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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 2003.

# **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; DOA (Direccion Operaciones Antidrogas), formerly DINAR; and SEPRELAD, Paraguay's Money-Laundering Investigative Unit. In addition, the Government of Paraguay (GOP) maintains INL-provided commodities in several field locations including Ybyturuzu and Lima (radio equipment), Ciudad del Este, Mariscal Estigarriba, and Pedro Juan Caballero.

- **Vehicles**

Twenty vehicle ranging in model years from 1989 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. Eleven vehicles and one motorcycle have been approved for auction by SENAD.

- **Detector Dogs**

INL funds support the detector dog program, which employs seven dogs. INL funding provides veterinary care, food, new dogs, uniforms, training supplies and maintenance of the kennels and vehicles used to transport the canines and guides. The canine units are housed at the newly remodeled kennels located at the International Airport.

During the last calendar year, SENAD, DEA, and INL agreed that the canine units would be best used if they were all housed locally and rotated to the outlying offices. An increase in cocaine seizures by the canine units has shown this to have been a wise decision. Twenty-nine individuals and 92 kgs of

cocaine have been seized by the canines, the majority at the Asuncion airport and from buses traveling through the Chaco and northern part of the country.

The canine unit still relies heavily on local law enforcement personnel (SENAD) to obtain necessary search warrants to search bags at the airport.

- **Communications Equipment**

All communications equipment was accounted for and most is in good condition. Several items could not be repaired because parts are not available. All items ordered were installed in 2003.

- **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. Plans are being made to purchase new equipment in the form of cables and connectors needed to establish a LAN system for SENAD and SEPRELAD's Financial Investigation Unit (FIU), once the FIU is permanently housed.

### **Impact**

All equipment and material go to support the SENAD, DOA, and the FIU. The communications equipment, vehicles, and canine program are aimed at bolstering the interdiction effort. The bulk of the assistance goes toward augmenting the SENAD's operational capability. The SENAD has succeeded in restructuring its field operations by developing specialized teams of investigators. The FIU's budget has been substantially increased, allowing the new Director to hire additional analysts.

# BOGOTA

## Procedures

The NAS held regular working meetings with the Government of Colombia (GOC) counterpart agencies, such as the CNP Anti-narcotics Division (DIRAN), its air wing (ARAVI), and the Colombian Army (COLAR), to discuss the status of USG-provided assets. Pertinent GOC records were requested and compared with NAS files to assess resource status.

Eight Foreign Service Officers (FSO) and 24 U.S. Personal Services Contract (PSC) advisers aided EUM data collection in the field through site visit reports and project updates. The NAS Management Officer backstopped the NAS U.S. PSC EUM employee. Six NAS Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) reviewed and implemented monitoring procedures and conducted inventories and audits. Seven NAS FSN voucher examiners reviewed the paperwork on all USG-funded purchases. The NAS also employed about 700 American, Colombian, and third-country contractors through contracts with DynCorp, CCE, and Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (ARINC). An additional 51 local-hire Colombian contract personnel served under a DynCorp Aerospace Operations Limited (DAOL) contract. NAS personnel worked closely with GOC EUM officials.

GOC entities had to receive Embassy authorization to use CN assets for other types of missions. The NAS, CNP, and contractors completed inventories of aircraft parts and equipment at all air bases. The NAS and CNP performed a three-month inventory on USG-provided vehicles at CNP facilities throughout Colombia. NAS logistics advisers regularly updated inventories. The General Accounting Office (GAO) teams reviewed CN assistance to Colombia several times in 2003.

*Aircraft*-The CNP Eradication and COLAR projects, supported by the NAS Aviation Unit (NAU), accounted for a significant portion of the counternarcotics assets provided through INC/ACI grant aid programs over the past five years. Major assets included fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft. NAS advisers received daily aircraft and procurement status reports. A USG-funded contract supported CNP ARAVI aircraft maintenance. A Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the USG and GOC restarted the Air Bridge Denial (ABD) program in August, following a two-year hiatus. Bilateral monthly In-Progress Reviews (IPR) handled policy-level matters, including EUM issues. The USG program manager and the U.S. contractor's site manager conducted field inspections and updated program status in weekly and monthly reports. In accordance with the LOA, U.S. personnel flew aboard each tracker aircraft sortie, providing a mission report to the program manager after every flight. The program manager reviewed the daily sortie reports weekly with the contractor and monthly with the GOC.

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

*Vehicles*-The CNP completed an inventory of 99 percent of the USG-provided vehicles (the remaining one percent were on official assignment). The Drug Enforcement

Administration (DEA) performed EUM on the USG-provided vehicles it gave to the Federal Security Agency (DAS), Judicial Investigations Directorate (DIJIN), Antinarcotics Unit (ANTIN), Special Investigative Unit (SIU), Heroin Task Force (HTF), Attorney General's Technical Investigative Unit (CTI), and the Colombian Navy (COLNAV) intelligence unit. The NAS removed from inventory those vehicles destroyed in the line of duty, or judged to be beyond repair.

*Communications Equipment*-NAS counterpart GOC agencies managed and monitored their USG-donated communications equipment, reporting the status to NAS upon request. A communications PSC assisted the CNP in conducting programs, identifying requirements, and monitoring program implementation.

*Computer Equipment*-GOC entities working with USG-provided computers, networks, printers, and related equipment, informed the NAS of the status upon request.

*Weapons*-The CNP and COLMIL maintained strict controls on USG-provided weapons. Two NAS PSC advisors assisted the CNP air and ground programs with weapons. In July, a USG weapons Mobile Training Team (MTT) inspected and refurbished 10,000 USG-provided M16-A1 rifles for the CNP Municipio (equivalent in a U.S. country) Reentry Program, while training CNP personnel in weapon use, repair, and maintenance.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-Four NAS PSC advisors and a DAOL logistics assistant coordinated equipment distributed to projects in support of CNP interdiction and establishment of police pressure. A NAS U.S. Army Extended Training Service Specialist (ETSS) provided tactical and operational advice to counterpart ministries in the program to reinsert armed combatants into society. The Department of Justice's (DOJ) International Criminal Investigation and Training Program (ICITAP) inventoried and periodically inspected laboratory equipment donated to the CNP, DAAS, and Office of the Prosecutor General (Fiascala).

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) accompanied CNP officials on monthly inspections of NAS-provided tool kits, bomb suits, bomb robots, radio frequency blockers, disruptors, cameras, laptop computers, hand tools, and an explosive repository system donated to CNP Bomb Squad program. Bureau of Prisons (BOP) personnel delivered and inspected USG-equipment to prison administrative and training facilities, conducted security and administrative audits, and maintained a computerized inventory. The NAS began auditing about 10,000 USG-provided CNP field rations in

December, over concern that improper distribution was leading to loss and waste of the perishable items. A NAS FSO seaport and airport security manager received monthly reports from seaport antinarcotics and administration police on the status of US-provided assets.

*Defense Articles*-The NAS held regular meetings with COLMIL, COLAR, and COLAF administrative, operations, and intelligence officers to discuss the nature of USG-provided assets, such as those from Foreign Military Sales (FMS), 506A emergency Presidential Determination, and Excess Defense Articles (EDA). The military services continue to provide complete access to materiel upon request. The MILGP continues to use its military-to military relations to strengthen human rights observance by the Colombian Military forces and to use other personnel resources, i.e., unit exchanges, U.S. students in Colombia schools to further reinforce their commitment.

The Colombian Military (COLMAR) is extremely cooperative in the receipt, tracking, and maintaining coordination for EUM with MILGP. All equipment that debarks in-country undergoes a joint inventory between the Riverine Logistics Officer and the COLMAR with a hand receipt upon turnover. All parties receive copies, and changes to master lists of equipment provided via FMS, or U.S. grant (1033, 1044, plan Colombia, 506A, etc) are made. The USMC representative, Riverine Plans Officer, Riverine Logistics Officer, and any Riverine Training Teams that are in country conduct End Use Monitoring reports as time permits throughout the country.

The Army mission conducted 100% inventory in October 2003 of all weapons and equipment provided to the Commando Battalion.

## **Status**

- **Aircraft**

Five K-Max K-1200 helicopters joined the COLAR Plan Colombia program inventory in 2003. These and existing aircraft provided support to the CD Brigade, flying a total of 23,015 hours, carrying some 28,800 passengers and 1,101,268 pounds of cargo, and completing 60 medical evacuation missions in 2003. NAS programs included training for pilots, gunners, and mechanics, and fielding non-US citizen contract pilots to supplement the growing but

insufficient number of COLAR pilots-in-command. There were no reported incidents of aircraft abuse.

Five USG-owned aircraft (four AT-802 Air Tractors in April and a T-65 Turbo Thrush in February) were added to the CNP eradication fleet. Seven aircraft were removed from the fleet during the reporting period: Two OV-10D Bronco airplanes were transferred to Patrick AFB; a T-65 airplane was destroyed when it struck a tree in April; an AT-802 airplane was destroyed when it hit a tree in June; a second AT-802 aircraft was intentionally destroyed on the ground in August by CNP helicopter guns after it had been forced down by enemy fire; a third AT-802 is in the United States undergoing Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certification; an OV-10D was destroyed when it was shot down by enemy fire in September; and an UH-1N helicopter was shot down, overrun and destroyed by enemy forces on the ground in December. CNP eradication aircraft logged some 8,362 flight hours for fixed-wing and 4,149 for rotary-wing aircraft during 2003. Daily aircraft status reports and accountability of spare and repair parts insured proper use.

<b>NAS Operated Aircraft</b>	
<i>Helicopters</i>	<i>Fixed wing</i>
Fourteen UH-60 (COLAR)	Four Ayers T-65 & five AT-802
Five K-1200	One Cessna 208
Thirty-nine UH-1N (COLAR & eradication)	Two C-27A
Twenty-five Huey II	Seven OV-10

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

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

The USG provided three Citation SR 560 tracker aircraft to the Colombian Air Force (COLAF) on a no-cost lease basis, along with training, communications equipment, and operational support. Two COLAF C-26 aircraft underwent refurbishing in the United States to perform radar tracking for CN. They are to return to Colombia in May 2004. NAS PSC and ARINC American civilian

contractors worked with COLAF personnel in Bogota and at several COLAF bases.

<b>CNP Aircraft</b>	
<i>Helicopters</i>	<i>Fixed wing</i>
One MD 500	Two Twin Otter
Three Bell 206B	Four Cessna 206G
One Bell 206L	Three DC-3
Twelve Bell 212	One King Air 300
One MD 530F	Two C-26A & C-26B
Thirty-one Bell Huey II	Three Cessna 152
Seven UH-60L	Three Cessna 208
Four Bell 206 L3	One Beech Craft C-99

Changes in NAS-supported CNP aircraft during 2003: Three UH-1H's were added to the rotary wing fleet, including two re-engineered UH-1H's; another was removed temporarily from the fleet the previous year due to extensive repairs required after a hard landing; a UH-1H was lost in January because of an accident; a DC-3 aircraft was destroyed the same month during a night landing at a remote site; a DC-3 was added to the fleet in September. The average availability rate for the CNP fleet was 80 percent. A USG-funded contract supported aircraft maintenance.

A USG-provided C-208 Caravan arrived in November to provide logistical and personnel transport for COLNAV forces in southeast Colombia. Flight and ground crew training took place during the last two months of 2003.

- **Aviation Fuel**

Electronic fuel control equipment was installed in March to upgrade the CNP refueling program. NAS PSC advisers closely monitored purchases, deliveries, and the use of USG-provided jet fuel, aviation gasoline and methanol for program-supported police and military aircraft at all bases and airports. NAS voucher examiners reviewed vehicle fuel invoices. A comparison of fuel delivery receipts and daily reports on fuel consumption and hours flown showed no anomalies.

- **Construction**

The NAS undertook the following construction and installation projects to improve CNP and COLMIL base security and resources use.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Primary works</i>	<i>Status</i>
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(Percent completed)

San Jose del Guaviare	Water treatment plant	60%
	Main runway access ramp	30%
	Barracks upgrade	100%
	Hanger infrastructure upgrade	100%
	Install pre-fab barracks	100%
Valedupar	CNP sewage system	100%
Larandia	UH-1N project improvements	100%
	Water/electric for new hangar	100%
	NAS eradication improvements	100%
	Construct antenna control bldg	100%
	Construct NAS house/office	100%
	Extension of army barracks	100%
	Containers ops. Office complex	100%
	Aircraft parking ramp repairs	100%
	Remodel police post	100%
	Construct pre-fab hangar	100%
	Remodel containers for ALSE	100%
Tolemaida	Design of Ops/Maintenance offices	90%
	Aircraft parts wire fence enclosures	100%
	Container security chain link fence	100%
	Design container metal covers	100%
	Design logistics area metal roof	100%
	Remodel COLAR Ops. area	100%
Bogota	NAS embassy upgrades	100%
	CNP radio ops center	40%
	CNP Chapinero station armory	100%
	Carabinero office upgrades/furniture	100%
	Heavy and light cargo shelving	100%
	DEA La Esperanza office upgrades	100%
	El Dorado hanger and ramp	100%
	COLAR dog kennels	100%
	El Dorado hanger container repairs	100%
	El Dorado NAS office security systems	100%
	El Dorado/Dyncorp office furniture	100%
Bogota	El Dorado admin. office furniture	100%
	El Dorado hanger warehouse upgrades	100%
	NAS Muzu warehouse electrical upgrades	100%
	El dorado NAS office upgrades	100%
	El Dorado electrical substation	100%
	El dorado information network upgrades	100%
Buena-Ventura	COLAR dog kennels (10)	100%
Tulua	Hanger/Barracks	100%

Santa Ana	Hanger/Barracks	100%
Cali	COLAR dog kennels (30)	100%
	Remodel Alameda CNP stations	95%
	DEA office at airport	100%
	AC, electrical and computer services	90%
Carimagua	Repair laminated metal access ramp	100%
Cartegena	Install Naval school furnishings	100%
Espinal	Remodeing of 40' container	100%
	Electrical services for containers	100%
	Repair container floors and ceilings	100%
	Suspended ceiling for CNP Jungla school	100%
Funza	Electrical and computer cables	100%
Guaymaral	DIRAN office furniture	95%
	Fueling facilities	100%
Larandia	Military base house No. 3 upgrades	100%
	Electrical generator housing upgrades	100%
	Storage container installation	100%
	Sewage plant design/pot. water upgrades	100%
	Runway area repairs/maintenance	100%
	Barracks remodeling	100%
Mariquita	Classrooms/fuel tank	100%
<i>Location</i>	<i>Primary works</i>	<i>Status (Percent completed)</i>
Medellin	DEA office at airport	100%
Apiay	Ammunition bunker	100%
	Installation water systems/parking lot	100%
	Remodeling warehousing container	100%
	Container cover/widen walkways	100%

- **Vehicles**

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.

Two hundred eighty-four (284) NAS-supplied vehicles were used for official CNP purposes (transportation of personnel and supplies within Bogota and to CNP bases and FOLS) in 2003.

A breakdown of the condition of the CNP vehicles indicates that of the 284 vehicles, 168 are in service; 53 are out-of-service; and 63 have reached the end of their useful life and are pending disposal. Most of the vehicles were manufactured prior to 1994. Deplorable road conditions throughout most of Colombia, especially outside of the major cities where most significant counter-narcotics activities take place, make for shorter than normal life spans of vehicles.

