operating normally at year's end. Two mountaintop repeaters along the Haitian border were inoperative due to theft of their solar panels by persons unknown. The repeater at the Punta Cana airport was awaiting relocation due to new construction. Operational support to the DOIF's was terminated in late 2003 when the NAS determined that the primary purpose of those units, intelligence collection and reporting, was not being achieved in any useful manner. 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**

All computer equipment donated to the DNCD, CND, National Police, and Immigration is in operational condition and being used for the intended purposes. In a few cases, e.g., in the CND Financial Investigations Unit (FIU), the equipment is not being used to its full potential due to GODR program deficiencies. Computers donated to the DOIF's remain mostly in non-operational condition. The border units have showed little interest in maintaining donated equipment. Computers recently donated to the J-2 are in excellent condition and being used for the intended purpose of improving communication between field units and headquarters.

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 FIU: 1 Dell Poweredge 4400 server; 4 Dell Optiplex GX110 computers; 2 Dell laptops; 1 HP LaserJet printer. The NAS purchased computer equipment for the newly established National Police Trafficking in Persons Investigation Unit and supplied racks for equipment previously provided.

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

Search and Rescue personal computer software was previously acquired through a Foreign Military Financing (FMF) case. The Dominican Navy is using the software for search and rescue operations.

- **Vessels**

The Dominican Navy is in possession of 11 former U.S government-owned vessels. Five former Coast Guard cutters were transferred to the Dominican Navy under Section 516 Excess Defense Article programs. Three remain in operational condition and two are no longer in use. One landing craft and two small craft are operational. One craft is under repair. Two tugboats are no longer operational.

Of the six Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB's) acquired in 1994 to patrol the rivers and coasts near the ports, two remain in operational condition. One is operated by the Navy Commando Unit and the other is being used in the northwest part of the country to patrol the Seven Brothers keys on the Dominican/Haitain border. In 2003, three outboard Zodiac RHIBs were provided to the Dominican Navy with NAS funds. All three boats are operational. One RHIB was damaged in 2004 while conducting operations during serious flooding in the northern part of the island, but the boat was subsequently repaired. One Zodiac is attached to a Navy vessel; one is attached to a tugboat; and the third is in use by the Navy Commando Unit.

Three 17-foot fiberglass harbor patrol craft were acquired through a Foreign Military Financing (FMF) case in November 2003. All three are operational and performing harbor security functions in the ports of La Romana, Santo Domingo, and Rio Haina. The boats were inspected by the Coast Guard liaison officer in October 2003. One boat was attached to a 180-foot Navy vessel, and two were used for port security escort duty in Santo Domingo's harbor. Three 17-foot fiberglass harbor patrol craft were acquired through a FMF case in November 2003. All three are operational and are performing harbor security functions in the ports of La Romana, Santo Domingo, and Haina.

- **Aircraft**

Six UH-1H helicopters were donated in 1994. Two remain operational after installation in 2003 of NAS-funded tail rotor gearboxes. In return, the NAS received a promise of airlift in case of need for border counternarcotics operations. The Air Force hopes to refurbish the four ground helicopters.

- **Canine Program**

The DNCD drug-sniffing dog program has 29 dog-and-handler teams, including four dogs in Punta Cana, five in La Romana, and four in Santo Domingo. Thirteen dogs in Punta Cana at DNCD headquarters in Santo Domingo need to be replaced due to age or poor quality of work. The majority of DNCD dogs and all five CESA bomb-sniffing dogs are in good health.

While no new dogs were added in 2004, the DNCD canine force continued to improve. DNCD drug-sniffing dogs detected drugs at the airports in Santo Domingo, Punta Cana, La Romana, and Santiago and also at the ferry terminal. The NAS sent two DNCD canine unit leaders to the Netherlands for advanced training at the National Police Agency Mounted Police and Canine Department. Plans are underway for further training and for the purchase of dogs for the

airport in Puerto Plata. The NAS also plans to assist with the construction of a new main dog kennel facility in Santo Domingo.

- **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, helmets, handcuffs, bullet-proof vests, and 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.

The NAS purchased and installed a new 35kv generator to help protect the increasingly complex Information Systems Unit from frequent power outages. The recently installed lightning rod system continued to control dangerous power surges during summer storms. Non-functional vehicles were formally inspected and removed from DNCD inventory.

The NAS continued to fund regular maintenance of generators and UPS equipment for the DNCD and for the Bani Center for victims of domestic violence.

## **Program Changes**

Budget cuts have forced the NAS to focus on core programs, including DNCD support, National Police training facilities, and port security. In an effort to reinvigorate the DOIF's, the NAS will fund a Mobile Training Team (MTT) in intelligence collection and reporting during 2005. The NAS will also invest in drug use prevention and rehabilitation efforts of several NGO's and in public service campaigns to discourage illegal migration and trafficking of Dominicans.

## **Problems**

- **Preventive Maintenance**

Vehicles, vessels, and other complex equipment subject to rough treatment tend to suffer from systemic inattention to preventive maintenance and lack of funds for repairs. The Dominican Navy, having received delivery of six refurbished patrol craft and two newly constructed vessels, is unable to patrol them due to lack of fuel filters and other routine maintenance supplies. The problem originated when, responding to rising costs during extended contract negotiations, the Navy chose to save money by giving up the contractor's maintenance package, rather than reducing their procurement by one ship. The Navy's maintenance command has been re-established but the base at Las Calderas, intended site of the reconstituted maintenance school, lacks necessary equipment, parts, and training. INL budget projections offer little hope of near-

term relief, but part of the requirement may be supplied from U.S. military sources.

- **Corruption**

The biggest problem to overcome in the battle against Dominican Republic based drug trafficking, international crime, and potential terrorist support is endemic corruption. Law enforcement agents and military enlisted are paid so poorly that petty corruption is a virtual necessity to feed and clothe a family. Greedy superiors issue requirements for monthly contributions from officials charged with duties in ports, airports, and other potentially lucrative assignments. The business and social norm is that one pays bribes for normal government services and bigger bribes for special favors. Among perpetrators of this systemic corruption is the judicial system, which has a poor record of prosecuting sound cases and of convicting criminals. Establishment of a new norm of public service without bribery and favoritism is a prerequisite for any real progress in strengthening the judicial and law enforcement systems. This effort will rank high on the Embassy's priority list for many years to come.

## **Impact**

DNCD effectiveness in counternarcotics affairs is almost completely attributable to equipment, training, and close support provided by DEA and the NAS over several years. The NAS is attempting to cement the same relationship with the National Police, CESA, the National Drug Council, and the Banking Superintendency. Other agencies of Embassy's law enforcement community are working with Customs, Immigration, the National Investigation Department (FBI equivalent) and military agencies with law enforcement powers including the port and airport police. The Dominican Republic appears on the Majors list for both drug transit and money laundering. Numerous international trafficking rings are controlled by Dominicans. Continued law enforcement cooperation with the GODR is vital to avoid ceding the battlefield to smart, well-organized delinquent gangs and their corrupted henchmen in official positions.

## **SOUTHWEST ASIA**

# CALCUTTA

## Procedures

Post carried out physical inspection of vehicles with the Calcutta office of the Narcotics Control Bureau. Post obtained inputs for the End Use Monitoring report via telephone and correspondence from recipients of INL commodities at sites in other states of the consular district. INL commodities have been donated to three organizations in Eastern India: the Mizoram State Excise, the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CNB), and the Narcotics Control Bureau.

## Status

- **Computer Equipment**

Two computers with printers are at the Excise headquarters and one each is in the Champhai and Saiha offices of the Excise superintendent. Two of the desk jet printers have been out-of-order for six to seven months with problems that the Aizawl-based service contractor have not been able to rectify. INL provided computers have enhanced the agency's data collection and intelligence capacity.

- **Communications Equipment**

Five Motorola radio handsets are being used in the headquarters by the anti-narcotics staff; two in Champhai; and one each at the Superintendents of Excise at Saihi, Vairengte and Kolasib.

- **Vehicles**

Three Maruti Gypsy 4-wheel drive utility vehicles are at the Anti-narcotics Division at Aizawl headquarters and one each is in Champhai, Saiha, and Vairengte. All are in good condition and are of great support in terms of mobility for the Excise staff's counternarcotics efforts.

Four Yamaha motorbikes are at the Aizawl headquarters and one each is at the district offices of Aizawl and Champhai for mobility in intelligence gathering. Two bikes are in Guwahati and are being used by the CNB to collect intelligence.

A Maruti Omni van was donated to the Narcotics Control Board (NCB). It is being used for preventive and surveillance work. A Maruti Esteem was donated to the NCB in 2002. It is being used for the conveyance of senior officials to conduct training programs and to attend meetings and liaison with other government agencies. It is also being used for surveillance work. A Toyota Qualia was donated to the NCB in 2003. It has been involved in a number of seizures. It has greatly enhanced the mobility of the NCB staff

during its raid of an illegal drug laboratory in the city and subsequent arrests and investigations.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

One digital camera was donated to the Office of the Superintendent of Excise at Saiha and to the Anti-Narcotics Squad in the Indo-Burma border town of Champhai; two were donated to the Anti-Narcotics Division of the Excise headquarters in Aizawl. The camera at Champhai developed defects that cannot be repaired locally and has been replaced with one from headquarters. The cameras have proved very useful in exchanging photographic details for identification and verification. A digital recorder was donated to NCB in 2001.