Seventy-one (71) INL-purchased vehicles were given by DEA to host country counterpart agencies for counternarcotics programs with the following agencies: Security Administration Department (DAS), Judicial Police Central Directorate (DIJIN); CNP Anti-narcotics Units (ANTIN), Special Investigative Units (SIU), Heroin Task Force (HTF), and the Attorney General's Technical Investigations Unit (CTI). They are dispersed throughout Colombia including Bogota, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Medellin.

Most of the vehicles are in good condition. DEA added two 2003 Chevrolet Rodeo SUV's for the Cali CTI and DIJIN units to its fleet in 2003. No vehicles were removed in 2003.

- **Communications Equipment**

USG-provided communications equipment for GOC counterpart law enforcement agencies significantly increased their ability to conduct counternarcotics investigations and operations. NAS PSC advisers monitored USG-provided secure radios, cellular phones and a new computerized aircraft tracking system at bases and mobile units used by CNP DIRAN to secure communications between aircraft and ground units. DEA inventoried all new communications and intelligence equipment given to the GOC, plus about one-fourth of the equipment issued to the GOC before bar-coding began in 2002.

The CNP gave the NAS a detailed 38-page inventory of USG-supplied communications equipment. Eight DIRAN technicians did routine maintenance and repair of communications gear. The NAS returned damaged equipment to the original manufacturers and suppliers for repair. CNP inventory records of computers and related USG-provided equipment were accurate.

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

The SIU and Andean initiative programs use a wide variety of communications equipment, i.e., interceptors, radios, recorders, etc. in locations throughout

Colombia. DEA agents work closely with the GOC units that receive this equipment to ensure that it is used properly.

- **Computer Equipment**

USG-provided computer equipment formed the basis of detecting, tracking, identifying, removing and/or detaining narco-terrorists in Colombia. NAS PSC advisors monitored USG-provided computer equipment used to maintain CNP ARAVI logistics, maintenance, training, and aircrew flight records. DEA inventoried new computer equipment given to GOC counterparts. There are 200 computers, 26 printers, and 6 scanners located in the police DIRAN headquarters; Guaymaral; and DIRAN administrative section. Laptop computers are being used by officers assigned to administrative and intelligence positions.

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

ICITAP reported proper equipment use by its counterparts through on-site visits and inventory control. ATF-provided items delivered to CNP bomb squad and firearms programs were well maintained and stored in secure areas. NAS officials verified that USG-provided X-ray equipment for the Airport Security Program was installed and operable in Cali and Medellin. Periodic CD Brigade updates to the NAS showed that USG-donated items under the Plan Colombia program were properly maintained.

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

- **Human Rights**

No allegations of serious human rights violations on the part of any counternarcotics counterpart personnel were reported during 2003. Post thoroughly evaluated all CNP/DIRAN and COLMIL personnel attending DOD or USG financed commercial training. After post completed its vetting of potential trainees, a request was made for review by DOS.

- **Weapons**

NAS PSC advisors monitored the use and operational status of USG-donated aircraft-mounted guns and small guns, as well as weapons training, provided to the CNP ARAVI under USG security assistance programs. The NAS also monitored USG-provided 7.62 mm ammunition for GAU-17 mini-guns and M-60 machine guns on CNP aircraft supporting eradication and interdiction missions. The CD Brigade gave NAS periodic reports on USG-provided weapons inventory.

A GAU-17 machine gun, lost in a CNP helicopter accident several years ago, was recaptured from guerrilla forces in November by a U.S. trained and equipped CD Brigade. An investigation was conducted into why the initial loss of the weapon was not reported to the NAS by ARAVI. Procedures were established to prevent this from happening again.

- **Defense Articles**

COLNAV and COLMAR equipment provided under USG programs since 1989 consists of: (1) 210' medium endurance Coast Guard cutter (WMEC-210 "Reliance" class); (2) CASA-235 aircraft; (1) Bell 212 Helo; (4) Bell 412 helos; (2) PBR MK3 boats; (11) MAKO 27-foot BOA; (14) Zodiac boats; (5) jeeps; (11) 2 ½ ton trucks; (573) M60 machine guns; (435) grenade launchers; (101) 9mm pistols; (123) 50 CAL machine guns; (1) Cessna Grand Caravan; (1) LCM-6; (51) 22-foot Pirana-type tactical craft; (48) 25-foot Pirana-type command and control craft; (25) 25-foot Pirana type command and control craft; (11) 31-foot patrol boats, river MK 2 (PBR); (3) patrol craft Riverine boats; (9) mini-armored troop carriers.

*Thirty-year-old ex-USCG Medium Endurance Cutter (WMEC-210)*-The cutter has been transformed in an incredibly short time to like new condition. The ship was made ready-to-sail and is nearing completion of a 6-month dry-dock period to perform massive engine maintenance and overhaul.

*Two CASA 235's*-The vessels are based in Barranquilla and Cali. Both have been used extensively in maritime patrol operations and go-fast intercept, with positive results and no major problems.

*Bell 212 and Bell 412's*-The helos are in Bogota for inspection/maintenance. The two Bell 412's are located in Cartagena and Juanchaco. All are used for troop support and transport of ground troops. The condition of the helos is good, but lack of money in the COLNAV budget to support and maintain the helos has resulted insignificant downtime for some of them.

*Twenty-two Foot Pirana Tactical Craft (51)*- Three are in Inirida; all three are in operation after receiving and replacing four transmissions for their outboards. Six are located in Leguizamo; all six are in operational condition. Three are in Tres Esquinas; all three are in operational condition. Six are located in San José; three are down awaiting new propellers and one has an electrical problem. Six are located in La Tagua; one is down while its motors are being repaired at Leguizamo and another is degraded for timing problems in one motor. Three are in Buenaventura; two of the three are down; one has both engines in Bogota being rebuilt (60 percent complete); one has a cracked block and an engine is being sent to replace the down motor; one engine is in 500-hour maintenance. Three are on the Atrato river; all three are operational. Six are at Turbo; three are having 1000-hour maintenance on their motors (20 percent complete). Three are at Barranca; all three are operational. Three are at Yati; all three are operational. Three are at Arauca; all three are operational. Three are at Cauarito; all three are undergoing painting (50 percent complete). Three are at Carreno; one is down for motor repair (20 percent complete)

*Twenty-Five Foot Pirana-Type Tactical Craft (48)*-Six are at Barroncominas; all are operational. Nine are at San Jose; one is down for a damaged transmission. Fifteen are at Tres Esquinas; two are down; one for 500-hour maintenance (10 percent complete) and the other for a blown head. Nine are new boats still awaiting weapons delivery. Three are at Puerto Leguizamo; all are operational but two are in need of new propellers. Three are in Tumaco; all are down due to recent combat damage. The boats will require significant repairs to bring them back to operational condition. Six are in Buenaventura; one is down awaiting lower unit replacement. Three are in the Rio Atrato; one is down awaiting two new engines. Three are in Barranquilla; all three are operational.

*Twenty-Five Foot Pirana Command and Control Craft (25)*-Three are in Inirida; all are operational, but one has a UHF base antenna under repair. Three are in Leguizamo; all are operational, but one has an HF radio under repair and three are new boats still awaiting weapons delivery. Three are in San Jose and are operational, but one has a HF radio under repair. Three are at LaTagua; all are operational. One is at Tumaco and down due to combat damage; the craft has 93 7.62mm impacts and needs extensive repair. Two are at Buenaventura; both are operational but currently lack crews. Two are on the Atrato river; one is operational and the other is down undergoing 1000-hour maintenance (20 percent complete). One is at

Barranca; it is currently down due to block replacement of both engines (20 percent complete). One is at Barranquilla and is operational.

*Mini-Armored Troop Carriers (9)*-Three are at Turbo; one is down due to impellor problems; parts have been sent and repair is imminent. Two are at Leguizamo and both are operational. Four are at La Tagua and all are operational. Four are at La Tagua and all are operational.

*PBR MK2/MK3 (13)*-Two are at Turbo; one is down for VHF radio failure and the other is operational. Two are currently undergoing complete overhaul at Cotecmar located in Cartagena. Two are at Bermeja and both are operational. Two are at Yati and both are operational. One is at Puerta Inirida and is operational. Two are at Leguizamo; one is down for a bad propulsion governor and the other is operational. One is at Tres Esquinas and is operational.

*Riverine Patrol Craft (3)*-One is at La Taguaout undergoing a major overhaul. One is at San Jose Guaviare and is operational, but the main generator is out; its repair has been contracted out. One is at Inirida and is operational.

*Zodiacs (14)*-All belong to the COLMAR Special Forces Battalion located in Cartagena. All are operational.

COLAF equipment provided under USG programs consists of: seven C-130's, thirteen A-37B's, ten OV-10's, two C-26's, six AC-47's, six SA-237B's, fourteen Bell 212's, two Bell 412's, eight Huey II's, six H500's, seventeen UH-1H's, twenty-two UH-60's, four machine guns, eight floor and door armor sets, six Elbit weapon systems, seven T-37B's, four T-37C's, and one UH-1H simulator.

*A-37 (13)*-The structural life hours have been exceeded. They are awaiting engineering assistance from Odgen AFB.

*OV-10's (10)*-Since 2001, eight OV-10's have undergone service life extension, reengineering, and avionics upgrades at Marsh Aviation in Mesa, Arizona. One aircraft was returned from this program due to financial issues in the company and poor condition of the aircraft. It is unlikely that all eight can be upgraded.

*C-26 (2)*-Both aircraft are at ARINC, Oklahoma City. Upgrades to incorporate new tracker radar and FLIR are problematic. There are technical issues on integration causing delays in delivery schedule.

*C-130 (7)*-Two aircraft have been out-of- service since September 2003. They are expected to be back in service by June 2004.

COLAR equipment provided under USG program consists of: twelve UH-60's, twenty-four M19 MTRS, spare parts, 136 HMMWV's, twenty-six 5-ton trucks, 426 M16A2 rifles, 56 M249 Squad Automatic Weapons, 2020 M9 pistols, 1220 M60E3 MG, 225 shotguns, 77PRC 77 radios, 169 AN PVS 5, 41 TA 212 phones, 225 AN/PSN10 GPS units, ammunition, field gear, flak jackets, and uniforms.

There was a lack of a weapons repair capability at the time of inspection. The Colombian Army maintenance battalion did not have spare parts nor the weapons repair expertise to fix M240BMG and M249 automatic weapons. The Army mission is working with the Colombian Army to buy enough spare parts and to train personnel qualified to fix M240BS and M249.

## Impact

- **Aircraft**

The USG sprayed 132,817 hectares (raw number) of coca in 2003, compared to the previous year's record of 130,363 hectares, and 3,371 hectares of opium poppy, compared to the 2002 total of 2,992 hectares. NAS and CNP coca eradication verification flights in six departments in November indicated an overall effectiveness rate of 91.5%, representing a significant increase over the previous year's level of 80%. Findings showed replanting rates remained high, but damage to surrounding crops and vegetation was minimal.

Aerial spray operations remained dangerous in 2003 with USG-provided aircraft receiving 382 hits from ground fire, compared to 194 hits in 2002 and 191 hits in 2001. Aircraft accordingly spent much time in repair, significantly reducing operational availability.

Fielding all 14 Plan Colombia UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters added substantial force to the CD Brigade and to NAS efforts against narcoterrorists throughout southern Colombia.

In addition to actively supporting coca spray operations in five departments, the CD Brigade seized seven MT of cocaine and two MT of coca base, while destroying 16 cocaine HCL labs and 948 coca base labs.

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. 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 of reinsertion of CNP police units into remote areas that had not seen the rule of law for a considerable time. ARAVI provided serial intelligence platforms and support to other police units, as available, with embassy approval.

Since August 2003, the ABDF program has been responsible for the forced landing of eight suspect aircraft, the destruction of six others, and the impounding of seven more with a corresponding seizure of 7.9 metric tons of cocaine. Information obtained during air intercepts in 2003 was a key motivator for a large-scale joint operation conducted by the CNP and COLMIL at a southeast Colombian airfield used to land chemicals and other items pertaining to the illegal drug trade.

ICITAP-donated DNA technology was vital in producing evidence that aided investigations and led to arrests. Three NAS-assisted CNP DIRAN airmobile companies, known as Junglas (jungle commandos), conducted lightning raids that captured over 48 MT of coca base and destroyed 83 HCL labs, surpassing the former record of 63 HCL labs. The USG-funded Infrastructure Security Strategy (ISS) program succeeded in enabling Colombian security forces to reduce attacks on the Cano-Limon oil pipeline and other vital infrastructure from 170 in 2001, the year prior

to the program, to just 32 in 2003. ATF explosives and firearms equipment significantly enhanced the effectiveness of CNP anti-terrorism efforts, with no deaths of Colombian bomb technicians in 2003, compared to six who died in the line of duty the previous year. NAS supported K-9 units at Colombia's major airports helped the DEA airport Interdiction Program (AIP) seize 155 kilograms of cocaine and 46.42 kilograms of heroin and make 26 arrests in the first three months of operations.

- **Computer Equipment**

NAS assistance to GOC ministries on the reentry to society program was accompanied by a 40 percent increase in the desertion rate from Colombia's illegal groups. Intelligence from the deserters helped prevent terrorist actions, prosecute criminals, and locate weapons, explosives, drugs, and other criminal material.

- **Weapons**

USG assistance allowed the CNP to train and equip 62 Carabinero Mobile Squadrons and 140 police municipality stations, approximately 17,000 police in all, for assignment in rural Colombia to areas that had no security presence. This new project supported President's Uribe's principal, strategic goal of establishing public security throughout Colombia.

- **Defense Articles**

The aircraft and associated assets provided to the COLAR have led to 1,657 missions and 5,332 flight hours in support of counter-narcotics operations during the year. Operational readiness rates of the C-130's improved from 70% to 90% due to contracted logistics support.

Without U.S. support, the Riverine units of the COLMAR would still be years behind where they are today. The results for 2003 are 23 tons of cocaine interdicted, 70 laboratories destroyed, 52 enemies killed, 1,080 enemies captured, 90,000 gallons of precursor chemicals confiscated.

## **Problems**

- **Aircraft**

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. NAS initiative

selected auditing procedures, however, to track and monitor USG provided equipment, services, and funds to the extent possible.

Legal challenges seeking suspension of aerial eradication operations in indigenous territories and national parts worked their way through the Colombian court. The Uribe Administration, however, left no legal stone unturned in an effort to reverse any decision that threatened to halt spraying. The Embassy with NAS assistance redrafted the Colombian Environmental Management Plan to reflect strengthened controls and measures adopted to allay public concerns over the short and long-term effects of the bilateral spray program. GOC, NAS, and DIRAN officials compensated three landowners a total of \$11,000 because their properties were inadvertently sprayed in June. The errant spraying occurred when a valve malfunctioned on a spray aircraft. The properties have since recovered and the damage is no longer visible.