Ten weed trimmers donated to the CNB have been lying around for two years as there has been no poppy eradication in the Northeast since 2002.

## **COLOMBO**

### **Procedures**

Post continues to monitor the use of equipment purchased for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) involved in anti-narcotics efforts. The two NGO's are the Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association (SLANA) and Mithuru-Mithuro Rehabilitation Center. Mission personnel have continued to receive verbal updates on the status of equipment from each organization.

### **Status**

A photocopier was provided to the 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 has helped the Mission provide comprehensive anti-narcotics support. Aiding these preventative and rehabilitative organizations complements post's anti-narcotics law enforcement assistance.

# **DHAKA**

## **Procedures**

Post visited the testing laboratory at the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC); examined the equipment; and questioned laboratory personnel on each piece of equipment. The DNC lab technicians were cooperative and helpful. However, the lab director was inattentive and seemed irritated by the visit.

## **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. However, some equipment is outside the chemists' technical training and is unused.

## **Problems**

The DG DNC is energetic and proactive, but this department and the laboratory in particular, suffers from severe budgetary constraints. As of the December visit, chemists had not been paid for six months. Aside from the equipment provided in 2000, there is little more that the chemists and technicians have to work with. The lab itself is very poorly cleaned and maintained and lacks temperature control, refrigeration facilities, and proper ventilation. 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. In addition, field communications, field testing, and sophisticated narcotics analysis tools are seriously lacking.

## **Program Changes**

A Letter of Agreement (LOA) on Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement was signed in 2002 between the USG and the BDG to provide equipment and training. An ICITAP employee visited the DNC's drug lab in June 2003 to evaluate the needs and provide recommendations to increase its efficacy. In addition, an amendment to the original LOA, which will provide training to address police professionalism, internal corruption, and forensic investigations, is under review with the BDG. 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 LOA amendment.

## **Impact**

Samples referred to the drug lab continued to increase in 2004. Without further support, the lab will become inoperative within the year. The support provided ICITAP thus far has not had a significant impact on improving the quality of the lab's work or its

efficiency. It appears that this is largely due to the extent of the problems at the lab and the lack of ability of the lab technicians to use the more sophisticated analysis equipment. These factors make assistance provided at the current level inconsequential. Simple changes would improve the situation, but they must come from the DNC or elsewhere in the Government of Bangladesh.

# ISLAMABAD

## Procedures

The NAS performs End Use Monitoring in the course of day-to-day program management, on-site inspections, procurement of new equipment and commodities, and contact with GOP counterparts. The NAS Director and Deputy Director also routinely reinforce EUM objectives with counterparts in recipient agencies. As needed, NAS management raises issues of commodity abuse or fraud with appropriate officials; recommends areas of improvement; and follows up to ensure timely compliance. GOP agencies are generally cooperative and responsive to EUM requirements. Recipients of NAS assistance are well aware that the NAS will not tolerate malfeasance. Early in 2004, the NAS asked all recipient agencies to provide quarterly reports on inventory, status, location and impact of INL-provided assistance. Responses were not always timely, often due to bottlenecks in information flow from the MOI to the NAS. However, during the last quarter of 2004, the MOI appointed a Donor Coordinator for U.S. assistance to help facilitate and streamline the reporting process.

In 2004, the NAS EUM team carried out a series of visits to recipient agencies throughout Pakistan, including Islamabad, Quetta, Karachi, Makran coast, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and FATA agencies. During field trips throughout the year, the NAS staff also conducted over 100 spot-checks of various recipient agencies in different locations throughout the country. NAS and counterpart agencies jointly verified and updated inventories.

In some cases when travel to an area was neither feasible (due to remoteness) nor safe, agencies transported commodities to main locations for inspection by the NAS staff. When taking vehicles away from their main area of deployment would have harmed operational effectiveness, NAS Management staff compared NAS-generated computerized inventory records of commodities against recipient agency written inventories.

## Status

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

- **Vehicles**

During 2004, NAS teams inspected about 67% of the 1,676 INL-funded vehicles, verifying their condition and location of deployments. 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.

The vehicles provided to Home Department /FATA were found to be at the location to which they were assigned and being used for the purpose intended. The NAS discovered that some Khyber Agency officials were not keeping vehicle logbooks. The NAS reiterated the requirement to the Political Agent of Khyber, who responded by issuing a strict order to this staff to maintain logbooks for vehicles. The NAS staff revisited Khyber and found that logbooks were being maintained.

Twelve new Isuzu vehicles (9 trucks and 3 single cap pickups) were severely damaged /destroyed during operations against terrorists in the tribal agencies of North and South Waziritan. The FC has excellent records on the location of assignment and control of vehicles. No shortcomings were found in this area.

The FC-Balochistan appears to be using vehicles properly. Vehicles deployed to Karachi and along the coastal belt of Balochistan deteriorate faster than those deployed in other parts of Pakistan and require more maintenance and upkeep.

The Ministry of Narcotics Control (MNC) reported that one double-cab pick-up had been stolen. The matter was reported to the police, but to date the vehicle has not been recovered.

In 2004, the NAS funded vehicle maintenance support in the form of engine overhaul and/or major repair of 41 ANF vehicles. The NAS staff inspected ANF vehicles located at headquarters, Peshawar, Queta and Rawalpindi, and generally found them to be used properly. However, despite repeated requests, the ANF did not make available for inspection one of the vehicles assigned to ANF headquarters. Lower-level officials could not provide a proper justification for the use of that vehicle. The NAS Director is following up in writing on previous conversations with the ANF Director General that vehicles must be used strictly for official use. He has requested that the vehicle be made available for inspection immediately.

- **Communications Equipment**

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 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.

In 2003, NAS communication experts installed \$ 4,5 million of communications equipment (including VHF repeaters, VHF base stations, HF SSB base stations, VHF hand-held radios, and VHF mobile radios) that was procured last year. \$4.5 million of communications equipment was procured under the Border Security Project.

The high turnover of qualified and experienced technicians has hampered the proper use and maintenance of NAS-provided communications equipment by ANF, Customs, and agencies in the Tribal Areas of NEFP that rely on the NAS communication engineers to provide direct maintenance and repair service. In 2004, about 250 pieces of communications equipment were reported defective, and of those, about 150 were repaired jointly by the NAS and respective agency technical staff. About 100 radio technicians and technical staff of various GOP agencies were trained to carry out programming, installation and maintenance of NAS-funded radio equipment.

- **Office Equipment**

The office equipment used by ANF, Customs, Frontier Corps, and Police headquarters includes computers, 39 fax machines, and 65 photocopiers. The equipment was well maintained and is in use.

- **Surveillance Equipment**

In most cases, surveillance equipment (FLIR's, NVGs, NVBs) appeared under-utilized, with the exception of FC NWFP which had been used in counter-terrorism operations in South Waziristan. Other recipient agencies are still learning how to effectively use the technically sophisticated equipment in light of the low educational level of troops in the field and limited capacity to absorb technology. Additionally, due to frequent turnover of staff, once officers become trained in using the equipment, they change posts and the capacity needs to be rebuilt within the organization. The NAS has raised this issue with heads of respective law enforcement agencies and is assessing whether additional NAS-provided training is required.

A December 2004 inspection of the FC-Balochistan revealed that logs books were not being maintained for the FLIRs, NVGs, and NVB's given to the RIF. The NAS Deputy Director reiterated the requirement to FC officials responsible for EUM and the RIF team. FC promised compliance.

In early 2004, the Senior Aviation Advisor provided 20 NVG's to the local guards of the FC Balochistan who provide security at the pickets surrounding Khalid Air Base. During an on-site inspection, one of the NVG's could not be produced during inspection. The NAS is investigating the matter. Two of the five NVG's provided to the Pakistan Rangers in 1994 were determined to be beyond repair.

- **Vessels**

The NAS-provided 27-foot "challenger" Boston Whaler assigned to Pakistan Customs remained underutilized due to the absence of Customs' own mother

boat, which received major accidental damage to its hull. It has not yet been repaired due to the lack of operational budgetary support.

- **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.

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.

A total of eight different road projects were under construction in Mohmand Bajaur and Khyber during the year for a total distance of 42 km. In addition, 25 small water utilization water schemes were under construction in the three agencies.

In December 2004, Frontier Corps NWPF indicated that they had completed work on 10 border outposts and were continuing work on the remaining 16 border outposts. Frontier Corps Balochistan has completed 14 border outposts and is still working on the remaining 15 border outposts. During visits to completed outposts in Balochistan, the NAS staff identified structural problems in 12 of the posts. At the contractor's expense, the contractor corrected problems at ten of the posts and is in the process of resolving issues at the other two.

- **Aircraft**

The five Huey II helicopters were flown a total of 682.8 hours from January to May 2004. With the addition of three (3) UH-1H in July 2004, the fleet flew 1277.7 hours from July to December 2004--for an annual total of 1960.5 hours. The operational readiness rate for the year was 70.2 percent. Three (3) fixed-wing Cessna Caravan 208 aircraft were flown 1125.5 hours and were maintained at a fully mission capable rate of 75.4 percent.

On July 25, one of the Huey II's was hit by ground fire during a counter-terrorism operation with Frontier Corps in Balochistan. One Ministry of Interior Air Wing gunner was killed and the helicopter sustained some minor damage.

The embassy is not receiving timely prenotification from the MOI Air Wing of all missions. In a few cases, the Air Wing did not seek Embassy pre-approval of missions when it was required to do so. The NAS and Ambassador have emphasized the conditions under which the aircraft can be used to all levels of GOP offices, including the President., Prime Minister, Director General of Military Operations, and the Minister of Interior.

## **Impact**

During 2004, GOP security forces reported seizing 24.7 metric tons (mt) of heroin, 2.5 mt of opium, and 136 mt of hashish. Compared to 2003, overall hashish seizures increased by 55 percent. Compared to 2003, overall heroin seizures by GOP agencies decreased by 27 percent but still represented a 178 increase over 2002. Additionally, ANF's heroin seizures increased this year by 72 percent from 4.7 mt to 8.1 mt. ANF has attributed such increases to USG-supplied equipment, which has increased its capacity to access remote areas. The performance of ANF's Special Investigation Cell (SIC)- a vetted unit established in 2000 to target major trafficking organizations, continued to improve. In Balochistan, the SIC made eight seizures of morphine-based heroin totaling over 5 metric tons (mt) in 2004.

In 2004, GOP agencies arrested 49,186 individuals on drug-related charges, representing an increase from 46,346 arrests in 2003. From January to November 2004, ANF disposed of 450 cases, convicting 331 persons or 74 percent.

NAS-provided vehicles were used to implement counternarcotics development programs in Tribal Agencies of NWFP, including 1722 hectares of alternative agriculture demonstration plots on land in Bajaur, Mohmand and Khyber Agencies. In 2004, a source led the Coast Guard to conduct extensive mobile patrolling using NAS vehicles and communication equipment, which resulted in the arrests of 18 illegal immigrants in Gwadar.

The staff of the Political Administration in South Waziristan Agency reported demolishing 4,124 houses that were being used for terrorist activities. NAS vehicles were used to transport the forces. NAS-provided equipment allowed effective troop communication for maintaining law and order in the area. On several occasions, communication equipment also provided timely information on the planting of antipersonnel mines in south Wairistan Agency, which led to recovery and successful diffusion of the mines.

The helicopter squadron launched a mission in Balochistan that took down a major criminal figure involved in kidnapping and other serious crimes, as well as capturing several of his fellow conspirators.

In October 2004, the Minister of Interior Air Wing and the ANF conducted a joint air assault in Balochistan involving both INL-provided fixed wing and rotary aircraft that netted 100kg of heroin and 8 metric tons of poppy pods. An ANF surveillance flight in May 2004 identified large poppy fields in Balochistan which led to the ANF and the Frontier Corps mounting an operation that successfully eradicated poppy and made 12 arrests.

## **Problems**

- **Limited Vehicle Repair and Maintenance**

Normally, funds for maintenance comes from the budget of the agency to which they were donated. However, in many cases, GOP resources to operate, maintain, and support NAS-provided vehicles and communication equipment are limited. While the GOP enhanced its budgetary allocations in 2004, its ability to maintain vehicles and communications equipment is insufficient due to lack of skilled technicians and lack of adequate repair and maintenance facilities, particularly in far-flung areas where many of the vehicles operate. Expanding or constructing new facilities would require substantial increases in their budget allocation. Out of its own funds, the Frontier Corps Balochistan built a dust-free workshop facility. The NAS is procuring workshop tools and testing equipment and tools.

- **Staff Shortages**

The ANF is operating at 83 percent of authorized strength, with 1,608 of 1,934 authorized personnel. The GOP is also considering restructuring plans that would almost double ANF's manpower to 3,100, including the addition of needed inspectors and constables. Since many agencies badly lack maintenance capabilities, post has urged them to create new or fill vacant positions in repair and maintenance.

# KATHMANDU

## Procedures

The Political Officer and the FSN visited the Drug Control Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU), the Police laboratory, and the Women's Cell and conducted spot checks of equipment provided. These organizations are all fully cooperative with post's inquiries about the status of the USG-funded equipment.

Some equipment is used outside Kathmandu Valley. Due to security restriction on travel because of the Maoist Insurgency, monitoring of this equipment has been problematic. As a result, post has relied on status reports from Police Headquarters and information provided to post by the individual offices that have received USG-provided equipment.

## Status

The equipment donated to the NDCLEU, and the Home Ministry's Drug Abuse Demand Reduction Project (DADRP) 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 of the equipment except for two motorcycles and two motor scooters are used infrequently because of their age. The motor scooters require frequent repair. Eight motorcycles were presented to the Nepal Police Women's Cell in September 1999. The Cells are special units of the police, formed to combat crimes against women and children. Four of the motorcycles are in Kathmandu and four are in other districts. Two of the motorcycles were misappropriated from the Women's Cell for other police business. After subsequent intervention by post, the equipment was returned to the unit. The Cell is waiting for funding from Police Headquarters to repair one motorcycle provided under the 1998 program.

- **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. A computer and printer were provided to the mini-forensic laboratory. A digital scanner was provided to the NDCLEU in 2002.

- **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. Not all of the

forensic lab equipment is used, although it remains in good condition, due to lack of training on the equipment for the lab's staff. The lab received four days of training from the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC New Delhi) in September 2004. Although the lab staff requested additional training, the UNODC course has allowed them to fully employ all of their equipment.

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 training for Nepali teachers.

## **Problems**

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

## **Impact**

The support provided to the NDCLEU and the Women's Cell of the police has had a direct and positive impact on the effectiveness of the units by increasing mobility and investigative capabilities. The NDCLEU's computers have enabled the unit to maintain regular email contact with DEA and FBI contacts in New Delhi, Bangkok and elsewhere, facilitating the investigation of organized crime syndicates.

Equipment in the Police Laboratory has given the police the capacity to accurately analyze drug sample. Between February 1997 and December 2004, the Police Laboratory analyzed 2,733 samples for 1,287 separate drug cases using USG-provided equipment.

# NEW DELHI

## Procedures

Due to the size of the country, the locations where the majority of the items are dispersed and post's lack of travel budget, it is not possible or feasible to conduct a physical inventory of all INL-donated commodities and vehicles. The Consulate in Calcutta conducted EUM of all vehicles and commodities donated to outlying areas in the Northeast either telephonically or by receiving written reports from the host government agencies. Calcutta was able to inspect the vehicles that were donated to the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Zonal Office in Calcutta. The Consulate in Chennai inventoried the vehicles distributed to the NCB by obtaining a report from the NCB Zonal Unit outlying the condition and use of the vehicles. The NCB zonal director in Mumbai forwarded correspondence indicating the condition and use of the donated vehicles there.

The INL Program Assistant conducted EUM of vehicles donated to the NCB in New Delhi. The remaining NCB Zonal Unit Directors were contacted telephonically for information regarding the vehicles located at the four remaining outposts. In New Delhi, the INL Program Assistant was able to inventory all donated vehicles and computer equipment. Post received a status report from the NCB Deputy Director outlining the condition and use of all the computer equipment that was purchased this year and distributed to NCB's office throughout the country.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

One Maruta Van was donated in 2000 to the NCB headquarters in Imphal. The Eastern Zonal Unit in Calcutta has (1) Maruti Esteem and (1) Toyota Qualis. The Mizoran State Excise received (6) Maruti Gypay 4-wheel drive utility vehicles in 2001-three are at the Excise headquarters in Aizawl and one each in the office of the Superintendent of Excise at Champai, Koasib and Saiha. Of the six Yamaha RX 135 motorcycles delivered in 2001, four are located in Aizwal headquarters and are used by the Anti-Narcotics Squad; one bike each is located at the district offices of Aizwal and "Champai. All vehicles donated to the NCB in the Northeast and the Mizorem State Excise remain in good condition with maintenance necessary repairs done at the authorized workshops. The Units' officers use the vehicles for preventive duty and surveillance. CBN's Preventive and Intelligence Cell, Guwahati, Assam has two Yamaha motorcycles that require engine and body repairs. These bikes are used primarily for intelligence gathering and for special operations.

Over 50 motorcycles were provided to the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN); 18 to Chittorgarh in Rajastban; 18 to Neemcuh in Rajasthan; 10 to Luckow in Uttar Pradesh, 1 to Gwallor; 1 in Delhi; and 2 in Guwahati, Assam. With the exception of two motorcycles in Guwahati, and one in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh, all are in excellent working order. These three motorcycles require major repairs. The motorcycles are used to patrol the licit opium growing fields for enforcement operations; chase and apprehend criminals; search for drug laboratories; monitor field measurements; and test measurements for poppy

harvest. The motorcycles have also been used for the detection and eradication of excess poppy crop, physical check at weighment centers, and the carrying out of out drug and chemical interdiction efforts. Post will assist CBN in repairing the three motorcycles.

The three vehicles that were donated to the NCB South Zone in Chennai in February 2003 remain in excellent condition. The Hero Honda Motorcycle, the Maruti Esteem and the Toyota Qualis, are all used for surveillance, search, seizures and arrests.

The two Qualis' and the one Hero Honda Motorcycle in Mumbai remain in good condition and are used regularly for surveillance and other operational purposes. These vehicles were delivered in the Zonal Unit in 2003. NCB New Delhi reserved (1) Toyota Qualis, (2) Hero Honda motorcycles, (1) Mahindra Bolero, and (2) Maruti Esteems. The Qualis is the New Delhi Zonal Unit's main operational vehicle used primarily for preventive work, searches, and seizures of illicit narcotics. The Maruti Exteems are used for surveillance as these vehicles blend in easily into the urban traffic pattern of New Delhi. The Hero Hondas' primary functions are to perform reconnaissance, issue subpoenas, and make deliveries. All of these vehicles are in excellent condition.