- **Computer equipment**

A robbery in November at a Colombian Prison System (INPEC) warehouse in Bogota resulted in the initial loss of about \$356,000 in computers, printers, cameras, and electrical power supply materials. Swift investigative work by INPEC and BOP officials resulted in recouping all but about \$19,000 of the stolen merchandise. Proceeds from an INPEC insurance policy covering the missing items was returned to the NAS-funded BOP prison project.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

ATF encountered very few problems with transfers of inventory of equipment provided for the CNP Bomb Squad and Firearms programs. Some CNP officials were reluctant, however, to buy supplies, such as copy toner, to properly maintain the equipment. ATF officials advised counterparts of the necessity of doing so to ensure optimum availability of the USG-provided equipment. Unregulated power fluctuations at the Bogota airport damaged the power supply, as well as the replacement part, of one of the two USG-provided baggage X-ray machines. Because of the high cost of spare parts, DEA deemed it fiscally unsound to continue repairing the machine until the GOC stabilized the airport's electrical

supply.

- **Riverine**

The environment encountered on the rivers of Colombia is incredibly harsh on the equipment. The rivers have a high sediment level that fouls both inboard diesels engines and the outboards. A primary problem encountered with water-jet propulsion, such as the mini-ARC's, has been the rapid erosion of impellers due to high sediment levels. Also, water filters and water intakes rapidly become clogged due to high level of debris in the water. This requires constant crew attention and falls under the realm of proper supervision.

- **Lack of Quality Fuel**

One of the damaging problems for the COLMAR is the lack of quality fuel throughout the country. Fuel is often delivered thousands of kilometers down river in barges or drums. When it arrives, the fuel is contaminated with condensation and sediment that reduces the quality of the fuel. As a result, poor fuel leads to fouling and high engine temperatures. The Naval Mission is examining how to fix the widespread fuel problem that plagues the country. As an alternative, the Naval Mission is researching the purchase of both fixed based fuel filtration, smaller mobile units to travel with the units, and storage. The problem is compounded by requirements for both diesel and motor fuel. There is an estimated \$3 million in start up costs to address the fuel problems at the COLMAR bases.

## **Program Changes**

- **Construction**

NAS construction supported the new COLAR ISS base in Arauca Department, which provides anti-terrorist security for the nearby Cano-Limon oil pipeline, by building infrastructure that protects ISS helicopters and their flight and maintenance crews.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The DEA AIP project, originally consisting of the deployment of CNP K-9 units to major Colombian airports and the purchase of three additional body X-ray machines, was enhanced to include information collection into a secure integrate Wide Area Network (WAN) between the various airports.

# 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 2003.

## Status

- **Vessels**

The 36-foot patrol boat provided under the 506(A) drawdown was fully renovated by the Brazilian Police and inaugurated in May of 2001. It is currently in the water at Praca 15 de Novembro (Rio de Janeiro's city port), where it was monitored by the NAS in October 2003. Post certified that the boat is functioning and being used in normal operations. However, there is a shortage of spare parts. The NAS plans to assist the Federal Police in acquiring a new propeller. The DPF installed GPS/VHS equipment, as well as a depth finder and a police siren. It is used exclusively in harbor patrol crime prevention activities.

According to NAS and DPF/DRE records, there are currently twelve donated Boston Whalers in Brazil. They are assigned to Belem (4), Manaus (4), Tabatinga (1), Porto Velho (1), Guajara-Mirim (1), and Foz de Iguacu, Parana (1). Post inspected eleven of the Boston Whalers in 2003. All of the boats in Belem need minor repair work on the hulls and major electronic work and repairs to their outboard motors. Post plans to work with the police to improve the condition of the boats.

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. As diesel fuel is more economical and more widely available in Northern Brazil and diesel engines are simpler and easier to fix and obtain parts, the federal police are interested in possibly using diesel engines. The police mentioned that occasionally they use craft other than the Boston Whalers for fuel economy reasons. The DPF has also expressed interest in having radar, depth finders, and GPS for the Boston Whalers. The floating dock in Manaus is fully operational.

- **Vehicles**

The Ford van donated to ABRACO ( Brazilian Community Association of Parents for the Prevention of Drug Abuse) was sold at auction with proceeds going to support demand reduction activities and operating costs of the organization. The van was suffering from a lack of available parts and expensive maintenance and operation costs.

- **Detector Dogs**

During an inspection in December 2003, three dogs were seen using the same pen. To adequately house the dogs, the kennel needs to be enlarged. Post will work closely with the police to ensure that the kennel is appropriately expanded and maintained.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2002, basic computer equipment, including monitors, CPU's, printers, webcams, keyboards, speakers, and UPS, were provided by the NAS through SENAD 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 2003, the NAS staff visited 14 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.

In 2002, through the Brazilian National Public Safety Secretariat (SENASP), the NAS provided basic law enforcement equipment including computer equipment, narcotics kits, flashlights, first aid kits, CPR masks, life vests stearns, night vision goggles, handcuffs, gun cabinets, bolt cutters and bullet proof vests to several Brazilian State Police. During 2003, NAS personnel visited five of the states and certified that the equipment was in order and being used regularly.

## **Problems**

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

Despite the centralized inventory and just-in-time delivery of equipment to where it is needed for a particular operation, the need for more support for police field offices is clear. This is particularly obvious in operations requiring rapid reaction where there is insufficient time to ship equipment from Brasilia. On those occasions, the regional DPF makes do with what they have or what they can borrow from other government institutions. The NAS will study the regional situation more thoroughly in 2004 and make every effort to provide support, whether equipment, training or funding for operations. The NAS will also ensure that assistance is distributed where it is needed most and will be best used.

# BUENOS AIRES

## Procedures

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

## Status

- **Dogs**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

A lack of funding to operate and maintain the Joint Intelligence Communications Center (JICC), combined with unwillingness on the part of other Government of Argentina (GOA) agencies to share information with its current custodian, the National Drug Secretariat (SEDRONAR), has made it a non-working system. Post has argued that the JICC would be more effective if placed under the control of a law enforcement entity. Post believes that this will make the other GOA law enforcement agencies more willing to share information

between themselves and the USG, using the JICC as a medium. However, based on the age of the equipment, provided in 1991, with software last updated in 2000, it would take a considerable investment in new hardware and software to bring the JICC back on line, even if a change in jurisdiction took place.

- **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. Two Ford Taurus station wagons require automatic transmissions that can only be purchased in the United States.

## **Problems**

There is a need for the GOA to sign end-use and retransfer agreements before post can provide more equipment and support. The GOA understands that it will receive no new INL funding until the agreement is signed. Sovereignty issues and concerns about human rights language contained in the standard LOA have delayed signature.

In addition, Argentina has been under Brooke Amendment sanctions since September 30, 2003. This will preclude post from obligating any new INL funding until the GOA pays its arrears. Thus, until the GOA signs the LOA and gets out of Brooke sanctions, post will be unable to get new INL funding to provide more equipment, support and routine maintenance.

## **Impact**

While the INL-funded program in Argentina has been a small one, it has had a positive impact especially on the perennially under-funded provincial police anti-drug units. The equipment donated to the NBTF in Salta Province in 1998-2002 and to the Grupo condor unit in Jujuy Province in 2000-2002 continues to be put to excellent use. In 2003, the two NBTF's were involved in the seizure of 507.9 kilograms of cocaine, and 181,132.6

liters of precursor chemicals. No marijuana was seized by the NBTF groups, while 41,924 metric tons of coca leaf were interdicted by the NBTF groups. In addition, 111 traffickers were arrested and 30 vehicles were confiscated by the taskforce.

## **.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 2003. 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 and 2002, the NAS provided the PDTF with 15 motor vehicles and

two motorcycles. One sport utility vehicle rolled over in a single car accident in 2002. It was determined to be a total loss. Another sport utility vehicle that was stolen in early 2002 was later recovered undamaged. It is back in use with the Task Force.

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

- **Vessels**

Four of the six Boston Whalers donated by NAS to the Venezuelan Navy in 1993 remain operational. They are based in Puerto Ayacucho in the South of Venezuela. The vessels are fully engaged in a Riverine patrol program. A major goal of the program is to interdict narcotics and chemical precursor smuggling on the Orinoco River.

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 additional 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 additional 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 donated to the National Guard Command in Tachira in 1999 continue to be used for data base operations.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

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

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

- **Defense Articles**

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

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

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

*Riverine Patrol Boats*- Six Riverine patrol boats are in use by the Venezuelan Marines. They are located on the Orinoco River at the

Colombian border and support efforts to control Riverine contraband of drugs and chemical precursors. The boats' outboard Yamaha 75-hp engines vary in condition from good to fair. These boats were inspected by a USMILGP officer in March 2002.

*Aircraft*-The two C-26 aircraft have been incorporated into "Grupo Cinco" of the Venezuelan Air Force and are based at the air base in Caracas. The aircraft are in excellent condition and are well maintained. Although originally intended to support Venezuelan military drug interdiction operations along Venezuelan's long border with Colombia, the Venezuelan Air Force is now considering employment of these aircraft in an air interdiction mode following the increase in the number of drug smuggling flights through Venezuelan airspace in 1999. To carry out this role, the aircraft will need to be equipped with sensors that will cost about \$2-3 million. The Venezuelan Air Force is studying means to acquire this equipment.

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

- **JICC**

The NAS continues to provide support to the Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) in conjunction with the Latin America JICC/Guardian program coordinated by DEA with the interagency El Paso Intelligence Center. No new equipment was provided in 2003. In 2000, the NAS assisted the center in upgrading its equipment by providing Oracle software and related training. The Oracle database software is being used in conjunction with a new version of the Guardian software developed by DEA. CONACUID uses the Center to coordinate drug intelligence, and collect information on all types of drug-related crime. A photocopier, one of two servers, ten computer workstations and related equipment are in good condition.

During the second half of 2003, an engineering study was conducted to determine networking upgrade requirements for CONUID and the JICC.

- **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.

### **Problems**

The ordered departure of most American employees from December 2002 through February 2003 resulted in the closure of the Narcotics Affairs Section during this period. Shortly after the re-opening of the NAS, the NAS Logistics Assistant, who had primary responsibility for EUM monitoring, was permanently medevaced from post. EUM activities were interrupted as a direct result.

## **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 2003, Venezuela continued to conduct a broad spectrum of narcotics control operations. Cocaine seizures rose to under 18 metric tons in 2002 to more than 32 tons in 2003, with Venezuela placing second only to Colombia in this category for all of Latin America during the last two years. Heroin seizures remained at about half-a-ton in 2003, making Venezuela's fourth consecutive year leading the continent in this category.

# GEORGETOWN

## Procedures

Post monitors equipment supplied through contacts by post RSO and MLO with the (GDF), Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU), Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC), and the Guyana Police Force (GPF).

## 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**

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. All four received replacement radar units to simplify maintenance and improve interoperability.

- **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 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 2003, 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 has made effective use of the equipment supplied. Other equipment supplied has been used inefficiently or not at all.

## **LA PAZ**

### **Procedures**

During 2003, under the general supervision of the NAS Director, the NAS Administrative Officer, other members of the NAS staff, and officials of other agencies such as DEA, MILGRP and USCG conducted reviews to account for and to verify the condition of equipment and property provided to the Government of Bolivia (GOB) counternarcotics program. NAS project officers, Regional Directors and the Administrative Officer conducted regular and unannounced field visits to all projects. Field assistance visits by the budget and audit staffs resulted in spot inspections of property records, impress fund record-keeping usage reports, and fuel management. US direct hire program officers require adequate justification and strict accountability prior to initiating new procurement actions. A procurement status report is prepared monthly and distributed to the regional directors and project officers for their information and review.

The NAS operates eight warehouses: three in La Paz, one in each regional office and FOL and one at the headquarters of the Green Devil Task Force (GDTF) in Santa Cruz. 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 administrative officer prepares a countrywide reconciliation report. Copies are maintained in the La Paz office.

Post's software monitoring fuel consumption is regularly modified to improve controls across all NAS projects. An auditor reviews all fuel accountability reports monthly to ensure that consumption is within approved levels.

### **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 PSC's. The RDTF inventory consists of 15 UH-1H helicopters, one B-55 Beech Baron, three Cessna 206's, and two Cessna 210's. All are based in Santa Cruz with permanent Forward Operating Bases (FOB's) in Trinidad and Chimore. A U.S. contractor, DynCorp, has maintenance and training

responsibilities for the helicopter fleet. Only the NAS Director or Deputy Director can authorize non-routine missions.

The Black Devil Task Force (BLKDTF) flies the C-130's under the supervision of a U.S. citizen PSC Aviation Advisor. The BLKDTF consists of 18 FAB pilots, co-pilots, and navigators, and 48 enlisted maintenance personnel; it flies in-country logistics and overseas cargo missions in support of USG-GOB CN programs.

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 aviation advisors regularly report the operational status of all NAS-supported aviation assets to the NAS Director and Deputy Director. NAS contract personnel and RDTF/BLKDTF personnel participate in inventory management and property oversight.

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

- **Defense Articles**

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

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

In 2002, the MILGP used reprogrammed FMF CN funds to purchase 280 M4 carbines, 4 machine guns-5.56mm, 2 machine guns-7.62mm, 190 shotguns and 50 M9 pistols for the FELCN Headquarters to be used by the UMOPAR Force in the Chapare. The FELCN headquarters in La Paz has responsibility for the distribution, accountability, maintenance and repair of the firearms received through the FMF program. MILGP staff conduct periodic inventories to verify the use and serviceability of firearms released to the FELCN.

*Bolivian Navy* - In 2002, the MILGP provided the Devil Task Force (BDTF) with the following radios and weapons for counternarcotics Riverine operations: 20 hand-held Motorola radios, 20 sets of computer equipment, 6 laser printers, 8 150HP outboard motors, 16 40hp outboard motors, 2 LCD projectors and 10 24k BTU window-type air conditioners. USCG training teams and MILGP personnel conducted spot-checks during 2002 and determined that all items inspected are in serviceable condition and are being used as intended. The 10 Motorola radios and seven 150 HP motors are in good condition; the 31 GPS units are in good condition and in use; the 5 HF 125/400 base stations are in good condition and remain in use; two of the 35 HF radios are undergoing maintenance, the remaining radios are in good condition and in use. The MILGP took the 10 night vision goggles back so they are no longer monitored. BDTF has 81 M-16 rifles (5.56mm), 118 Beretta (9 mm) pistols, and 51 M-60 machine guns (7.62mm). All are in good condition.

*Bolivian Air Force (FAB)* -The MILGP did not receive any FMFP supplies for the Bolivian Air Force in 2003. All equipment received in previous years is being used for counternarcotics operations. It is inspected regularly by members of the MILGP and/or MTTTS and remains in good condition. The following equipment was provided to the FAB: 17 rifles, 5.56, M16A2; 56 pistols, 9MM; 4 HF radios 25/125W; 4 HF radios 15/400W, base station, two HF radios, 20W manpack.

*Bolivian Army Transportation Battalion*- The GDTF operates and shares a military post with a logistics battalion in Santa Cruz. The GDTF's primary mission is to transport fuel, cargo and personnel throughout Bolivia via ground in support of the Bolivian counternarcotics strategy. The secondary mission of the GDTF is to train Bolivian Army personnel in conducting all levels of specialized vehicle maintenance, warehousing operations, and operation of heavy US military vehicles. Currently, there are military vehicles acquired through the FMF program managed by the USMILGROUP. The GDTF vehicle fleet consists of 46 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 fuel trucks, 2 fuel tankers, 2 semi-trailers, 1 semi-trailer low-bed, 4 water trailers, 1 Hyster fork lift, 2 petty bone fork lists., and 5 NAS program vehicles. The GDTF is staffed by 135 Bolivian Army personnel commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. NAS personnel total nine, with the temporary hire of two mechanical technicians

under the supervision of one U.S. PSC who maintained an operational readiness posture of 98 percent during 2003.

*Joint Task Force* –During 2003, the Joint Task Force (JTF) consisted of 1,563 military, police and civilian personnel. About 1,000 of the JTF eradicated illicit coca plants, while the other half provided security for the camps and in the coca fields. Feeding the JTF is a major undertaking. A food service contract established in 1999 and renewed in 2003 improved the quality of food, provided better accountability and reduced costs. One NAS FSN COR is designated to monitor the contract, traveling regularly to the Chapare to conduct spot-checks in base camps. The NAS also provides food in the Chapare to the Ninth Division (the Bolivian army unit charged with keeping the road through the area open) and the Tropical Operations Unit.

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

- **Riverine**

The NAS-supported Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) is a 196 man Riverine unit of the Bolivian Navy organized into six groups, a headquarters, and a Riverine training school. The BDTF has five mother ships, 32 Boston Whaler-type patrol boats, and 42 Zodiacs. These boats were transferred to the Bolivian Navy via FMF funding or (in the case of mother ships) constructed with INL money. Only four of the mother ships are currently in service. In 2003, the NAS supported the construction of a sixth mothership, whose completion is expected in March 2004. The fifth ship will be retired when the sixth ship is completed, leaving a total of five in service again.

During the year, the NAS continued the replacement of the aging Zodiacs. BDTF task groups are located at Trinidad, Riberalta, Guayaramerin, La Horquilla, Cobija and Puerto Villaroel. The NAS regional office in Trinidad supports all task groups (except for the Grouo in Puerto Villaroel which is supported by NAS/Chimore), the BDTF headquarters, and the Riverine school.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS provides some form of support for more than 1,200 vehicles either procured or donated by the U.S. Government or other donor governments for use in NAS-funded activities, including the heavy-duty type vehicles assigned to and operated by the GDTF. The NAS operates repair facilities and maintains a large stock of spare parts for all programs in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Villa Tunari, Trinidad and the UMOPAR Base Camp in Chimore.

Maintenance supervisors closely monitor the issuance and use of parts through vehicle work orders, inventory tracking cards, computerized inventory programs and spot checks at each location. As an added precaution against misuse or theft, certain parts (e.g., tires and batteries) are marked with identifying numbers or symbols. Field advisers, project officers and the administrative officer make frequent unannounced inspections of these facilities to ensure proper accountability. The audit section conducts periodic reviews of commonly used parts (those most susceptible to pilferage), as well as of those items most subject to misuse or theft (e.g., fan belts, filters, and tune-up kits).

- **Communications Equipment**

NAS communications equipment includes repeaters, base stations, mobile radios, and hand-held radios. This equipment was provided to all the FELCN, UMOPAR, Intelligence units, AIROPS, Riverine as well as NAS regional offices. The NAS has supplied 616 sets of communications equipment, including repeaters, base stations, mobile radios, and hand-held radios to Bolivian counternarcotics projects as follows:

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

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

The Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU) of DEA/NAS conducted a thorough inventory of all communications and technical equipment purchased by the NAS on their behalf. All equipment was found to be in serviceable condition. The inventory includes all technical communications equipment and vehicles transferred to various offices and DEA-supported projects throughout Bolivia.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2003, the NAS provided 363 computers and six 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) for the GIOE's intelligence work. The GIOE project included Local Area Networks being established in cities across the country. The 175 computers provided to the GIOE in 2001 remain in good condition.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

In 2003, the NAS procured 26,000 sets of BDU's, boots, hats, and such field gear such as web belts, field packs, hammocks, tents, and entrenching tools, valued at more than \$2.5 million, in support of 1,600 FELCN police officers. Two thousand military personnel are assigned to various counternarcotics projects.

- **Construction**

In 2003, the NAS was engaged in various building projects that improved the physical and technological infrastructure available to support NAS-funded activities. The 24 building projects completed during 2003 included the following: BlkDTF hanger in El Alto; UMOPAR base in Riberalta; UMOPAR base in Guayaramerin; K-9 facility in El Alto; K-9 facility expansion in Chapare; and K-9 facility in Cochbamba.

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.

## **Problems**

- **Misuse of Vehicles**

The misuse of vehicles is a perennial problem, despite post's best efforts to control it. Personal use and careless operation of vehicles by senior Bolivian officials are both too common. Although NAS training projects have helped reduce the number of serious vehicle accidents, traffic mishaps attributable to negligence continue to occur. The NAS policy of requiring mandatory restitution in cases involving negligence has been a useful, but not a totally effective, deterrent. Future training on proper operation of vehicles through the FELCN should help to address this weakness.

- **Fuel Distribution**

Controlling fuel distribution is a perpetual problem for the NAS, given the remote locations in which some NAS-funded projects operate and the atomization of the fuel delivery industry in Bolivia. Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) in many locations eliminate the need for the NAS itself to transport large quantities of fuel over long distances. A multi-year fuel contract was awarded in 2003 that has alleviated the fuel distribution problems. Frequent audits and an evolving fuel monitoring system have also contributed to improvements in the accountability of the use of all types of fuel. However, some units must still rely on primitive means to measure and distribute fuel. Inaccurate pump meters and manual methods account for most of the discrepancies in the fuel distribution program. In order to overcome these discrepancies, new pumps have been ordered. Some have arrived and have been installed.

- **Weapons**

Safe storage facilities continue to be of great concern in some of the more remote areas. Open storage with containers exposed to the sun and other weather conditions are common problems. Accountability and safeguarding of weapons is a continuing problem throughout. Recently, there was a theft of 53 M-9 pistols, five M-16 rifles and one RPG-7 from the 9<sup>th</sup> Division Arms room facilities. The 9<sup>th</sup> Division commander was relieved of duty. Two suspects were arrested on December 31. The MILGP is working with headquarters on getting a 100% serial number inventory and on establishing measures and procedures to safeguard sensitive items.

- **Property Accountability**

It is extremely difficult to track equipment that Defense Articles received through the 506 drawdown program. The FELCN's record keeping is not yet sophisticated enough to track property from unit to unit and even less capable of tracking property issued for special operations. The related issues are complicated by the fact that the title for material acquired through the FMFP and the FMS process transfers to the GOB at the time shipments are placed in transportation channels at the point of origin. By accepting the standard terms and conditions stipulated in the respective LOA, the GOB also accepts responsibility for the accountability and end-use of the Defense Articles purchased. The NAS is training FELCN logistics personnel to improve their property accounting methodology to address this weakness.

- **Personnel Changes**

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

## **Program Changes**

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

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

## **Impact**

A highly effective eradication program in the Chapare, Bolivia's principal coca-growing region, is the hallmark of the GOB's counternarcotics strategy. The GOB is still developing an effective strategy for controlling coca cultivation in the Yungas. The GOB reported that 10,018 hectares of coca were eradicated in 2003. Despite this success, the potential cocaine production from Bolivian cultivation (assuming that all coca, including legal coca, is used) is estimated to be about 60 MT.

In 2003, the GOB seized 152 MT of coca leaf, 5,964 kg of cocaine HCL, a record 12.8 MT of cocaine base and 8.5 MT of cannabis. The FELCN Chemical Unit seized 546,252 liters of liquid precursor chemicals (acetone, diesel, ether, etc.) and 538,144 kg of solid precursor chemicals (sulfuric acid, bicarbonate of soda, etc). It also destroyed 1,769 cocaine labs and made 3,902 arrests. NAS logistics support in conjunction with DEA's operational guidance supported these successes.

## **LIMA**

### **Procedures**

- **Inventory Management**

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

The logistics database contains detailed information on commodities and EUM inspection visits. It can be sorted by location to facilitate EUM spot-checks. NAS Logistics manages warehouse facilities in Iquitos and at the Lima airport. It has implemented extensive

controls to enhance security at these locations. NAS Logistics also assists the Military Assistance Group (MAAG) in conducting EUM inspections and tracking DOD-donated items.

In January 2003, the GOP implemented drastic changes in customs clearances laws and regulations pertinent to the import of materials under the bilateral counternarcotics agreement. Prior to this change, counternarcotics materials were imported as “war materials” with the cooperation of Peruvian Police customs dispatchers. Standard shipments were cleared in 24 to 48 hours.

The NAS staff performs regular and ad hoc EUM inspections throughout the year. Participants include project advisors of all NAS programs. Aviation assets are reviewed by two Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) US military officers, ten American Personal Services Contractors (PSC), field adviser security specialists and one American PSC Petroleum Logistics advisor. 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 Corps 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 2003, NAS Logistics visited six cities and met with 16 counterparts at 25 different sites to conduct inspections of 1,261 donated items out of a total of 6,004 items subject to inspection. The balance was inspected in 2002. The NAS visited all sites containing large concentrations of equipment and any site where discrepancies have been noted in the past. Both unannounced and announced EUM visits were performed throughout the year. Inspection results were compared to the existing NAS inventory to produce a computerized list of discrepancies. These discrepancies were reported to the appropriate NAS program adviser for any required action after allowing the counterpart a reasonable time to locate any shortages or correct errors.

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 2003, property book inventories of NAS program materials consisting of 4,407 items 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 527 vehicles nationwide, supporting fully or in part 132 motorcycles, and 74 program-supported vehicles. The vast majority of the vehicles are provided to various elements of the central and regional Drug Police (DINANDRO and DIVANDRO), the Aviation Police (DIRAVPOL), the Coca Reduction Project of the Upper Huallaga (CORAH), its sub-division, the Coca Measurement and Eradication Verification Corps (CADA). CORAH/CADA have 44 vehicles and 29 motorcycles in their inventory; ICT has three vehicles and 19 motorcycles. The Ministry of Education and Judicial Prosecutors, the Chemical Control Group, and the Peruvian Customs Service also use NAS-donated vehicles.

On December 24, 2002, a CORAH motorcycle (Honda XL-185) was stolen in Tarapoto. A police report and an insurance claim were filed. During 2003, a settlement was received; the motorcycle was replaced at that site.

The NAS employs a FSN motor vehicle maintenance supervisor under the Logistics Section, who is charged with overall responsibility for tracking project vehicle fleets, maintaining stocks of essential spare parts, and providing guidance concerning appropriate schedules of preventive maintenance. Aviation personnel are charged with overall responsibility for all "special use vehicles" (a/c tugs, fuel trucks, fire trucks, forklifts, etc.) including preventive maintenance. During 2003, NAS logistics acquired a replacement vehicle from DEA as a transfer, up-grading the fleet at no cost to NAS. The replaced vehicle was disposed of in accordance with regulations.

The NAS requires counterparts to provide proof of preventive maintenance when requesting NAS financial assistance for major repairs to vehicles purchased with project funds. Aging project

fleets remain a problem, but a schedule of more frequent replacements is benefiting operations. In 2003, NAS Logistics disposed of 19 inoperative/obsolete police vehicles and three NAS program vehicles.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2002, the NAS purchased and repaired radio equipment to support interdiction and eradication missions. One Motorola secure repeater, with a solar 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 to improve internal communications through LANs and web connections. Post encourages counterparts to automate inventory, case management and filing systems. These help to improve internal controls, produce a smoother flow of paperwork and provide more accurate documents. Computer equipment is maintained at the assigned sites and used for the intended purposes. The NAS Police and Communications Advisor initiated a pilot project with DIRANDRO and Peru's Narcotics Prosecutor's Office to track/expedite the legal processing of all narcotics cases. The hardware/software system includes: 1 server, 21 PC's, software and accessories. They will be installed at the Prosecutor's Office, DINANDRO, and 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 (17 personnel, four Boston Whaler type boats and a floating maintenance facility comprise a typical RIU). The program also provides for improvements to existing Coast Guard and Drug Police infrastructure to support Riverine operations, including office space renovation and repairs to existing equipment. The NAS, DEA, and MAAG program coordinators conduct frequent field visits to observe training, equipment use and storage practices for all GOP forces. The level of maintenance of donated equipment has been marginally satisfactory. The GOP has not funded minor outfitting or consumable expenses (fuel, MRE's, or medical supplies), or kept life safety equipment in good repair.

- **Aircraft**

The NAS supports a total of sixteen USG-owned INL Air Wing UH-1H 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 two fixed wing assets, a C-27 cargo aircraft capable of carrying 34 passengers or heavy cargo and a C-208 single engine passenger aircraft capable of carrying passengers or light cargo. The C-27 is pressurized to permit flights over the Andes; the C-208 is not pressured and usually operates east of the Andes only. 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.

The NAS inducted eight additional UH-1H's for the Huey II conversion. They should be delivered in May 2004. 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 are expected to arrive in August 2004. These aircraft are in Newfoundland, Canada at the Provincial Aviation facility. The upgrades will include refurbishment of the aircraft, and installation of a communication suite, a FLIR and target acquisition radar.

NAS Aviation Program personnel and the INL Air Wing contractor DynCorp, managed and performed EUM activities for the NAS Aviation Program in 2003. DynCorp and NAS aviation personnel maintain flight and maintenance records for all INL aircraft. No diversion of NAS-purchased parts and equipment has been detected. The Aviation Program advisor controls aviation property. A 100

percent inventory for 2003 was completed. All items have been bar-coded and entered into the inventory control software program.

In 2003, the aviation program (UH-1H's) logged 4,342.1 hours of flight time in 881 interdiction flights totaling 1,295.7 hours and 630 eradication missions totaling 824.6 hours. The NAS also funded fuel and per diem to DIRAVPOL MI-17 and fixed-wing crews during operation 2003, totaling over \$343,296. During 2003, the C-27 flew 523.7 hours in support of post's counternarcotics program, transporting 477 passengers and cargo.

- **Fuel**

The NAS provides all fuel required for the UH-1H helicopters and the fixed-wing aircraft. The NAS also pays for fuel for police fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters on an occasional basis for selected counternarcotics missions. The NAS closely monitors all fuel ordering, receiving, and dispensing procedures to control both the supply and quality of fuel stocks for aviation and riverine operations. The NAS has Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) with fuel suppliers and transporters and has strict ordering, receiving and payment procedures. In 2003, 777,123 gallons of aviation fuel was purchased at a cost of \$1,087,972. An additional \$165,000 was paid to transport the fuel from Lima to forward locations. NAS in-house quality control of aviation fuel is strictly monitored through daily, weekly and monthly testing, weekly spot-checks and monthly audits. Additionally, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) conducts quarterly inspections of DOD quality assurance of all in-plane contracts, which includes both NAS BPA's. They both meet or exceed standards established by DOD Defense Logistics Fuel Division.

The NAS stores and dispenses fuel from seven locations in Peru. Six are east of the Andes; the seventh supplies fuel for the C-27 in Lima. 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.

- **Construction**

The NAS continued to provide limited construction support to advance counternarcotics operations through CORAH. During 2003, CORAH carried out 119 projects at a cost of \$1,890,570. This included 44 small projects for aviation, and for the police program. In all cases, renovated

facilities were used for their intended purposes.

- **Computers**

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

- **Demand Reduction**

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

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

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

## **Problems**

- **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. This change resulted in an increase in customs clearance time and cost.