Seven vehicles are located at the NCB Zonal Units in Chandigarh, Varanasi, Jodhpur, and Ahmendabad. They remain in excellent condition and are used primarily for enforcement and surveillance work.

- **Cameras**

Three Sony Digital cameras were donated to three Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) in Chandigarh, Hyderabad, and Calcutta. These cameras were donated to each of the schools by the ICITAP training team when they conducted a training program in each of the cities in August 2004. All three cameras are in excellent condition and are used to enhance the CDTS's ability to train police in crime scene photography.

One camera each was delivered to the Superintendent of Excise in Saiha and, the Anti-Narcotics Squad in Champhai and two to the Excise Headquarters in Aizawl. Two of the cameras are in excellent condition; the cameras in Champhai and in Aizawl are out-of-order and cannot be repaired locally. The one in Champhai has been replaced with one of the cameras from headquarters. The cameras delivered in 2001 have been useful in collecting and maintaining records with photographic details of suspected/arrested individuals for identification/verification.

- **Computers**

In 2004, post purchased (18) IBM desk top computers and monitors, (18) HP desk jet printers, (18) webcams, (18) back up UPS's and (16) copies of Analyst Notebook Software for donation to the NCB nationwide. The following NCB Zonal offices throughout the country received one set of computer equipment comprised of one each computer/monitor/printer/webcam/UPS/software: Varanasi, Calcutta, Jammu, Chandigarh, Trivandrum, Mumbai, Delhi Jodhpur

Ahmedabad, Chennai and Imphal. The NCB New Delhi headquarters received (7) sets of computer equipment.

Four Compaq computers and printers were donated to the Excise Department in the Northeast. The computers can be found in the following locations: (2) Excise Headquarters anti-Narcotics Squad; (1) Office of the Superintendent of Excise, Champai, and (1) in the Office of the Superintendent of Excise, Saiha. Last year, INL replaced two defective printers. All items are in good condition and used for intelligence gathering, record keeping and data exchange. These computers were distributed to the various Excise Offices in 2001.

- **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. All handsets, which were delivered in 2001, remain in good condition and are very useful for communication in this remote region.

- **Miscellaneous**

The NCB's Northeast Unit in Manipur used the digital recorder for taping statements and telephone conversations. It remains in good condition.

The following equipment was provided to CBN for use in field locations in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh: 8 digital cameras, 11 digital calipers, 60 hygrometers, 6 electric weighing scales, and 11 heavy-duty drying ovens. The cameras have been used to photograph and catalog the different stages of poppy growth in each field office. The remaining 2 cameras are kept in Gwalior where they are used by inspectors visiting the various fields. The 11 calipers were used for measuring the poppy capsules to determine the optimum yield at harvest time. The 11 hot air ovens were used for drying out the poppy crop. The hygrometers were used to record temperature and humidity. Of the 60 hygrometers, seven are not functioning properly. These cannot be repaired. There is no need to replace them. Two of the six electronic weighing balances purchased for weighing samples are not working properly. INL is expecting a report from the Neemcuh field office to determine how to repair or replace the two scales.

NCB New Delhi received a Hitachi camcorder that is used by the investigative and intelligence branch in Delhi for surveillance and to record seizures. The camcorder is in excellent condition.

Ten weed trimmers are located at Guwahati for use during operations to destroy illegal cultivation. Eight belong to the Guwahati Office and the other two are borrowed from CBN headquarters in Gwalior. Four are working properly and the remainder need minor repairs.

## **Impact**

INL's assistance to the CBN through donated vehicles and equipment has greatly enhanced the operational efficiency in apprehending traffickers and seizing contraband. The Analyst Notebook software program evaluates in several hours data that previously took two weeks for several officers to collate and analyze. DEA reports that this software is being used as part of a major, joint ongoing investigation being conducted by NCB and DEA, which will have a significant U.S. impact. This has increased NCB's operational capacity by freeing up manpower for interdictions as well as increasing the amount of seizures and arrests.

The use of an INL-funded vehicle donated to the NCB throughout India has enhanced NCB's ability to apprehend traffickers and make seizures, especially in rural areas. The four-wheel drive Bolero that was donated to the Jodhpur zonal unit was used in three international operations in predominantly desert terrain. The Bolero was used to seize about 75 kg of heroin, 130 kg of hashish and to dismantle one mandrax manufacturing unit this year. Calcutta's Zonal Unit reports that their vehicles were used for the seizure of 29 kg heroin, 6 kg opium, 3,259 kg of marijuana, and 29 arrests.

Using the INL donated Qualis, the New Delhi Zonal Unit seized about 2.2 metric tons of acetic anhydride, 31 kg heroin, 9 kg heroin, 80 kg hashish, and 2 cases of cocaine. In Varansi, the NCB zonal Director noted that the Bolero and Maruti were used to recover 25 kg heroin, 125 kg marijuana, and 200 kg of hashish. Seven cases were filed and 15 arrested. The vehicles donated to the NCB zonal Unit in Chennai were used to recover psychotropic substances that were packaged to mail to the USA as well as various heroin seizures throughout Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

INL's assistance to the CBN in donating the vehicles and equipment used in the JLOPS survey has greatly enhanced the mobility of the CBN's staff and helped CBN effectively monitor the harvest of the opium crop and subsequent processing.

# TASHKENT

## Procedures

Post also has a full-time FSN to support INL training courses and equipment donations. Post continues to improve its procedures to monitor INL-financed equipment on a day-to-day basis. Post personnel travel to remote border posts and meet with appropriate officials to verify proper storage, maintenance, and use of the INL-provided equipment. DEA maintains an inventory of all equipment transferred to the SIU. It has instituted a tracking system for property transferred to the SIU. The GOU end-user agency is required to sign an End User certificate for every lot of INL-provided equipment.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

In August 2000, Customs received nine 4-wheel drive Jeep Cherokees and spare parts funded by INL. All vehicles were equipped by Customs with a HF radio. They are currently divided into five mobile units patrolling rural border areas. Post has confirmed that the vehicles are in satisfactory condition. The State Customs Committee is encountering difficulties finding spare parts on the local market. The INL coordinator noticed that at least three of the vehicles are being misused. One is being used by the head of the Customs Smuggling Unit Chief for transportation to and from the office. Post has notified the Customs Committee and plans to hold a formal meeting with the head of the Anti-Smuggling Unit to address the misuse. Twenty-eight vehicles were obtained for use by the Special Investigative Unit (SIU).

- **Computer Equipment**

In December 2002, post delivered 27 INL-funded laptop computers for use at 12 remote border railroad ports of entry/exit on the borders with Tajikistan Turkmenistan and Afghanistan, a region that includes several major narcotics trafficking routes. Border Guard officials have reported that with the laptops, they are able to more efficiently process passengers and trains transiting the borders. Previously, border guards used notepads to record passport data and submit the information to headquarters for analysis. They had to wait nearly one month for results. Officers can now register passengers much faster and can more readily identify wanted criminals.

- **Document Examination Equipment**

In October 2001, INL provided the committee for State Border Protection document examination equipment to improve passport control activities at border checkpoints. Donated equipment included: 100 Universal Desktop Magnifiers and spare lamps, 200 hand-held UV-spot detectors and spare lamps, 8 multifunctional passport readers, and one set of passport computer software. The equipment was distributed to more than 40 border posts. The software was

donated to the Border Guard Academy.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

In 2004, post provided the Ministry of Internal Affairs with an explosive laboratory and a drug laboratory. The equipment included a portable explosive detector, five digital scales, and an Agilent Electrophoresis system. The explosives laboratory played a key role in identifying the explosive substances used by suicide bombers who attacked Tashkent and Bukhara in the spring and the U.S. and Israeli Embassies and the General Prosecutor's office in July. The explosives lab, its management, and staff were very supportive and greatly appreciative of INL assistance.

The Central Counter Drug Laboratory received an Agilent Gas Chromatograph and Mass Spectrometer System, which greatly supports evidence processing in criminal drug cases.

Post anticipates that these labs will support investigation procedures and help bring investigation standards closer to international standards.

- **Miscellaneous**

In December 2002, inspections mirrors (300), "Mag-Lite" flashlights (300), and narcotics identification kits (140) were provided to the State Customs Committee to ensure that every Customs post on the border had a least basic inspection and testing equipment and to increase potential drug interdiction at ports of entry/exit. The equipment was distributed to 60 stationary and mobile Customs border posts, as well as to Customs training facilities. The provision of this durable low-tech equipment has ensured thorough coverage of vehicular and rail traffic through Uzbek borders and freed up limited GOU funds for other equipment purchases available on the local market. The majority of this equipment is in working condition. However, a majority of Customs officers were not using their drug kits due to a lack of knowledge about and training with the kits. A recent training course was conducted on the use of the kits. Demonstrations were done at three border posts where Customs officials expressed surprise at their ease of use.

In 2001, post provided jungle boots, camel backs, compasses, diving fins, first-aid kits, flashlights, GPS systems, vests, protractors and watches to the Committee for State Border Protection for use by the Maritime Operations Unit in patrolling the islands in the Amudarya River that serves as the border between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan.

The following equipment was donated in support of the SIU for use in targeting and dismantling high-level transnational drug trafficking organizations operating in the area: office safes, binoculars, handcuffs, scanners, digital scales, digital camcorders, SLR cameras, folding chairs, Polaroid camera, computer software, GPS units Motorola radios, voice recorders and supplies, two 25-inch TV sets, cellular telephones, typewriter, office furniture, printer, digital CD cameras, laptop computers, desktop computers, VCR's, televisions, high power telephoto lens, technical investigative equipment, and mobile printers, USP units, office safes. DEA conducted an unscheduled

inventory of equipment during 2004.