- **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.

- **Interdiction/Customs Project**

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

- **Santa Lucia Police Base**

The 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. In 2003, the NAS Police Program started an advanced training/operations school at Santa Lucia.

- **Riverine**

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

**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 659 eradication missions during 2003, eradicating over 7,000 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	11,312.85 hectares
Coca leaf seized	1.0 metric tons
Cocaine HCL seized	3.6 metric tons
Cocaine base/paste seized	4.4 metric tons
Illicit laboratories destroyed/seized	
Maceration pits	1900.0 pits
Cocaine HCL	974.0 labs

More cocaine base laboratories were destroyed in 2003 than in the previous twelve years combined. Although the Coast Guard and PNP conduct routine patrols, the Riverine Program has not produced any tangible results. The NAS is working in concert with DEA and MAAG to introduce a performance-based incentive program to encourage the Police and Coast Guard to work together on counternarcotics operations.

The 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 grower resistance to eradication missions. Aviation moved 10,318 passengers in 2003.

# 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 new 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, which falls under the Health Ministry's jurisdiction.

Some of the older, renovated computers have been sent to Rivera and 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 10 new computers in 2002 for use in Prefectura's main headquarters and to replace the computers from 2000 that are being distributed to the border areas. These computers are primarily used to form the database's central information backbone. A Prefectura employee developed this database after post-sponsored computer courses. 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 SND received a new computer network in 2002. It is located in Montevideo and serves basic administrative tasks.

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

- **Vehicles**

Thirteen vehicles were 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.

Post has donated three motorcycles that are not currently used extensively by the DGRTID. Two of these are in need of repairs that are prohibitively expensive. Consequently, they are not in use. The newest of these motorcycles is a 1996 Suzuki, which is large and unlike local vehicles. DGRTID could benefit from small, more common motorcycles both for reducing maintenance costs as well as for blending in with local 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.

- **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 3-4 districts. DGRTID hopes to expand their use to more areas as more litters are born and trained. The Embassy has 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. Only one trainer is in charge of training a lot of the dogs. They have expressed an interest in new dog training techniques, including passive identification.

## **Impact**

INL equipment has made a significant difference 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 1,736 individuals were arrested in 2003 for drug trafficking activities; 279 were prosecuted; and 11 are under drug addiction treatment. Yearly seizures in the internal markets reached nearly 620 kg of marijuana, 42.5 kg of cocaine, 3 grams of crack, 18 grams of ecstasy, and 30 cannabis plants. DGRTID seizure records for the international market show 4 kg of cocaine and 12.1 kg of heroin. The Investigative and Drug Control Unit of the Coast Guard seized 154 g of marijuana, 215 g of coca leaf, and 7.7 g of cocaine. Overall, the amounts of drug seized and the number of individuals arrested have been increasing dramatically.

# PARAMARIBO

## Procedures

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

## Status

The following commodities were provided to the Government of Suriname (GOS) law enforcement agencies in 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 Landcruiser 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 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. The November 2003 seizure of 341 kilograms of cocaine and two airplanes is an excellent example of GOS law enforcement agencies increased efforts to interdict narcotics at locations other than the international airports. Continued INL assistance will have an extremely positive effect on the GOS's counternarcotics activities.

# QUITO

## Procedures

Post maintains regular and frequent contact with the National Police Anti-Drug Division (DNA) to allow close monitoring of donated material. Letters were sent to each supported unit with a copy of the existing inventory for their verification. The NAS completed physical verification of the commodities at Tabacundo, Ibara, Mascarillas, Tulcan, Latacunga, Ambeto, Riobamba, and Guaranda.

## 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 the loss of some commodities that had not been divulged to NAS previously. All of these items had been assigned to individual police department personnel. The cases have been referred to police administrative judges for determination of responsibility.

- **Defense Articles**

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

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

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

The USMILGP also donated 500 Colt-AR15 M-16 as part of the 506 (a) drawdown, distributed to ENP units as follows: GEMA/Baeza (100); Guayaquil (60); Sucumbios (30); Manta (15); Esmeraldas (20); Imbabura (20); Carchi (20); Tunguragua (10); El Oro (10); Pichincha (95); Azuay (5); Napo (5); Loja (20); Los Rios (10); Cotopaxi (5); Chimborazo (5); Morona Santiago (5); SIU (5); Paztaza (6); DNA warehouse (54).

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

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

- **Vehicles**

There are currently 130 cars/trucks and 66 motorcycles in the ENP inventory. Twenty-four cars/trucks and 17 motorcycles have been identified as being beyond their useful life and will be removed from inventory. The vehicles are distributed as follows: Pichincha (45); Guayas (15); Mascarillas (1); Manabi (4); Carchi (5); Esmeraldas (4); El Ora (2); Loja (6); Tena (1); Tena (1); Azuay (1); Tugurahua (3); Imbabura (4); Cotopaxi (3); Zamora (1); Sucumbios (3); Napo (2); GEMA (9); Chimborazo (1); Quevedo (1); Grellana (1); SIU (30).

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.

- **Vessels**

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

- **Canine Unit**

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

- **Miscellaneous**

The NAS provided the DNA with five emergency generators. They are in service at the operational units. In 2002, the NAS procured 400 sets of pants, shirts, caps, reflective vests, boots, camouflage shirts, ponchos, and belts. They were distributed to operational units in the field.

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

## Problems

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

## 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 2003 were:

### *Seizures*

Cocaine hydrochloride	6,196.01 KG
Coca Base/paste	617.81 KG
Heroin	288.52 KG
Marijuana	2,570.04 KG
Coca plants	900.00

### *Arrests*

National arrests	2,522
Foreign	417

# 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 have a Chevrolet LUV pickup in El Loa. It 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, two handheld HP-10 radios in good condition. Customs has six hand-held radios in poor condition and one base station in good condition.

Carabineros has five telephone systems in five locations. Two are in good condition; three are in fair condition. It also has six telephone message systems in six locations. They are in fair to good condition.

- **Binoculars**

Customs has 11 binoculars in eight locations. Carabineros has three 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. Customs has one printer in Valparaiso. Carabineros has one printer in Santiago. CONACE has one computer and two printers in Santiago. 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 22 probing mirrors in 14 locations. Customs maintains 35 digital scales in 16 locations. It also has two VCR's and one television in Valparaiso. Carabineros maintains two vehicle scales and one special scale. Carabineros maintains one projector, one VCR, two televisions, two fax machines; one tape recorder; one overhead projector; three electric typewriters; 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.

## **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 kept accurately 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. DEA aids in monitoring donated items with regard to the police department's anti-drug unit. The NAS Director and an Anti-Drug Unit (ADU) officer assigned by the Ministry of Home Affairs conducted a formal inventory this year. The majority of items were found to be in place.

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. The narcotic detention canines are regularly visited to make sure that they are in good physical condition and that they are being used as often as possible. The NAS Director makes periodic visits to the court each year. The Anti-Drug unit office 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. They received three fiberglass T-tops for the vessels. These vessels were previously often bowed, which caused technical problems during extreme weather. The T-tops will provide protection for radio and radar equipment that will be installed this spring.

- **Vehicles**

Two Ford Ranger pick up trucks were donated to the Anti-Drug Unit in 1999. These vehicles are based at the ADU office in Belize City and the canine unit in Belmopan. Both vehicles have been well-maintained by the GOB and have over 175,000 miles registered. 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 and one 2003 Prado was donated to the canine unit in Belmopan. Both are well-maintained.

Other vehicles donated by the NAS office over the years are out-of-commission. Many have been auctioned by the police department. The resulting funds have been used for counternarcotics efforts.

- **Canine Units**

Six new canines were purchased for the GOB during 2003. The narcotics detection canines and the explosive detection canine were donated to the Anti-Drug Unit Canine Section. Two narcotics canines and one explosive canine were donated to the Belize airport authority. All six canines are undergoing intensive training and are working at this time. The on-going issue with the Anti-Drug Unit Canine Section is the lack of transportation. Transportation issues need to be examined to improve this program. The dogs are well cared for and the facilities in which they are housed are adequate. No problems have been experienced with the Belize airport canine unit at this time.

CSI International was hired to provide training and support services for the Belize Police Department and Belize airport authority canine units during 2003. CSI is in Belize one week a month to conduct refresher training and to give operational advice. All handlers and canines have received professional certifications.

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. All items were found to be in superior condition and used for their intended purpose.

The INL-funded kennels have been properly maintained. GOB took the initiative to add four additional kennels and to seal the cement floor surface. This was the first time the NAS Director witnessed GOB funds directed into the USG initiative project.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

- **JICC Equipment**

The JICC headquarters was completed in 2001 and is functioning as a central repository of information related to criminal investigations. The JICC received seven computers, and monitors, two backup power supplies and three printers. The JICC also received a laptop computer, a Dell desktop computer, a digital

camera and two file cabinets that were previously donated to the Money Laundering Units that disbanded in 2002.

- **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.

Four computers, two printers, a server and a photocopier were donated in October of 2002. Those items are fully up and running. Computers donated to the ADU in the past are still in place.

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

- **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. INL organized two training sessions that included updates on the use of the "buster kit." ADU does not purchase replacement batteries for the buster kit. INL had to purchase batteries for both training sessions. 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 digital camera was not in place during a recent meeting. 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.

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. ADU was advised to insure that goggles are powered off when in storage.

## **Problems**

Although most equipment provided to the host nation is used for its intended purpose and managed efficiently, boat motors do not receive adequate maintenance. In addition, the boat mechanic has advised that on various occasions, the ADU has sold the parts that post has donated. The counternarcotics committee has concluded that post will no longer provide maintenance for police department vessels.

## **Impact**

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

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

# GUATEMALA CITY

## Procedures

In 2003, EUM responsibilities were divided between the NAS Logistics Coordinator, the NAS Police Adviser, the NAS Port Advisor, the U.S. Customs Advisor, NAS Communications Technician, the NAS Computer Systems Manager, the NAS 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 then enters the item into the NAS inventory management program after which it is distributed to the final user. All NAS personnel supervise and monitor distribution of the property to host nation organizations and conduct inventories and property reconciliation. In addition, the NAS fleet manager provides day-to-day EUM of the NAS-provided vehicle fleet and spare parts.

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

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

## Status

- **Vehicles**

No vehicles were purchased in 2003. The disposal of thirteen older vehicles took place in June of 2003. Proceeds from the auction will be used by the respective programs for the purchase of new vehicles and/or parts. The Counternarcotics Police (SAIA) vehicles are being 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 receive 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.

- **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 radio purchased in the previous year. The NAS and SAIA communications technicians conduct regular End Use Monitoring inspections of all communications equipment throughout the host nation, while performing regularly scheduled maintenance.

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

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2003, the NAS purchased 10 computers with their respective monitors, 8 laptops, 4 printers, 5 faxes, 67 UPS, one LAN server and miscellaneous hardware and software items. The equipment has been installed in SAIA, Public Ministry and NAS facilities. NAS personnel regularly service all SAIA program computers.

The NAS purchased 142 computers with their respective monitors, 4 laptops, 36 printers, 5 LAN servers, 54 UPS's and miscellaneous hardware and software items in 2002. The computers were installed in the NAS offices, SAIA facilities at the SAIA headquarters in Guatemala City, the Public Ministry, and Guatemalan Immigration. The units are used to support counternarcotics and demand reduction operations nationwide. Many of these units were bought for the various Mitch-funded projects, while others are bought to replace ADP equipment that in many cases was over 10 years old. All computers are serviced and upgraded to meet the needs of the users.

- **Vessels**

In 1997, the NAS provided several Zodiac inflatable boats with 40 hp motors and two 25' locally produced fiberglass boats (Tiburonerias), with 75 hp outboard motors to the Guatemalan National Counternarcotics Police Unit. Both of the boats are operational. They are used only for limited brown water counternarcotics.

- **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**

*Septic Leach field*-The construction of a Septic Leach Field at the regional Counternarcotics Training Center was required to satisfy the on-going needs and in anticipation of future requirements of the facility. The project was completed in January 2003.

*Guatemala MP Office*-This project consists of remodeling and electrical upgrades to the Public Ministry's Anti-corruption Office located in Guatemala City. It was begun in April and completed in June of 2003. The facility provides office space for the host government anti-corruption agency assigned to the Public Ministry.

*Guatemala MP Office*-This project consists of remodeling two working areas in the Public Ministry counternarcotics office located in Guatemala City. It was begun in January and completed in February 2003. The facility provides office space for the host government counternarcotics agency assigned to the Public Ministry.

*Generator Shelter Facility*-This project consists of the construction of a shelter facility and the installation of two diesel fueled electrical generators. The generators assist with proper electrical distribution in the Regional counter-narcotics Training /Center located in Barberena, Santa Rosa. The project begun in July and was completed in October 2003.

*Remodeling SAIA Facility*-This project consisted of maintenance repairs and security upgrades for the drug detecting canine kennels and plumbing and electrical upgrades for SAIA, located in Santa Elena, Peten. The project was begun in February and was completed in April of 2003.

*Remodeling SAIA Automotive Shop*-This project provides maintenance and upgrades to the roofing, plumbing and electrical needs for the SAIA facility. The automotive shop provides daily maintenance to all the USG and GOG donated vehicles assigned to the Counter-Narcotics Police Force, SAIA. The remodeling was begun in June and was completed in August of 2003.

*SAIA Training Facility*-This project consists of the construction of four rooms that will have a dual purpose; the training and re-certification of drug detecting canines and specialized technical training of SAIA personnel and other counter-narcotics entities. The project was begun in May and was completed in November 2003.

*Electrical/Automated Data Upgrades to NAS Office*- This project consists of remodeling and electrical upgrades to the Public Ministry's Anti-corruption Office located in Guatemala City. It was

begun in April and completed in June of 2003. The facility provides office space for the host government anti-corruption agency assigned to the Public Ministry. Electrical and automated data cabling upgrades of the NAS office facilities were performed to accommodate daily operational needs. This project was performed by IMC contractors and completed in July 2003.

- **Canine Training Facility**

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

- **Miscellaneous Items**

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

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

## **Problems**

Poor road conditions and mountainous terrain in areas where counternarcotics operations are conducted result in high vehicles wear rates, and continuous maintenance is necessary. Negligent drivers involved in accidents have been forced by the SAIA to pay for the repairs in many cases. The NAS has been successful incorporating a driver education course for the SAIA and as a result continues to decrease 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 2003, large shipments of cocaine continue to move through Guatemala by air, road, and sea. Guatemala's decertification with a national interest waiver caused the GOG to dramatically increase their efforts against narcotics trafficking; these efforts led to Guatemala's recertification in September.

Cocaine seizures more than tripled compared to 2002 and returned to pre-2000 levels. Many of the seizures were made as direct result of vastly improved GOG police/military coordination and cooperation with USG agencies in the interdiction of suspect aircraft violating Guatemalan airspace. Seizures totaled over \$20 million, including \$14.5 million seized from a drug trafficking organization, the largest bulk seizure of currency in Guatemala's history. The GOG also aggressively pursued corrupt police: eight members of the now defunct National Civilian Police's Anti-narcotics Operations Department (DOAN) were sentenced to sixteen years imprisonment for the theft of cocaine from the drug warehouse. In another case, sixteen former members of the DOAN were sentenced to more than 25 years in prison after their conviction for the torture and killing of two suspects in an effort to steal 2,000 kilos of cocaine.

SAIA has been very responsive to U.S. training and technical assistance. The USG will continue to work on the professionalization of the SAIA, prosecutors and courts in order to enhance investigations, interdiction and eradication operations.

## **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. The motorcycles are distributed throughout the country at various regional police offices. In addition to these vehicles, post has equipped two special units for the NNP Drug Unit: a Mobile Inspection Unit (MIU) and a Mobile Surveillance Unit (MSU). The MIU has two vans, a vehicle for carrying canines, two motorcycles, and a full set of entry and inspection tools.

During 2002, post purchased a fiber optic scope to add to the one that is now being used with the MIU. The older unit is inoperative due to mold, with no plans to clean it at this time. The new scope is based in Managua and has been employed regularly along Nicaragua's northern and southern borders. Seven of the vehicles are employed in the surveillance of drug suspects and in interviewing informants. The MIU Mobile Canine Unit received a Land Cruiser in 2003.

- **Vessels**

In 1998, INL purchased a Boston Whaler for the NNP. It is based in Bluefield's. 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.

INL refurbished a boat for the Nicaraguan Navy that became operational in the spring of 2003. During 2002, INL Managua made a variety of purchases for the Nicaraguan Navy, including lifejackets, whistles, lights, flares, compasses, radars, radios and various other tracking and communications devices. This equipment has been used in joint counternarcotics operations between the NNP, the Nicaraguan Navy and U.S. law enforcement vessels. Operations with U.S. law enforcement vessels are ongoing.

In 2003, INL Managua evaluated blueprints and a scope of work for the combined Police-Navy boat repair facility in Bluefields. Post expects that the contract for the construction of the facility will be let by March 2004 and the dock completed by July 2004.

- **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 12 uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) for the

unit's JICC. DEA also donated one computer to the unit. The computers have been integrated into the JICC system. The NNP is using the computers to gather and catalogue information on suspected drug traffickers at the JICC.

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. NAS Managua is considering upgrading a computer network for this unit. The purchase of hard drives and other supplies is also under consideration.

- **Communications Equipment**

Prior to 2003, post donated two repeaters and 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. The Nicaraguan Navy also received communications and navigation

equipment in April of 2003.

- **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 and has had successful results.

During 2000, post installed ten closed circuit television cameras for use by the

Narcotics Unit at the Managua International Airport. Six more cameras were

installed during 2002. The NNP uses these cameras to conduct surveillance of

the airport area and to monitor suspicious persons. Currently, the system is only

partly functional due to remodeling of the airport that is slated to be completed

in 1 to 1 ½ years.

- **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 in use. INL is looking into water control problems that are affecting 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. This unit continues to function and participate in productive drug busts. The dogs will be based in various areas of the country, including Pena's Blancas on the southern border with Costa Rica, the Managua International airport, and the Atlantic Cost port of Bluefield's. In 2003, the first Nicaraguan-born dog was trained and is now an active component of the unit.

- **Office Equipment**

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

- **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. INL has provided the laboratory with equipment and supplies, including four computers. However, upon

local  
U.S.  
the

delivery, the computers were found to be faulty and returned to the supplier. That supplier has since gone out of business and fled the INL is considering funding at least one ancillary drug laboratory on the Atlantic coast.

## **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 promised repairs. In 2003, the decision was made to trade the boat for something of use to the NNP Drug Unit. A trade will take place in 2004.

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.

INL refurbished a Dabor patrol boat for the Nicaraguan Navy that became operational in 2003. Post will begin refurbishing a second Dabor in CY-2004. The U.S. Coast Guard delivered one fast boat to the Nicaraguan Navy in Bluefields in 2003. Two other speedboats were delivered to Managua. One, however, suffered damage to the hull in transit. In 2003, the British government donated funds for the USG to refurbish an additional fast boat as well. The fast boats in Corinto, San Juandel Sur and in Bluefields have been recently visited and all seem to be in working order and being properly used.

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**

need to be  
intervention

The flooding at the Penas Blancas vehicle Inspection Station will be addressed as its efficient operation is being hindered. This 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 ways 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 INL to both the NNO and the Navy.

- **Maintenance**

Providing supplies and parts for upkeep of INL donations will be an increasing task for INL. Both the NNP and Navy have insufficient budgets to maintain all the equipment that INL is providing.

## **Impact**

During 2003, the Narcotics Unit of the NNP continued to seize drugs transiting Nicaragua by land. The NNP significantly increased heroin seizures over the previous year. The MIU's 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 closed circuit system at the airport used to monitor suspected drug traffickers as they enter Nicaragua has contributed to a number of investigations. 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. The Navy fast boats and Dabors are making some seizures but are hindered by fuel supply issues.

# MEXICO CITY

## Procedures

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

Recipient institutions signed Notes of Agreement (NOA) with the NAS upon the delivery of all major non-expendable commodities. These NOA's specified the items donated, their quantities, descriptions, serial numbers, intended uses and locations as well as the regulative authority for donation and receipt of such goods. 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 by the USG. NAS personnel routinely incorporated site visits and EUM requirements during official trips to Mexico. The NAS program coordinator and FSN traveled to Guadalajara, Acapulco, Chetumal, and Chilpancingo to conduct End Use Monitoring. They confirmed the stationing of INL helicopters at locations specified by the PGR in their monthly reports. They are distributed as follows: Hermosillo (4); Mexicali (2); Culiacan (2); Guadalajara (2); Chetumal (2); Tapachula (3); Mexico City (5); Acapulco (4); Nuevo Laredo (1).

At the end of 2003, 14 of the 25 helicopters were inoperable due to lack of repair parts and budget restraints. PGR officials maintain all facilities in a clean and operational status. At these locations, lack of spare parts caused by budget constraints hampered work.

The availability rates for aircraft in the PGR Air Services Section continued to decline during 2003. 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 U.S. military support for Vietnam-era UH-1H helicopters will be phased out by 2008. The NAS has decided to refurbish the helicopters through an existing Defense Department contract.

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

*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 Culiacán, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Uruapan, Tapachula and Chetumal. Aircraft located at Forward Operational Bases (FOB) are rotated to these bases for maintenance beyond FOB's capabilities. Embassy personnel visited facilities in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Chilpancingo, and Chetumal, judging them to be clean and efficiently maintained and operated.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS turned over thirty-three computers and printers to the SIU in 2001. All equipment was in working condition and being used at SIU facilities in Mexico City to further narcotics-related investigations. NAS personnel and DEA monitor the equipment during routine visits.

The NAS arranged for the delivery and installation of computers, software, and communications equipment for the Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) at facilities near Monterrey. The NAS Director personally oversaw delivery of the initial equipment in late July 2003. The system should become fully operational in early 2004. 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. A NAS

project officer confirmed that unit personnel used equipment for stipulated purposes.

The institution-building project of the National Drug Control Planning Center (CENDRO) involved installation of a significantly upgraded center for CENDRO, design and installation of state-of-the-art voice and data communications lines, and a new system architecture. The activity resulted in the purchase and installation of over 350 individual computer workstations, nine servers, enhanced systems management software, refurbishment of alarm systems, and more powerful analytical software. The system will become a nation-wide data network with access to drug-related criminal information for the PGR. NAS staff visited 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); computers and peripherals; and a sophisticated Voice over Internet Protocol (Voice over IP) for use by the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI). The AFI conducts federal investigations leading to arrests of criminals involved in eleven categories of organized crimes. NAS officers routinely visited AFI facilities and attested to the proper use of all donated equipment.

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**

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. Mexican officials plan to work with the NAS and DEA counterparts to identify unserviceable vehicles suitable for replacement over time.

The NAS donated 10 motorcycles and five trailers to the Mexican Immigration Service (INM) and twelve Ford Lobo pickup trucks to the SIU's. The 12 Ford Lobo pick-up trucks proved inappropriate for surveillance missions by SIU personnel. The PGR, with DEA and NAS concurrence, exchanged them for other less visible vehicles. Two armored vehicles were reassigned in 2001 to the new Vetted Units coordinators in PGR.

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

One Ford Focus, one Dodge Ram, and one Kawasaki motorcycle were turned over to the SIU.

- **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.

- **Miscellaneous**

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

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

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.

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

## **Problems**

- **Computer Maintenance**

One of the most significant problems that the GOM will encounter is the need to retain competent computer systems administrators. The NAS has provided state-of-the-art computer equipment and Local Area Networks that require talented,

trained technicians to maintain them in proper working order. The GOM needs to establish a more effective way of retraining such people to take full advantage of the technology. Maintenance of these new systems at state-of-the-art levels will also require investment of funds over time.

- **PGR Airwing Technical Assistance**

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

## **Impact**

Program support provided in 2003 contributed to the Mexican government's capabilities and efforts against drug trafficking, terrorism and other types of organized crime. The United States and Mexico achieved unprecedented levels of cooperation in fighting drug trafficking and other transnational crimes in 2003. 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, including twenty metric tons of cocaine and over 2,000 metric tons of marijuana, far more marijuana than seized by any country outside the United States. The Attorney General's Office and Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA) reinforced 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 creation and development of the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) represents a major undertaking at police reform and institution building. Control of diversion of precursor chemicals has improved considerably during the past year. AFI and the Center for Analysis, Planning, and Intelligence (CENARI) of the PGR continued to develop first-rate cadres of investigators to collect and analyze information on drug trafficking and other organized crimes. With U.S. assistance, they 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.

## **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.

# PANAMA CITY

## Procedures

The NAS conducted a formal on-site inventory of donated equipment. 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 constantly updated for new donations, return of old or non-working items or NAS-approved transfers between institutions. The majority of the GOP agencies for whom EUM is conducted now retain copies of NAS inventories to facilitate property control and EUM activities.

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.

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

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

*Ministry of Education Drug Prevention*-INL items donated to the Ministry of Education Drug Prevention include office furniture and equipment such as desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, fax machine, copier, computer, typewriters, etc. Equipment is located at the Drug Prevention Office in the Ministry of Education Building located in downtown Panama City or at the Drug Education and Information Center (CENAID) at Albrook. The majority of donated items are outdated but in good condition.

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' 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 of 1996. This equipment constitutes only a small part of an automated lookout system. The computers are being used as stand-alone word processing units throughout Immigration headquarters. The computers enable Immigration to maintain records and correspondence.

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

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

anti-drug information. Most of the commodities are maintained by CONAPRED and are in good condition.

*JICC*-The JICC is fully operational and capable of exchanging information with law enforcement officials throughout Panama. All equipment is located in the former Howard Air Force Base. 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. 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.

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

*National Maritime Service (SMN)*-INL funded a desktop and a laptop computer. The computers remain in working condition. In 2000, post donated computer equipment to the SMN's Anti-Narcotics Intelligence Department (DIAN). The computers remain in good working condition, except for the laptop, which is missing. As a result, the NAS has determined that no additional laptops will be donated to the SMN.

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

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

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

*Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Office*-The NAS has provided computers, printers, UPS and other word processing equipment. Most of the equipment donated was available and in good working condition. Last year, the NAS was unable to locate a monitor and printer. The equipment has been located.

*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, monitor and CPU. The equipment is maintained at the Director's Airport Security Section.

*Panama National Police*-A computer monitor, CPU, and printer donated to the Panama National Police are located at the various counternarcotics offices located in Panama city and in the interior of the city. All equipment is well-maintained.

- **Communications Equipment**

PTJ communications equipment is located at various repeater sites: Santa Rita and Cerro Azul in Panama province, Volcan Baru at Chiriqui, and Cerro Grande in San Blas. Other communications equipment such as portable car and hand-held radios are functioning and are monitored from the PTJ Communications Division at the PTJ headquarters in Panama City. Maintenance of communications equipment appears to be good. Inventory records are maintained in the PTJ computer files and are periodically updated and checked against NAS inventory records.

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

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 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.

- **Vessels**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

In 2001, post provided camcorders and cases, a PowerPoint projector and fax machines to the SMN.

## **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. Panama's cocaine and heroin seizures during 2003 were the highest in the Mexico and Central America region. Record numbers of prisoners were transferred through Panama saving millions of dollars for U.S. taxpayers. Interdiction programs developed in conjunction with DEA, in particular at Tocumen airport and a new Mobile Inspection Unit, achieved great success. Panama's Public force counterparts do not receive sufficient funds from the Government of Panama to fulfill their varied and complex missions. They rely on NAS to enable completion of ongoing missions. For example, NAS funds account for about 1/7 of the budget of the National Maritime Service. Planned future NAS programs will emphasize the importance of maintenance and logistics programs in order to maximize the useful life of donated equipment.

## SAN JOSE

### Procedures

The Embassy's Narcotics Affairs Officer, U.S. Coast Guard adviser and DEA Special Agents periodically visit Costa Rican counterdrug installations and verify the proper use and continued maintenance of equipment acquired with International Narcotics Control funds. The Drug Control Police (PCD), Narcotics Section 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; two are stationed at the Pacific Port of Puntarenas; one is stationed at the Caribbean Port of Limon; one is 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. Four are in service and in good condition; two are not in service due to engine problems. The SNGC has requested procurement of the needed parts using their own funds.

Three 82-foot decommissioned USCG cutters were transferred to the GOCR Coast Guard in 1999 and 2001. The Costa Rican Coast Guard ships named Juan Rafael Mora and Juan Santamaria are stationed in the Pacific port town of Puntarenas. The Juan Rafael Mora is in the final stages of a maintenance overhaul. The Pancha Carrasco is stationed in the southern Pacific coast town of Golfito and is scheduled for a maintenance overhaul next year. The transfer packages accompanying these transfers included the re-fitting of all electronics and communications systems, training for the Costa Rican Coast Guard crews, and a full complement of spare parts. All ships are being used for their intended purpose.

The Costa Rican Coast Guard director was fired by the Ministry of Security on December 15, 2002, for misuse of the cutters following a 10-week investigation by the Costa Rican Attorney General's Office. The investigation was spurred by a national news story with photos

of one of the 82-foot donated patrol boats with 30-plus civilians on board in swimming attire. The Ministry of Public Security is starting a search for a new director.

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

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. A prior problem with the truck's differential was covered under the warranty and repaired by the Ford dealer in Costa Rica.

Post donated a Ford E-150 8-passenger van to the PCD in 2003 to support MPS K-9 unit operations. The van is maintained at 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 GOCR agencies in the last five years.

- **Computers**

In 2001-2003, 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 photoprinters, 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. 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, printers at Costa Rica's JICC are being properly maintained and used for their intended purpose. In 2002, post donated computers and peripherals consisting of a Jaguar computer with viewsonic monitor, Microsoft software, HD DeskJet printer to the Ministry of Health. The equipment is in the office in San Jose. It is being used for its intended purpose. In 2001-2003, 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.

- **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 nonoperational. 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 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. The 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.

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 Santamario 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. It is logged in every three months and assigned to different officials.

In 2002-2003, INL donated eight GPS navigation systems for SVA aircraft, two 6-man aviation life rafts with canopies, and parts. The donated GPS 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**

A 3,000 square foot two-story Coast Guard station building was constructed in Quepos. It has a storage facility with two fast boats. It also includes a dormitory for 15 personnel, kitchen, dining facility/conference room, operations center, and storage facilities.