Basic investigative equipment was distributed to the Counter Drug Department of the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs. The equipment included 21 digital video cameras; 68 portable digital audio recorders; 36 digital cameras; 19 TV sets and VCR's. The equipment has been observed in use by the Regional DEA office.

## **Problems**

Post has encountered some problems obtaining information about donated equipment from the host government. Additionally, due to the fact that a majority of equipment is situated in remote locations, post is unable to regularly monitor the equipment.

## **Impact**

The impact of the resources is difficult to determine since the INL-funded program is still in its infancy. However, the SIU has conducted several successful operations.

## **SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

# BANGKOK

## Procedures

The NAS conducted End Use Monitoring site visits and physically inspected 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 2004 EUM inspection period, joint USG/RTG teams made five trips to all five major regions of the country to physically inspect commodities. Inspections in the Bangkok metropolitan area were carried out in August and September. To facilitate the End Use Monitoring process, units located in small and remote locations forwarded inventory forms to their regional command unit. The forms were then inspected by USG/RTG teams. This process was limited to only a few, small and isolated units, holding limited quantities of monitorable commodities. Counterpart agencies were generally 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.

NAS Bangkok's EUM procedures for CY-2004 resulted in a verification rate of 88 percent. A total of 158 end-user sites (not including SIU's or ILEA's) were visited by the NAS staff. Survey teams physically inspected 2,407 of 2,725 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 were assigned. A total of ten end-user sites were visited by DEA managers and NAS staff.

Survey teams physically inspected 755 non-expendable commodity items accounted for in this report. The NAS and DEA continue efforts to locate items provided to PNSB from post's 2003 inventory. Three such items were located and returned to inventory in CY-2004.

## 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 consisting of UHF/FM base stations transceivers (20), UHF/FM handheld transceivers (34), mobile telephones (31), and UHF DVP mobile transceivers (18) 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; 329 PC's, 320 computer printers/plotters and computer software were 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 items were found missing from the PNSB: two laptop computers, night visions goggles; two color printers, digital camera, and two transmitter/receivers. Three of the items were located.

- **Helicopters**

During the period 1974-1979, the USG supplied seven Bell 205A (1712, 1713, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, and 1720), and two Bell 206L (2401 and 1402). Number 1719 was destroyed in 1981. Numbers 1713, 1718, and 1720 are grounded at the Police Aviation Wing in Bangkok. Numbers 2401, 1402, and 1716 are being used by the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau in Bangkok. Numbers 1712 and 1717 are being used at ONCB in support of RTG opium crop surveillance and crop eradication programs in northern Thailand. Most rotary airlift capability for support of the eradication program is now provided by the Royal Thai Army Third Region Command.

- **Vehicles**

During 2002, DTEC and counterpart agencies made a significant effort to identify unserviceable or overage motor vehicles; delete them from project inventories; 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.

The NAS and counterparts inspected 49 motorcycles, 13 pickup trucks, 19 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 GOT units: 6 motorcycles to Provincial Police Chiang Rai; 6 motorcycles to Provincial Police Mae Hong Song; 2 motorcycles to Provincial Police Payao; 3 motorcycles to Provincial Police Lam Pang; 2 motorcycles to Provincial Police Phrae; 2 motorcycles to Provincial Police Nan; 1 motorcycle to RTG Chiang Mai; 3 motorcycles to PNSB Phuket; 1 motorcycle to PNSB Pattaya; 1 motorcycle to RTA Phitsanuloke; 10 motorcycles to PNSB Bangkok; 2 pickups to RTA Chiang Mai; 1 pickup to Chiang Mai University; 1 pickup to RTA Phayao; 1 pickup to RTG Mae Hong Son; 4 pickups to RTG Phitsanulike; 1 pickup to PNSB Ayudhaya; 1 pickup to PNSB Hat Yai; 1 pickup to PNSB Udon; 1 pickup to PNSB Ubon Ratchathani; 1 pickup to RTA Nakorn Sawan; 1 pickup to Klongphai Prison; 1 pickup to headquarters ONCB Bangkok; 15 pickups to headquarters PNSB Bangkok; 2 pickups to Royal Project Foundation Chiang Mai; 1 sedan to Royal Project Foundation Chiang Mai; 1 sedan to PNSB Samut Sakhon; 1 sedan to ONCB Tung Song Hong Bangkok; 2 sedans to headquarters ONCB Bangkok; 13 sedans to headquarters PNSB Bangkok; 1 sedan to ONCB Chiang Mai; 1 Landcruiser to headquarters PNSB Bangkok; 1 station wagon to Child Rights Center Chiang Mai; 3 vans to headquarters ONCB Bangkok; 1 van to headquarters PNSB Bangkok.

Due to shrinkage in the overall size of the INL program in Thailand, as well as continuing evolution from commodity-heavy traditional crop control and drug law enforcement toward training and technical assistance in crime control and the criminal justice sector, replacement of vehicles has not generally been provided. During 2003, this process continued with the deletion of 85 motorcycles and four pickup trucks from the EUM inventory.

Twenty-nine motorcycles, 34 pickup trucks, 16 sedans, 7 SUV's and 4 vans were used in support of the Special Investigative Units (SIU's). Many of the vehicles have already exceeded 100,000 miles of use.

- **Defense Articles**

In November 2003, the U.S. military donated 250 M4 carbines, with associated parts and support equipment, to the Border Patrol Police (BPP). In Chiang Mai, an interagency Intelligence Fusions Center (IIFC) was completed, including delivery and installation of a significant amount of data processing and communications equipment. FMF grant funds appropriated for 2002 were allocated to enhance the effectiveness of the BPP and to enhance the capabilities of all RTG agencies with counternarcotics missions in the northern region that participates in the IIFC.

- **Construction**

A counternarcotics maritime training center in Sattahip for use by the Royal Thai Navy Special Warfare Group and Royal Thai Border Police was completed on June 1, 2004.

## **Problems**

During inventories conducted by the Royal Thai Marine Police in Samut Praharn Province, a total of 15 items were discovered to be missing. The NAS staff informed the Royal Thai Marine Police. The NAS Director wrote to the commander of the Marine Police and the Director General of TICA to advise of the problem. The NAS subsequently verified that the commodities had been returned. The NAS and DEA continue to work with Thai Government agencies to try and locate the other missing items. During inventories in 2004, no additional equipment was unaccounted for.

## **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 to the growing new challenges of terrorism, money laundering and other transnational and organized crime.

# **JAKARTA**

## **Procedures**

The DEA Singapore /Indonesia country office conducted an on-site inspection of the equipment transferred to the Indonesian Police (INP). All inspections were conducted at the Indonesian National Police headquarters (INP/Narkoba) in Jakarta and other police facilities.

## **Status**

- **Vehicles**

Three Toyota automobiles and six Honda motorcycles were provided to the INP Narcotics and Drugs Criminal Investigation Unit in June 2001. Four Toyota automobiles and 25 Suzuki motorcycles were transferred in 2003. The vehicles are being used in various INP/Narkoba jurisdictions throughout Indonesia. It has been determined that the Indonesian National Police are using the vehicles to its fullest potential. To date, there have been no problems with the vehicles. The INP is maintaining the vehicles and performing all vehicle repairs.

- **Communications equipment**

Thirty-five (35) 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**

Post has provided no assistance to the Government of Malaysia since 1966 due to Malaysia's refusal to sign a letter of agreement with INL.

### **Status**

The Motorola repeater station for Royal Malaysia Customs and Excise (RMCE) was used at Subang Airport for several years. It has now been dismantled and is no longer in use. RMCE has no plans to use the station in the future and has erected its own new repeater station as a replacement.

# 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**

Vehicles are used for hauling supplies and providing transportation in direct support of project activities. Vehicles are used strictly for project activities.

One vehicle is based in Vientiane; three in Bountai; and one pickup truck was transferred to the Provincial Committee for Drug Control, Phongsaly province; one motorcycle is in Vientiane; one in Samphan; and nine in Bountai Office; six motorcycles are in Muang Ngoy and Viengheam offices. Eighteen motorcycles are with the provincial committee for Drug Control (Luang Prabang, Oudomxay, Phongsaly, Bolikhamxay, Xayabour and Houaphan).

One Toyota Hilux single cab pickup; one Toyota Hilux double cab pickup, two Landcruisers, and 22 motorcycles are used by the Drug Control Department; three motorcycles, two Toyota pickup trucks, and one Isuzu Trooper are used by the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision; two double cab pickups and nine motorcycles are used by the Savannakhet Counternarcotics Unit; one double cab pickup and two Yamaha motorcycles are used by the Bokeo Counternarcotics Unit; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are used by the Oudomxay Counternarcotics Unit; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are used by the Houaphan Counternarcotics Office; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are used by the Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office; three Hilux double cab pickup trucks and four motorcycles are used by the Narcotics Customs Unit; one Hilux pickup truck and five motorcycles are used by the Champasack Counternarcotics Office; one Hilux double cab pickup truck and six motorcycles are used by the Xayaboury Counternarcotics Office; three Honda motorcycles are used by the Provincial Committee for Drug Control, Phongsaly; three motorcycles are used by the Provincial Committee for Drug Control, Oudomxay; three motorcycles are used by the Provincial committee for Drug Control, Houaphan; three motorcycles are used by the Provincial Committee for Drug Control, Luang Prabang; three motorcycles are used by the Provincial Committee for Drug Control, Xayaboury, and three motorcycles are used by the Provincial Committee for Drug Control, Bolikhamxay .

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, three VHF-FM mobile radios, ten handheld are used by the Savannakhet counternarcotics Office. Two HF-SSB radios and two VHF FM radios are used by the Oudomxay Counternarcotics Office. Eighteen hand-held radios, one HF-SSB base station and two VHF-FM base stations are used by the Xayaboury Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and 20 hand-held transceivers are used by the Champasack Counternarcotics Office. Two HF SSB radios, two VHF FM radios, and 20 hand-held transceivers 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 20 handheld transceivers are used by the Luang Prabang Counternarcotics Office. One HF-SSB radio, five VHF-FM radios, and 55 hand-held transceivers 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**

Most commodities were purchased prior to CY-2003. Two Gateway 2000 were purchased in CY-1997; three Dell computers and one laptop computer were purchased in CY-2001; four Notebook computers were purchased in CY-2004 (NAS office); six Dell computers replaced old Gateway and Compaq computers.

All items are in good condition. Five computers 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.

Computers need constant maintenance and repair. Since computer service in the provinces is irregular, 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, cassette recorders, and copy machines are used throughout the projects. They are all in good condition. Copy machines need maintenance and repair regularly in some northern provinces, where the electrical supply is not stable.

## **Problems**

Maintenance of equipment, especially computers and copiers require constant monitoring. The NAS has urged on numerous occasions that counterparts immediately report problems with equipment and installations both during and between inspection visits.

Due to budget restraints, post is in the process of revising the law enforcement program. Post will ensure that whatever new office equipment is provided to provincial counternarcotics includes a maintenance contract.

## **Impact**

USG funding and commodities remain the keys to project success in Laos. As one of the world's poorest countries, Laos has virtually no funding available for counternarcotics activities and would be unable to actively pursue counternarcotics goals without foreign donor support. The Lao government continues to seek such support. The U.S. is the largest donor in the counternarcotics area, both via the bilateral projects and through UNODC projects.

# **EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

# ANKARA

## Procedures

Equipment has been assigned to numerous locations throughout the country. Therefore, physical inspection of any but a very small portion is a practical impossibility. Post relies on periodic meetings with supervisory personnel in each recipient agency to monitor use.

All agencies maintain up-to-date physical inventories. Where feasible, post, in connection with such meetings, physically inspects some equipment. No physical inspection were carried out this year. Post hopes to inspect the equipment provided to the TNP in Istanbul and to visit the Amatem drug rehabilitation facility in Istanbul in 2005.

## 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 offices 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 funded new programs in Turkey since 1999, because the Government of Turkey (GOT) would not accept language regarding human rights in the 2000 Letter of Agreement.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

In 2003, four videoscopes were delivered to the TNP. The GPS tracking system provided in 2000 has been very useful. The TNP constantly uses night vision equipment in investigations. The analog voice recording systems is nearing the end of its useful life, but is still in use. About 200 voice-recording systems will be retired by year's end since the TNP has upgraded to digital systems. 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 Scanners and fiberscopes along the most important smuggling routes. Of the equipment previously provided to Customs, ion scanners detecting narcotics and explosives are the most useful. The GOT bought additional ion scanners to be used in their most highly trafficked areas. The fiberscopes need to be updated. Customs updated these to videoscopes and sent the fiberscopes to less active border crossings. Customs also used digital cameras and night vision pocketscopes delivered in 2000-2002.

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 (GMO); and test kits and night vision pocket scopes for Turkish Customs.

In 2003, post provided ATAMEM (a state-sponsored drug rehabilitation facility) computer equipment and software, communications equipment, and telephone switchboard. The equipment is being used for patient management and rehabilitation. It has proven very useful.

In 2004, INL donated two video receiving/recoding systems and one nite-mate 3G night vision camera.

In December 2004, a humidity meter device was donated to the TMO for poppy processing operations.

- **Vehicles**

The 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).

- **Communications Equipment**

Five Motorola radio sets and chargers provided in 1999 are currently being used in the training of narcotics sniffer dogs and train-the-trainer programs begin held in Golbasi National Dog Training Center of the TNP.

The DX-2B telephone switchboard and related technical equipment together with 50 phone machines provided in 2003 are operational and used for the communication of the staff and patients within the AMATEM section of Bakirkoy hospital.

Jandarma reports that two transmitter cigarette packets, two transmitter calendar books, one hidden transmitter, 10Yaesu hand-radios, two AID-Unitel-3000 voice and image transmitter systems, one Panasonic digital closed circuit camera are all operational. The Department of Struggle with Smuggling and Organized

Crime of Jandarma uses these items during operations on narcotics issues. A voice transmitter via GSM is malfunctioning.

TNP reports that three percent of communications equipment is repaired annually and that all equipment remains operational.

Three X-ray machines located at the three main border gates were installed as part of a harmonization project. They have helped Customs detect and seize greater amounts of narcotics than in previous years.

- **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 twenty-five. Due to termination of the INL program after 1999, post has not provided additional funds for Customs' dog program.

## **Problems**

Maintenance of equipment procured from vendors in the United States that do not have distributors in the United States is very costly and time-consuming since products have to be shipped back to the United States for repair.

Because of the Government of Turkey's refusal to accept the Leahy amendment language contained in the 2000 Letter of Agreement, the INL program is winding down.

## **Impact**

INL-funded resources materially aided Turkish narcotics interdiction efforts. The direct narcotics interdiction impact of the INL-funded resources is difficult to calculate. However, in 2004, Customs seized 2.6 tons of heroin; 484 kg of hashish; 29 units of morphine; 80kg of cocaine; 2 kg of opium; 1,692,500 units of captagon; and 48,852 units of ecstasy.

# 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.

# CAIRO

## Procedures

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

## Status

- **Vehicles**

Four Jeep Cherokees were donated to ANGA in 1998 for use in support of opium poppy and cannabis eradication initiatives in the Sinai peninsula, as well as being used for enhancing rural border interdiction efforts. The age, rough terrain, and overuse of the vehicles have made them unreliable. They need to be replaced.

- **Miscellaneous**

The following equipment was provided to ANGA between 1998-2000: Pentium PC's (4); HP LaserJet printers (4); HP Scanjet scanner (1); 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. While still operational, the computers, radios, etc are obsolete and not compatible with current technology. Most of the equipment needs to be replaced/upgraded.

## 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.

# CHISINAU

## Procedures

Post conducted quarterly spot checks on the equipment in conjunction with separate programs such as training events, site visits, etc. Equipment was provided to the Moldovan Customs Service, the Police Academy of the Moldovan Ministry of Interior (MOI), and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The GOM cooperated fully in all requests for examination/verification.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

In December 2003, post donated seven vehicles to the MOI for use in patrol and response by police personnel.

- **X-ray Van**

Post provided an X-ray van to the Moldovan Customs Service in 1999. It is based in Chisinau but regularly deploys to Moldovan Ports of Entry. Maintenance was performed earlier this year. The van is fully operational.

- **Computer equipment**

Only 50% of the computers at the Police Academy are fully functional. It appears that they are substandard desktop PC's. Chips on the hard drives overheated. Attempts to cannibalize them to support the remaining ten computers are underway. The multimedia classroom is well-maintained.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

During 2003, post continued its efforts to advance Moldovan law enforcement capabilities by donating three pieces of INL-funded forensic equipment. Two were donated to the MOI and one to the MOJ. All three are in excellent condition and being used for their intended purpose.

The Customs stamps, although used since 2001, only became effective in 2003. It took two years for Ukrainian Customs to recognize their legitimacy.

## Impact

The X-ray van has provided a strong deterrent to smugglers, forcing criminals to look for alternate means of transportation. The Customs stamps are already proving beneficial by stifling illicit trade through the Transnistria region of Moldova and adding economic pressure to the Transnistrians to engage in reunification talks.

The MOI lab has made extensive use of the two pieces of forensic equipment since their donation in late September. Document and/or chemical analysis that used to take fifteen days now takes only one. The lab performs tests for other Moldovan ministries and departments as well.

The MOJ, since enactment of the new criminal code in June 2003, performs similar document analysis and has conducted about 100 analyses for use in court since mid-October. The forensic equipment at both the MOI and MOJ labs has had a significant impact on the quality and quantity of forensic work performed by and for Moldovan law enforcement.

# MOSCOW

## Procedures

Post conducted periodic spot checks on the equipment.

## Status

- **Computer Equipment**

Two PC units, two monitors, two printers and one laptop computer were provided to the Russian Federation on Law Enforcement Cooperation and Narcotics Control.

- **Computer software**

Analyst Notebook and Ibridge software is used by the Anti-Money Laundering assistance program to the Federal Service of Financial Monitoring. The Treasury Department has a U.S. representative at the Federal Service for Financial Monitoring. He is present 40% of the time. In addition, a locally hired representative is present full time.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

One LCD projector, one scanner, one fax machine, one television, two VCR's, two cell phones, and one first aid medical were provided to the Russian Federation on Law Enforcement Cooperation and Narcotics Control.

- **Canines**

Thirty-five canine dogs are located in Tadjikistan (10), Kyrgystan (10), Uzbekistan (10), and Turkmenistan (5) and are used by Central Asian Law Enforcement Officers to detect narcotics trafficking. They are well maintained.