Construction of a counternarcotics inspection station at the Penas Blancas border crossing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua began in December 2002. Except for minor modifications, the construction has been completed. The furniture and equipment is stored in the Embassy's warehouse. These items will be transported to the station prior to the donation ceremony scheduled for February 2004.

## **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. The SNGC has participated in nine US/CS combined maritime counter-drug operations which increased deterrence

factor along the Pacific and Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. Results include hundreds of sea boardings, the detention of dozens of vessels for illegal fishing (resulting in fines in excess of \$325,000 for the GOCR), the detention of suspect go-fast refuelers, hot-pursuit with disabling fire against a go-fast, the first successful prosecution of a maritime pollution incident in Costa Rican history, and a rescue of a sinking ferry with 48 passengers. 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 102 kilos of cocaine on December 17, 2003. In another incident, authorities confiscated \$90,000 after the unit's K9 detected traces of cocaine on the currency. All three incidents took place near San Vito, along Costa Rica's southern border with Panama.

Navigation and safety computer systems donated to the various COCR agencies have increased interagency cooperation by allowing easier communication and information-sharing among agencies. This has led to a more integrated approach to counternarcotics operations and a higher conviction rates.

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

The rappelling equipment continues to be used in the destruction of millions of marijuana plants annually. In 2003, the GOCR funded and conducted its own marijuana eradication operations without assistance from Embassy San Jose.

## **SAN SALVADOR**

### **Procedures**

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

## **Status**

- **Communications Equipment**

The PNC is installing repeaters, towers, and cables for the radio communications equipment donated in 2002. Previously donated radio equipment, including parts for repair, is in use. All of this equipment is located at the DAN headquarters in San Salvador and is being used for its intended purpose to enhance operations at the new airport office and other ports of entry.

- **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.

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

- **Canine Unit**

Post procured eight new dogs in 2003. The dogs and their handlers are being trained in Guatemala. All but two of the PNC's original eleven canine dogs have retired. The dogs are the key to the drug interdiction effort. Construction contracts for the PNC's new canine kennels and training facility at Planes de Benderos are in the process of being awarded.

- **JICC Facility**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Post procured a mobile ion-scan machine in November 2003. A laser-tattoo-removal machine was procured in April 2003 and donated to the Salvadoran Government Anti-Gang Prevention Commission (CNSP). The machine worked well for six months but then broke down. It was sent to the U.S. manufacturer in November for repairs. The machine is scheduled to be returned to El Salvador in February 2004.

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

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

## **Impact**

The equipment purchased with INL funds for the use of the Salvadorian law enforcement has increased its ability to carry out its anti-narcotics vision. For example, in 2003, the DAN seized about 22.1 kilograms of heroin, an amount more than 66% greater than the 13.2 kilograms seized in 2002 and more than twice as much as the 10.5 kilograms seized in 2001. The equipment provided to the FIU has been key to their ability to investigate money-laundering cases. The JICC uses the router and a digital telephone line to access databases of different government agencies during counternarcotics investigations. The computers and servers provided to the JICC enhance communications for counter-narcotics purposes between posts at the ports of entry and headquarters in the capital.

**TEGUCIGALPA**

## **Procedures**

EUM 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's Political Section (POL) with

satisfactory feedback for determining that provided INL resources are being used appropriately.

## **Status**

- **Vehicles**

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

The Elite Unit project, established during the second quarter of 2002, has three Ford pickup Rangers and one Chevrolet pickup located in Tegucigalpa. The vehicles were recently painted. They and 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.

CEINCO has one Honda motorcycle in poor condition.

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

- **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.

- **Vessels**

The two 36-foot boats and two 25-foot boats in the maritime projects are 80% operational. Upon final repairs, the boats will be assigned to the Ministry of Public Security.

- **Canine Unit**

The canine unit was transferred to the Frontier Police in July 2003. Fixed assets, such as buildings, and some mobile assets such as vehicles and trailers are pending final signature transfer. The canines have been formally transferred to the Ministry of Security. The canine program has been used in several border areas by the Frontier Police with positive results. Additional training of the handlers and canines along with veterinary services, food, and supplies continue to be maintained by the INL program.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

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

## **Problems**

Post encountered problems with the DLCN, maritime (boat) and canine project. POL/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 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. Through constant monitoring and interaction, a sense of professionalism and accountability has been established with host country counternarcotics organizations. This has allowed resources to be more effectively utilized.

# **VANCOUVER**

## **Procedures**

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

## **Status**

INL transferred an excess U.S. Customs Services vessel to the Government of Canada in October 2002. The vessel, 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 the INL-funded program in seven countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The NAS staff member personally monitored equipment and met with the Police, the Coast Guard, the Financial Intelligence Unit and other officials to review the use of the equipment, training and services provided with INL funding. Host government officials cooperated fully with inspections.

## Status

- **Barbados**

*Vehicles*-The 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 in good condition. Two 1999 Suzuki Grand Vitaras and one 1998 Mitsubishi sedan are used extensively at the police drug squad but are in reasonably good condition.

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

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

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

*Marine Equipment*-The NAS purchased one H920 RHIB in 2003 for the Barbados Coast Guard. The Coast Guard has experienced

problems with the chart plotter, cracked side window and a warped door but is working with the manufacturer to have these problems repaired under warranty. The Coast Guard's 733 RHIB and Boston Whaler are operational but the RHIB is in need of repair. The starboard engine on the 40 ft. Sea Ark is not working. The Coast Guard is awaiting parts from the local Caterpillar dealer.

- **Dominica**

*Vehicles*-The Police Drug Squad's 2002 Nissan double cab and 1998 Nissan double cab are working well. One 2001 Nissan double cab purchased for the Dominica Customs Service is in good condition. 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. A 1996 Nissan double cab with the police Drug Squad is working but nearing the end of its useful life. Five 1996 Jeep Cherokees used by the Police Drug Squad and Special Services Unit (SSU) remain in disrepair with transmission, axle and steering box problems. The Embassy's Military Liaison Office provided two new transmissions for the Cherokees. One worked for a short period; the second transmission is working but the vehicle was involved in an accident and is off the road for repair.

*Communications Equipment*-There are two Sectel secure phones located in the Police Drug Squad and in the Coast Guard. The Dominica Police have one solar panel radio communications repeater in use. Sixteen of twenty base radios and thirty-seven of forty-three hand-held radios are working. The laptop is used for programming the radios works but needs a new battery.

*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 NAS purchased one Zodiac H920 RHIB for the Coast Guard in 2003. It is operational. One 22 foot Nautica RHIB was purchased in 2001. One Boston Whaler and one 733 RHIB also are working. However, the Coast Guard is short of fuel because of Dominica's economic difficulties.

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

- **St. Lucia**

*Vehicles-*One 2001 Isuzu double cab at the Marine Police Unit is in good condition. The Police Drug Squad's 2001 Nissan Patrol wagon is in good condition but the Turbo on its 1998 Cherokee Jeeps continue to experience transmission problems and are out-of-service. The 2000 Mitsubishi mini bus used by the police DARE program is in good condition.

*Communications Equipment-* Six cellular phones are in use by the Police Drug Squad. Five cellular phones, VHF radios, and a base station are in use at the police marine unit.

*Marine Equipment-*The Coast Guard has one Zodiac H920 RHIB, one Boston Whaler, and one 733 RHIB. All are working well. The NAS purchased two 225 HP engines in 2003. Four 225 HP engines and two 150 HP engines purchased in 2000 are working well.

*Office Equipment and Furniture-*The NAS purchased six office desks, six chairs, four office chairs, one shredder, six computers, two printers, one scanner, one fax machine and two fireproof filing cabinets for the newly established FIU in 2003. All are in excellent condition. Three computers, one printer and scanner provided to the St. Lucia Custom Service are working well. One computer and all-in-one printer/fax/copier/scanner at the Police Drug Squad are fully operational. Five air conditioning units, two computers, one scanner, one printer, one photocopier, shredder, and four filing cabinets are in use at the Police Marine Unit's sub-base at Vieux Fort. The fax machine is not working. Two printers, two computers, armchairs, side chairs, desks, a credenza with hutch and a conference table are

in use at the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat. Three computers and three printers at the office of the DPP are working well. One shredder and printer are in use at the Police Special Branch. Three computers, one laptop, two scanners and a printer are in use at Customs.

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

- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**

*Vehicles*-The Police Drug Squad has a 1998 Toyota double cab and a 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero. Both are in good condition. One 1996 Jeep Cherokee was recently sold at auction. 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 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*-The NAS purchased one projector and one laptop for the Office of the Attorney General in 2003. It also purchased i2 Analyst's Notebook, laptop, projector, photocopier, television, VCR, shredder and a safe for her FIU. All are in excellent condition. Five computers, two printers, one scanner, fax machine and network 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. 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 Zodiac H920 RHIB's with the Coast Guard are experiencing some manufacturer-related problems, but are in use and proving successful. One 733 RHIB requires a new collar and is receiving minor fiberglass repairs. The Boston Whaler received extensive damage while docked and is not operational.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-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. 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. There are two GPS systems at police headquarters that are used for training exercises.

- **Antigua and Barbuda**

*Vehicles*-The NAS purchased one Toyota Corolla sedan and one Suzuki Vitara 4x4 for the Office of National Drug Control and Money Laundering Policy (ONDCP) in 2003. Both are in excellent 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 is awaiting a new clutch for its 1998 Mitsubishi Pajero. Its 1996 Jeep Cherokee is experiencing suspension problems and overheating. 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) is awaiting a new engine under warranty of a manufacturer's defect. One 733 RHIB is in good condition at the Coast Guard. Two inboard Caterpillar engines purchased in 1999 are working well.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-Body armor, weapons belts, a boarding kit, and a digital camera are in use at the Coast Guard. Its camcorder has reached the end of its useful life. 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. Two portable scanners, a camcorder, flashlights, binoculars, night vision goggles, rechargeable spotlights and micro cassette recorders are in use at the ONDCP.

*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. 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 is working well. The 1996 Cherokee Jeeps at the Nevis Police and the St. Kitts and Nevis SSU remain out of service. 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 excellent condition.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-The NAS purchased uniforms and boots for the Nevis police and uniforms and T-shirts for the St. Kitts Police Drug Squad in 2003. Night vision goggles used by the Nevis Police were stolen from one of their vehicles while it was parked at the rear

of the police station. One pair of night vision goggles, twenty handcuffs, flashlights, binoculars, rain gear, body armor, traffic vests and a digital camera are in use by the Nevis Police. A boarding kit, weapons belts, zoom camera and a camcorder are in use by the St. Kitts Coast Guard. Night vision goggles, a camcorder, handcuffs, micro cassette recorder, digital camera and body armor are in use by the police Drug Squad.

*Marine Equipment*-One Zodiac H920 RHIB and one 733 RHIB are fully operational for the Coast Guard. The 22 ft. RHIB purchased for Nevis Customs is in good condition but rarely used because of personnel shortages and a lack of launch and retrieval equipment. A 22 ft. Boston Whaler is awaiting repairs to its fiberglass hull.

*Office Furniture and Equipment*-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. One television, VCR, photocopier, four computers, a network hub, scanner and one printer are in use at its Nevis office. Four computers, LCD projector, scanner, fax machine, five desks, five office chairs, two stationary cabinets and two file cabinets are in use at the NACDAP. Six air conditioners, desks, filing cabinets, stacking chairs, executive chair, cabinet, work desk and secretarial chair are in use at the police Drug Squad.

- **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. One 2001 Mitsubishi L300 van at the FIU is in excellent condition. The police Drug Squad's 2001 Toyota Prado wagon was involved in an accident and is off the road for repairs. Its 1998 Mazda 4x4 double cab is being used by the police force. A 1996 Jeep Cherokee has transmission problems. The 1996 Daihatsu truck purchased for the police force continues to experience problems and has been taken off the road for body repairs. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero purchased for the police DARE program is in excellent condition.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-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.

*Marine Equipment*-The NAS purchased one Zodiac H920 RHIB and five engines for the Coast Guard in 2003. The Coast Guard Coast Guard's 733 RHIB received two of the new engines and is working well. The Boston Whaler is in use but has a damaged hull.

*Computer and Office Equipment*-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 and 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 and had 1,148 patrol hours in 2003. It was involved in the seizure of 1,113 kilos of cocaine on April 14, 2003.

- **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. Both are working well.

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

*Construction*-The NAS reburbished 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, installation of air conditioning units in the classroom, tiling of the dormitory, walkways and stairwells and interior and exterior furnishings.

*Office Furniture and Equipment*-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. Six computers and one laptop have reached the end of their useful lives.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-The NAS purchased lockers for the RSS TU, and six flight suits, seven pairs of flight boots, four pairs of safety boots and six pilot headsets for the C-26 program in 2003. All are in excellent condition. Chair saws, tents, night vision goggles, rope binoculars, machetes, gloves, jerry cans, MRE's and GPS receivers purchased in 1999 for the RSS are used for marijuana eradication operations. They are in good condition. 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.

## **Impact**

The most significant impact of NAS assistance has been the increase in maritime drug interdiction in the Eastern Caribbean as a result of the RSS C-26 program and Zodiac H920 RHIB interceptors provided to Eastern Caribbean Coast Guards in 2002 and 2003. Since 2001, the C-26 program

has yielded over five tons of cocaine and nearly eight tons of marijuana seized or disrupted. NAS-provided assistance is essential to ensure that Eastern Caribbean law enforcement agencies are active partners in regional counter-narcotics efforts because these agencies are chronically underfunded as a result of the region's struggling economies. The equipment provided has improved their mobility, communications, record keeping, safety, and intelligence collection and drug detection capabilities of all regional law enforcement agencies. INL-funded training has provided a broad range of personnel with skills to carry out their drug control or other anti-crime missions. The equipment and training provided by INL and the NAS have strengthened the abilities and morale of counternarcotics agencies and have demonstrated the USG's counternarcotics commitment in the region.

## **Problems**

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

# HAMILTON

## **Procedures**

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

## **Status**

During the year, the vessel was used as a platform during anti-narcotics missions. The vessel remains at sea for up to five days. The vessel continues to conduct inshore and offshore patrols. It has been involved in a number of search and rescue missions and a number of narcotics-related operations. The vessel is in good condition although it sustained minor damage during Hurricane Fabian. The damage has since been repaired. No other major maintenance or repair problems have been experienced.

One member of the Police Marine Section is permanently attached to this vessel and as circumstances dictate, additional crew members are added. Emphasis was placed on 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 status of the commodities was derived from NAS records, information provided by the host government, and from direct observation by employees of NAS or other sections or agencies at post.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

Two Nissan sedans are used for general official duty of the JCB National Intelligence Bureau (NIB). The JICC is now a part of the NIB. Both vehicles are used to transport field officers as they gather intelligence on drugs, firearms and other complex crimes. The vehicles are over 10 years old and are unreliable.

A new 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 and the fax machine are no longer in service. They will be disposed of at an auction by the MOJ.

One 1989 Isuzu and one 1996 Suzuki are located at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). The Suzuki Swift had a minor accident in 2003, but was repaired by the GOJ and is in fair working condition. The Isuzu is unserviceable and will be disposed of by the GOJ auction.