All commodities are in good condition and used for the purposes intended.

## Impact

The office equipment has enabled the Anti-Trafficking Legislature Working Group to draft critically needed anti-TIP legislation. A canine dog discovered 59 kilos of heroin in November 2004.

# RIGA

## Procedures

The RSO conducted spot checks on the equipment and met with police officials. Latvia also provided periodic reports on the status of equipment.

## Status

- **Classroom equipment**

Post uses a renovated classroom at the Latvian Police Academy to conduct training aimed at promoting U.S. objectives in Latvia and the Baltic region. The premises and equipment are in excellent condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment has been used to upgrade the headquarters information processing. 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 purposes: night vision equipment; fiber scopes; contraband detectors; pinhole cameras; video cameras; analytical software; gas chromatograph; and genetic analyzer.

## Impact

All equipment has been coordinated into operational activities 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

- **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 fibroscope 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.

# TIRANA

## Procedures

ICITAP advisors who are assigned to the Ministry of Public Order (MOPO), Mother Teresa airport, and the Adriatic Sea ports of Dures and Viora perform on-site inspections. This procedure has been effective. The Albanian State Police (ASP) counterparts agencies have been cooperative in this effort.

The Center for Supplies and Technical Materials is a special unit within MOPO responsible for every asset ASP possesses. The Unit is composed of police officers rather than civilians. The unit inventories and monitors all donated equipment.

## Status

- **Computer Equipment**

Laptop and desktop computers were donated to the Albanian Minister of State for Coordination Office for use by the Anti-Trafficking Section in 2004. INL provided the MOPO with computers previously. The MOPO's ability to combat crime has risen as a direct result of the equipment. The donated computers will connect police and prosecutors with ICITAP's Total Information Management System (TIMS), linking police commissariats, prosecutors' offices, and border posts with MOPO. Once fully installed and operational, TIMS will enable 100 percent passenger and vehicle checks at all border crossings; guarantee efficient case management, facilitate the analysis of criminal intelligence; and enhance police accountability and transparency.

- **Communications Equipment**

Hand-held radios were donated to the Port Security Force and Police Commissioner, Port of Durres Authority in 2004.

- **Vehicles**

The FBI donated five Mitsubishi Pajeros to the Anti-Trafficking Sector of the Organized Crime Vice Directorate in 2004. ICITAP donated two motorcycles to the Special Operation Sector of the Organized Crime Vice-Directorate in 2004.

- **Canine Equipment**

New constructed kennels were donated for the use of the Police Commissioner's Office in 2004.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Portable detectors and rummage kits were donated to the Regional Police Director in 2004. Night vision goggles, portable digital dictation machines, camera adapter kits, and memory stick were donated to the Internal Control Directorate at MOPO in 2004. Fax machines, copies, and printers were donated to the Port Security Force and Police commissioner, Port of Durres Authority in 2004.

## **Problems**

ICITAP advisors have not encountered any problems during the course of monitoring activities in 2004. However, many police units still lack sufficient training to use the donated equipment. In-service and end-user training is scheduled for 2005.

## **Impact**

The impact of the INL program donations can be seen throughout the ASP, from improved police professionalism to increased interdictions and arrests. ICITAP qualitative analysis indicates an increase in drug seizures and related arrests in Albania since the ASP received the donated equipment. Donations to the ASP's Anti-Narcotics Canine Breeding and Training Institute impact the success of the Three Port Strategy, the goal of which is to tighten security at Mother Teresa Airport and the Adriatic Sea ports of Durres and Viora.

Thanks to the U.S. trained dogs and their handlers, traffickers are finding it more difficult to smuggle narcotics into or out of Albania.

The donated computers have connected police with ICITAP's TIMS. Overall, the ASP remains sorely under-equipped and in need of continued international assistance in the form of equipment donations.

The Ministry approved the creation of a fully restructured information technology organization with the ASP in 2004. The Border Control and Criminal Records Information Systems have proven their efficiency by dramatically increasing the number of arrests at all TIMS enabled border crossings.

# VALLETTA

## **Procedures**

Post works closely with the Government of Malta (GOM) police and the Armed Forces (AFM) to ensure proper cooperation and coordination on narcotics control issues. The RSO is the narcotics reporting officer and monitors the narcotics trafficking situation in the country closely. The RSO also advances initiatives to expand law enforcement cooperation. Post is generally satisfied with the cooperation of local authorities in thwarting and reporting on illegal drug activity in Malta.

The DEA country Attaché' based in Rome has coverage responsibility for Malta. DEA Rome maintains a close relationship with the Malta Police and regularly provides support and assistance to GOM law enforcement agencies.

## **Status**

An eighty-seven foot "protector" class patrol boat was provided to the Armed Forces of Malta through Foreign Military Sales in November of 2002. Post's Defense Attaché (DAO) works very closely with the Armed Forces on issues related to crew training and the boat's operational effectiveness. DOA monitors the patrolling activity for quantitative results. To date, the patrol boat has not been involved in a drug interdiction mission.

## **Impact**

Drug seizures, while not comparable to those in major transit countries, have continued at a pace indicative of a serious program of interdiction and supply reduction. Local drug enforcement authorities have been very grateful for previous USG law enforcement training and welcome new opportunities.

# YEREVAN

## Procedures

Donations were documented through side letters and inventory spreadsheets. Post made several spot checks of the classroom equipment at the training facilities. Metal detectors were observed in use during routine visits to the Government of Armenia (GOAM) offices. Post regularly observes and receives usage reports on the X-ray van. It is inspected twice a year, most recently in August 2004.

## 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. Post regularly observes and received usage reports on the vehicle. It is inspected and serviced twice a year. It is based at the post office and used to inspect suspicious parcels and other materials. It also travels to various border crossings as needed.

- **Metal Detectors**

The sixteen big metal detectors, fourteen hand-held and six walk-through metal detectors provided to the Office of the President of the Republic of Armenia in October 1999 were not properly inventoried by post upon receipt. Post's efforts to identify the equipment with serial numbers in order to make a thorough inventory and monitor equipment has not been successful. GOAM offices have the metal detectors in use. They have been observed by Embassy staff during routine visits.

- **Classroom Equipment**

Equipment was installed in two classrooms in the National Police Academy, one classroom in the Police NCO Training Center, and two classrooms at the Procuracy Training Center under the auspices of a law enforcement academy development project. The equipment includes: TV's, LCD projectors, laser jet printers, desktop computers, simultaneous interpretation equipment, scanners, projection screen, etc. All of the equipment is in excellent working condition.

At the NCO Training Center, the equipment was used by California police detectives during their investigations training. The National Police Academy has conducted regular computer classes for police trainees and computer literacy classes. Six classes received this training in 2004. Seventy-five employees of the Procuracy Center attended computer literacy training using the computer classroom.

- **Computer Equipment**

The following equipment was donated to the Kanaker NCO Training Center: 15 desktop computers, 15 color monitors, two network servers, two laser jet printers, 15 computer desks, and 15 computer desk chairs.

The following equipment was donated to the National Police Academy: 25 desktop computers, 20 computer desks, 20 computer desk chairs, two network servers, 2 laser jet printers, and one scanner.

The following equipment was donated to the Procuracy Training Center: 10 desktop computers, 10 color monitors, 2 network servers, 2 laser jet printers, two scanners.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Photocopiers, television, flipcharts, video cameras, overhead projectors, simultaneous interpretation equipment slide projectors, etc. were provided to each training center.

## **Impact**

The classroom and computer equipment at the training centers has enhanced the training programs at all three facilities. The equipment has been used for various seminars. The X-ray van is used on a regular basis to inspect suspicious parcels and other material.

# **AFRICA**

# ACCRA

## Procedures

Post has received signed statements from the Executive Secretary of the Ghanaian Narcotics Board (NCB) acknowledging receipt and proper use of the items. The NCB provides an annual report on the status of all equipment provided by USG with INL funds. The NCB report, together with on-site visits by the Political Officer, is the basis for this report.

The NCB has been highly cooperative in the effort to document how equipment has been used and maintained, and has been forthcoming with information about the impact USG support has had on counternarcotics efforts in Ghana.

## Status

- **Communications Equipment**

Post distributed a mobile cellular transmitter and a voice stress analyzer to the NCB in calendar year 2002. The items 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. Three computers and one server are also in good condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Two Ion Itemizers, sample traps, and calibration traps were provided to the NCB for detection of illegal substances at the airport. One Itemizer is in regular use at Kotoba International Airport and the second itemizer is maintained at NCB headquarters for emergency deployment. The second itemizer was recently repaired under warranty.

One gym bag covert video system was provided to the NCB for use with counter-narcotics investigations. The gym bag is housed at NCB headquarters. One KIA van modified with surveillance equipment was provided to the NCB for use with counternarcotics investigations. Six Samsung cellular phones were provided to the NCB for improvement of communications within the organization. Two steel cabinets with safe tops, 15 tactical vests, 10 standard handcuffs, 2 Minolta binocular sets, one projector, and one laptop computer, one voltage stabilizer, two investigators' kits, one Panasonic video cameras, and one digital camera are still in use by the NCB.

- **Vehicles**

Two Suzuki motorcycles and eight crash helmets were provided to the NCB in 2003 to facilitate the general functions of and expeditious response by the NCB

in its counternarcotics efforts. Four additional motorcycles and one motorbike were donated in 2004. All are in use.

## **Impact**

NCB officials have consistently demonstrated a capability to use the equipment. Post foresees significant impact on the NCB's operational and training activities with the provision of motorcycles, tactical vests, handcuffs, computer and other equipment. The NCB reported an increase in drug busts and seizures in 2004. The additional motorbikes, vests, and handcuffs have boosted their investigative and arrest capacity.

## **ADDIS ABABA**

### **Procedures**

The Political Section works with USAID in providing oversight of project funds. USAID made two site visits during 2004 to monitor activities. The Good Samaritan Center submitted activity reports in 2004. 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. It will be used 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 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. Post has obtained names of the GOB personnel who will use the itemizers, pending INL training.

## **Impact**

The resources have been used extensively daily. The resources have significantly contributed to the GOB antinarcotics mission.

# LAGOS

## Procedures

During 2004, the INL staff in Lagos visited all agencies and places where the donated equipment was located. All of the donated equipment was under the constant supervision of the administrative clerk in the office in Lagos and the program assistant.

The Regional Narcotics and Law Enforcement Officer and, in this absence, the acting RNLEC, met frequently with the law enforcement agencies to assess the achievement of the agencies and to what extent the donated equipment contributes to the achievements. In November and December 2004, the administrative clerk carried out a general inventory of the equipment.

## Status

There was no reported misuse of donated equipment in 2004. The INL staff enjoys a cordial relationship with the Nigerian Government Agencies. The agencies have tried to maintain the equipment to the best of their ability. The few items that are not operating are beyond repair.

- **Communications Equipment**

The 40 Motorola base stations and 340 radios donated to the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) are in use and in excellent condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

During 2003, post provided 25 computers, seven printers, and one server for a Research Center at the NDLEA Training Academy. They also provided two laptop computers, two power point projectors, two printers and one overhead projector to the NPF to support the Police Modernization Project. All are in use and in excellent condition.

The Nigeria police INTERPOL unit received two desktop PC systems and two HP 1200 Laser Jet printers. One of the computers is not working. The EFCC received two Compaq laptops. The Special Fraud Section of the Nigeria Police received two Compaq Pentium computers. All are in perfect condition and in use.

- **Vehicles**

Twelve Honda CG-125 motorcycles were provided to the NDLEA in 1999. They have been distributed to the field. Four Toyota Hilux pickup trucks and two Toyota Hiace Minibuses were provided in prior years. The INTERPOL received one Toyota Hilux pickup truck and one Toyota Condor van. A Toyota Double Cabin and a Toyota Condor wagon were donated to the Special Fraud Unit of the Nigeria Police Force.

All vehicles appear to be in good condition and in constant use. Any repairs needed have been done by the government of Nigeria (GON). Vehicles are located at INTERPOL, SFU, JOS Academy, Lagos HQS of NDLEA, the airport in Lagos, and Apapa zone and Tincan Island.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

During 2003, post provided a digital medical X-ray machine for use by NDLEA at the Lagos International Airport and an AFIX Tractor (fingerprint machine) for the NPF Special Fraud Unit. The AFIX tractor is scheduled to be moved from the Special Fraud Unit to the Central Registry Unit whose primary duty is to record and store fingerprints and crime statistics. The X-ray machine which became operable in September 2003 is being very well maintained and used on a daily basis by the airport command of the NDLEA in Lagos.

The following non-expendable commodities were received by NDLEA in prior years: 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), itemizers (4).

The following non-expendable commodities were received by the National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP): CPU (5); flat screen monitor (5); NEC projector (1); Panasonic copier (1); projector screen (1); Smart UPS (3); Sony Cyber-Shot digital camera (1); Sony laptops (3); LG-VCR+DVD player (1); Sony Wega television (1).

The following equipment was given to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC): HP Laser jet 4200N printer (1); NEC projector (1); Elton P420 plastic card printer (1); Sony Cyber shot digital camera (1).

The following equipment was donated to INTERPOL: Gubabi fireproof file cabinets (4); Panasonic fax machine (1); AVC 650 VA UPS (2); and generator (1).

## **Impact**

The NDLEA has continued to use the donated equipment to arrest drug traffickers at the airports where the equipment was installed. In 2004, more than 200 kilograms of heroin and cocaine were seized at the Murtala Mohamed Airport in Lagos.

# 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; 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 extensively 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 is 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**

Computers were provided to the Anti-Narcotics Unit (ANU). The ANU provides 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.

## **Status**

The ten computers donated to the Kenyan Police Service (KPS) have not been exclusively used by the ANU. The Criminal Investigations Division has controlled their dissemination and placement within KPS. The KPS reports that eight of the ten computers require repair.

## **Problems**

Turnover within KPS has significantly hampered post's provision of assistance. Recent corruption concerns give further reason for pause. Reform efforts underway should bolster KPS efforts to professionalize the force, thereby enhancing and extending post's assistance.

## **Program Changes**

Post is in the process of working with the Government of Kenya, DEA Pretoria, and KPS to more effectively identify ways of programming ANU funding. Reform efforts underway spearheaded by the Commissioner of Police and CID director and augmented by upcoming programming such as the INL-funded ICITAP general investigative skills training, should bolster KPS efforts to professionalize, thereby enhancing and extending post's assistance.

## **Impact**

Given the challenges faced by the police in Kenya, these computers 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 prepares these officers for such a connection when it becomes available.

The Regional Operational Narcotics conference remains an excellent tool for regional information-sharing and has significantly bolstered cross-border counternarcotics operations between Tanzania and Kenya.

# PRETORIA

## Procedures

During 2004, the Embassy's Narcotics and Law Enforcement Officer (NLEO) staff and the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) inspected the equipment provided to the South African Government.

## Status

- **Communications Equipment.**

The Special Investigative Unit (SIU) received a PABX system in 2004. The system provides voice over IP via its WAN system. The PABX system covers SIU's operations in East London, Pretoria, Durban, Nelspruit, Umtata and Capetown. The operations include investigation of fraud, corruption, and mismanagement of state assets and monies.

- **Computer Equipment**

The South African Police Service (SAPS) and the police services from Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda and Ghana were provided with computer equipment in 2004. The SAPS was given 25 scanners, 10 laptops, 22 forensic computers, 43 printers, 4 Iomega CD-external drives, 10 palms, 21 external hard drives, 4 mouse and keyboards and 2 AXIZ microchips, as well as a DNA Analyzer. The Kenya Police were provided 2 forensic tool kits, two 200 GB hard drives, 1 Microscope and 2 printers. The Tanzania Police were provided 1 forensic tool kit, 1 200 GB hard drive, and one printer. The Swaziland and Uganda police each received one microscope.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The SIU received the following office furniture for their new national office in Pretoria: 68 desks, 11 conference tables, 32 steel filing cabinets, 27 steel lockable cupboards, fifty-eight 5 tier book shelves, 3 hat & coat stands, 4 four legged visitor chairs, 42 high back chairs, 33 pedestal file drawers, 15 high back chairs, 14 mid-back chairs, 13 workstations, 1 boardroom table, 90 stacker chairs, 1 lectern, 2 reception desks, 2 single seater waiting chairs, 2 double seater waiting chairs, and 2 coffee tables.

The following equipment was provided to the SAPS and Scorpions for Financial Crimes and Forensic Training: 5 video recorders, 8 cassette recorders, 7 projectors, 1 DVD player, 4 cell phones, 76 flashlights, 2 laminators, 4 microscopes, 4 VHS tape duplicators, 2 shredders, 10 Motorola radios, 10 Motorola batteries, 10 Motorola desktop chargers, 1 forensic tool kit, 91 cameras

and 6 thumb drives.

In 2003, the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD) was given 299 Breath Analyzers, 1 projector, 1 external mouse, VHS player/recorder, and a 27 inch TV. INL helped JMPD finance a new training academy. The Swaziland Police were given 50 back packs sprayers for use in drug eradication.

In 2000, the SAPS was given 1 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer. 1 gas chromatographer, 1 high pressure liquid chromatographer and 52 copies of Analyst notebook software. The Center for Crime Prevention Studies, Rhodes University was given 1 Asus laptop, 2 17 inch LCD flat screen monitors, 1 firewall, 3 dual Pentium III 800 MHZ PC's, 1 scanner and one server/high end work station.

## **Impact**

The need for SIU corruption investigations has been recognized by the South African Government departments at all levels. The equipment provided by INL has enabled crucial information to be extracted from computers that are seized in the course of investigations. Some forensic equipment is being used for investigation of cases from all over the Sub-Saharan Africa.

Prior to receiving the Breath Analyzers from the USG, JMPD had only a handful of this equipment. The Breath Analyzers have been in constant use. The JMPD has found an authorized dealer in South Africa to service the equipment and to supply replacement mouthpieces. The VHS player/recorder, 27-inch TV, projector and mouse are used for training purposes. The ICITAP technical adviser to the JMPD also uses these items.

All municipal police agencies as well as SAPS will profit from training at the new academy.

# 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 two of the three country's three international airports: Yaounde and Garoua. The scale is being used at Doula International airport. However, the safe at Douala International airport is not in use due to the recent death of the one officer in possession of its combination. The Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA) has requested assistance and on the job training for the servicing of the safe at this airport. Little or no maintenance has been performed on any of the equipment. Most of the equipment is in good working order. The effective use of the safes and scales depends on the ability of Customs, Police, and Gendarmerie to seize narcotics through baggage searches.

## **Impact**

The host government reported that the equipment has contributed immensely to produce statistics in the worldwide fight against the use of narcotics at airports.

## 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