A Mitsubishi L-300 minibus is used by the Addiction Alert Organization (AAO) to transport peer counselors and students to disadvantaged communities in rural and urban Jamaica. The vehicle is unsuitable for intensive work particularly on

rural roads and is in need of continuous maintenance. It has become uneconomical to operate.

A Ford Expedition is used by the NAS to support the counternarcotics program in Jamaica.

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

The computer equipment is functional except for two of the Gateway computers received in 1998.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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 used for initial and refresher discretionary shooting training. The M-16 rifles are in working condition and are maintained as an integral part of the JCF weapons supply.

The two mobile trailers are in poor condition. One is located at Ken Jones Aerodrome in Port Antonio; the other at Boscobel Aerodrome in Ocho Rios. They have been used as police stations.

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

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

The Jamaican Immigration and Passport Office has one copier that is 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.

Two IonTrack machines have been installed at the Norman Manley International Airport (NMIA). One of the machines has been out-of-service for two months. The GOJ has purchased parts to repair the machine. The machine in the Customs Hall is underutilized. NAS has requested a meeting with the Ministry of National Security to resolve the problems.

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**

Four 40-foot SEAARK vessels, three Avance boats, two 82-foot Coast Guard cutters, two Boston Whalers, and three 44-ft fast coastal interceptors are used by the Jamaican Defense Force (JDF) to patrol territorial waters, to intercept drug trafficking, and to perform emergency rescues. The three fast coastal interceptors were handed over to the JDF in March 2003. They all developed maintenance problems after several months, which post has been unable to resolve despite ongoing communications with the vendor. A comprehensive report was sent to Washington with a request for support under the terms of the warranty. Eight of the eleven additional vessels are unserviceable due to age and lack of spare parts/service.

## **Impact**

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

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

# NASSAU

## **Procedures**

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

## **Status**

- **Vehicles**

Vehicles have been 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.

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

- **Intel Equipment**

High technology intelligence-gathering equipment donated to the RBDF in the past is maintained in excellent condition at the 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 are being used by the DEU, the RBDF Forensic Laboratory and the Police College, and Customs Department. They do an outstanding job of maintaining their NAS-donated computers and office equipment.

In 2003, the NAS initiated procurement of an Office Network System that could link Nassau and Freeport with Strike Force Units

at OPBAT sites. This system will be installed and functioning in Spring 2004.

- **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**

In 2003, NAS continued to provide technical assistance and support to dog handlers and canines in the Container Port in Freeport. Training, technical support and supplies were provided to support the two-dog canine unit. The NAS worked closely with the officers from the GCOB's Department of Customs to improve the program's effectiveness. After evaluating the program cost-effectiveness in late 2003, the NAS agreed with officials of the Customs Department to terminate the program. The small canine unit in one of the largest container ports, was unable to independently identify drugs in the cargo. The NAS will officially terminate the program in 2004.

- **Vessels**

The three NAS-donated interceptor boats, two high performance, triple engine, diesel-powered Nor-tech and a 12-meter outboard motored Avenger were effectively used throughout most of 2003. The boats provided much needed "end game" capability for OPBAT helicopter pursuits. The boats have been strategically located in Nassau and Freeport, operating on long-range missions in varying sea and weather conditions, typically at night and at high speed. However, at the end of 2003 in separate missions, two of the interceptor boats suffered major engine damage. The NAS has been working with the GCOB to replace or repair these boats by procuring the necessary parts. The NAS is also addressing issues regarding maintenance of the boats.

- **Construction**

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

*OPBAT Andros-NAS*-funded housing units continued to be used by Bahamian law enforcement officers participating in OPBAT missions.

*OPBAT Matthew Town*- The NAS funded electric lighting for the perimeter of the OPBAT base in Inagua. In 2003, the NAS initiated a procurement request to replace the aging housing units for OPBAT personnel station in Inagua. The five OPBAT modular housing units installed in 1991 had a life span of seven years only and require continuing maintenance, repair and replacement of equipment due to the corrosive salt air and tropical weather. The housing project will be jointly funded by DEA, USCG, GCOB, and GTCI as well as the NAS. It will be completed in the summer of 2004.

## **Problems**

A perennial concern in the Bahamas is the lack of funding for proper maintenance for USG donated equipment. Although the local Police Force services the NAS funded vessels to the best of their abilities, there is a lack of resources for in-depth testing. In addition, there is inconsistency in the use of maintenance logs. In the case of the high performance boats, comprehensive diagnostic testing needs to be undertaken outside the island. The NAS has established a yearly maintenance agreement with the manufacturer of the boat to ensure that the boat receives proper care. The NAS is also working with USCG to integrate further for training mechanics and regularly monitoring of logs as part of the End Use Monitoring process.

## **Impact**

NAS donations have had a significant impact on host nation efforts to stem the flow of drugs through the Bahamas into the United States. Without a tax base to fund its interdiction efforts, the Bahamas depends on NAS donations. There is a very close working relationship between Bahamian law enforcement officials and USG counterparts. A great deal of planning goes into any request for equipment or supplies from NAS resources. NAS donated electronic surveillance equipment are markedly improving the ability of the DEU to dismantle major Bahamian based drug trafficking organizations to make OPBAT interdiction mission more intelligence driven and productive, and assure that it will remain a hemispheric model of success. 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 assistant makes inspection of donated items part of every visit to the Haitian Coast Guard (HCG), which received the bulk of post donations during 2003. These inspections included several visits to Killick and Cap-Haitien HCG bases during 2003. The FSN assistant inspected equipment previously donated to the Coast Guard Special Counternarcotics Police Unit (BLTS) and the JICC. U.S. Coast Guard and DEA personnel also monitor the condition and use of donated items during their visits to counterparts. Post requests official notice of any donated equipment to be withdrawn from service and inspects such equipment prior to its removal from the NAS inventory. Haitian cooperation has been good, but records, with the exception of the HCG, have not been kept.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

Of the three previously donated Jeep Cherokees, one remains in repairable condition at the BLTS. A second was destroyed by an accident in 1999; a third was found in unserviceable condition at the JICC. The new Toyota Hilux pickup donated to the HCG base at cap-Haitian received body damage in a single vehicle accident. It is being repaired with NAS funds. The HCG was informed that the repair amount would be deducted from other assistance in the near future.

- **JICC**

The JICC is in operation with several employees. Computers and servers are non-functional. The NAS has received several requests for replacements but has not complied, due to concerns about abuse and poor maintenance of previous donations.

- **Vessels**

Since November 2003, a MonArk has been deployed to Gonaives and St. Marc. Another MonArk will be repaired in Miami in 2004. A third MonArk, extensively retrofitted with new diesel engines in Miami during 2003, is in service at Cap-Haitian, along with two Eduardono go-fast vessels, one of which was captured from drug smugglers and newly retrofitted by the U.S. Coast

Guard, and a Boston Whaler in marginally serviceable condition. Though HCG mechanics are inventive, repairs to the aging fleet are often beyond their capacity, causing a frequent drain on limited NAS funds.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Equipment turned over to the HCG in 2003 included furniture, dishes, uniforms, and other equipment to make the Cap-Haitian and Killick bases habitable. Post makes random inventory checks several times during every visit. The newly constituted Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) is awaiting delivery of computers and other office equipment.

## **Problems**

The overarching problem in Haiti is whom can you trust. Corrupted Haitian officials, assisted by certain Dominican counterparts, have limited the success of counternarcotics efforts, allowing free movement of contraband and aliens into and out of the country by air, sea, and land routes. On the theory that even reluctant cooperation can be helpful, post will continue current Embassy practice of limiting information provided and judging allies by their performance. Haiti suffers from the endemic third-world lack of maintenance awareness. With unpredictable but substantial repair expenses and no new INL funding for Haiti since 2000, opportunities for new initiatives are extremely limited. Transportation within the country makes the counternarcotics and anti-crime mission difficult under normal circumstances. The rising toll of political violence on lives and infrastructure further undermines any motivation by the uniformed services to operate with the public good in mind. Haiti, impoverished and corrupted, is being exploited by powerful extralegal forces and shaken by armed political conflict.

## **Impact**

The support provided to date has had limited impact on the counternarcotics mission, due to its piecemeal application and limited follow-up. The opening of the Cap-Haitian HCG base has extended the presence of reliable law enforcement to the lawless north coast area, resulting in several narcotics arrests and interception of narcotics proceeds. Frequent End Use Monitoring by the NAS and the Military Liaison Office has limited the dissipation of USG assistance during 2003 but has not measurably improved counter-narcotics results. Eventual rebuilding of Haitian law enforcement will require the participation of a few honest and capable leaders. If the program in Haiti has had any significant impact, it has been to encourage the belief of a few worthy Haitian public servants that they are not wasting their time.

# 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 2003, but it will require significant refit to meet safety standards. In 2003, USG funds were used to upgrade the avionics and the airframe of the Cessna 310.

Both Piper Navajos were in service for most of 2003. The upgrades to the avionics are still outstanding.

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

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

- **Vessels**

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

All four 82-ft island class patrol craft are operational and frequently conduct patrols off the coast of Trinidad and Tobago. Three vessels are headquartered in Trinidad, and the fourth is headquartered in Tobago.

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

The three Sea Ark 40-foot patrol craft donated in 1995 are no longer operational. It has been difficult to procure parts for these older vessels. Permission has been given to dismantle and discard these boats.

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

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

- **Vehicles**

The Nissan Bluebird is on the premises but is not serviceable.

- **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. As of January 2003, there are only two operational radars. The radar have not markedly improved this situation because the components are not necessarily compatible with the GOTT radars.

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 2003. They were not able to access the LAN due to their incompatibility with Windows NT. One of the workstations is used for the sole purpose of transmitting information to the El Paso Intelligence Center. The other workstation is used as a backup for the collection and transmission of information on vessels, aircraft and subjects. The third computer workstation is used for the storage, collection and analysis of data and is serviceable. The JICC regularly collects and transmits information concerning vessels and individuals suspected of narcotics trafficking to the El Paso Intelligence Center.

- **Computer Equipment**

The laptop computer donated to TT Customs and Excise Division in December 1999 was in use all year. During 2003, the laptop was used for data management. The computer equipment provided to the Counter Narcotics and Crime Task Force (CNCTF) allows information and intelligence to be analyzed in a more comprehensive and timely manner than would otherwise be possible.

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

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

Twenty-five laptop computers and three desktop computers were recently received by the Board of Inland Revenue. They are fully functional and used by the attorneys and new criminal tax investigators.

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.

- **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.

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in good

Interpol radios were in use throughout the year. All ten radios are in good condition.

of the

The ten radios provided to the Interpol Liaison Office were in use throughout the quarter. All are in good condition, except that one

batteries does not hold a charge well.

- **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 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 2003. 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 2003.

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

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

The ion scanner used by the Airport Authority was not operational through most of 2003. The scanner malfunctioned as a result of insufficient electrical power in the part of the airport terminal where the machine was located. The terminal was rewired in 2001. However, there still have been instances of power surges that damage sensitive equipment like the Ion scanner.

The six Bushnell night scopes were in use and fully operational during 2001. 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.

Brush cutters, chain saws, binoculars, leggings, night-vision goggles, gloves were used by the OCNU in marijuana eradication efforts. The equipment is kept at OCNU headquarters and checked out for specific missions and have been used extensively in 2003.

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.

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

testing phase and is expected to be up and running by the end of April 2003.

## **Problems**

Post noted no major problems in the course of the year's monitoring activities. However, due to a parliamentary deadlock for most of 2002, and subsequent general elections in October, many GOTT agencies had personnel changes, which affected some End Use reporting efforts. In 2003, the GOTT also funded repairs on its vessels; however, some repairs are not fully completed because backordered parts have not arrived in country.

## **Program Changes**

In 2003, it will be necessary to meet with new officials responsible for compiling data for End Use Monitoring Reports to orient them to the End Use process. In addition, some government entities do not have the required manpower to fully utilize the INL-funded services/commodities provided. It appears that in 2004, the GOTT will take steps to ease the manpower shortage in the necessary agencies. Nevertheless, the GOTT has shown its commitment to maintain and improve its counternarcotics capabilities, with for example, numerous marijuana eradication operations, interagency counternarcotics operations, and in one instance, host-country funded repair of aircraft.

## **Impact**

The Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) conducted 52 patrols covering over 1,500 nautical miles resulting in 65 seizures/intercepts. The one operational Bowen G-Fast boat conducted 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 200 missions in 2003, ranging from training missions to counternarcotics missions. The sensor/maintenance package has greatly enhanced the Air Wing's ability to patrol the area surrounding Trinidad and Tobago. Recently, the second C-26 played a pivotal role in apprehending several fishing vessels in Trinidad and Tobago territorial waters.

The two 29 ft. Phantoms played a key role in monitoring the nation's coast and surrounding waters. During 2003, Customs officials conducted more than 250 counter drug/law enforcement patrols and frequently operated in conjunction with TTCG and other GOTT law enforcement agencies when performing those operations. Between October and December 2003, Customs participated in thirty-three land and thirty-four sea joint counternarcotics /law enforcement operations.

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 from the Lady Kay-M with marijuana and other contraband.

The steel soled boots, bullet-proof vests, gloves, jerseys, leggings, chain saw and brush cutters were used in the destruction of more than 120,000 marijuana, trees, 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. DNCD, the National Drug Council (NDC), the Director of Migration, and the Superintendent of Banking provide annual inventories of all USG-donated equipment, including serial numbers, location, and condition.

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

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

The NAS procured equipment for a newly established inventory unit that supplies regular reports on the status and condition of all equipment donated to the DNCD.

## **Status**

- **Vehicles**

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 of battered women in Bani.

Non-function vehicles were removed from the DNCD inventory. All USG-donated vehicles and motorcycles are operational and being used for their intended purposes.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

The NAS supplied radios and radio repeaters in support of the canine units at La Romana, Punta Cana, and Santiago (Cibao) airports.

The NAS funded installation of a fourth mountaintop repeater, giving radio communication coverage all along the border with Haiti and allowing DNCD communications throughout the cities of Santiago and Santo Domingo.

- **JICC Equipment**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment includes 68 Dell computers, 31 LaserJet printers, and 14 modems. The following equipment was donated to Immigration: 31 Compaq Desk Pro computers; 35 High resolution monitors; 3 Compaq PL 1600 servers; 4 HP LaserJet 4050N printers; 33 UPS backups. The following equipment was donated to the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU): 1 Dell Poweredge 4400 server; 4 Dell Optiplex GX110 computers; 2 Dell laptops; 1 HP LaserJet printer. The NAS purchased computer equipment for the newly established National Police Trafficking in Persons Investigation Unit and supplied racks for equipment previously provided.

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

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.

All equipment donated to the DNCD, CND, Immigration, and the National Police is operational and being used for intended purposes. Computers donated to DOIF are mostly non-operational. Routine NAS support to the DOIF's was terminated during the year due to maltreatment and misuse of equipment and non-performance of those units in their intended function of intelligence collection.

- **Vessels**

Nine U.S. Coast Guard cutters were previously transferred to the Dominican Navy through the Section 516 Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program. Four vessels are considered to be operational. None of the vessels are in frequent use due to acute budget constraints and associated scarcity of fuel.

Of the six Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB's) acquired in 1994 to patrol the rivers and coasts near the ports, one remains in operational condition and is operated by the Armed forces counter-terrorism unit. In 2003, three outboard Zodiac RHIBs were provided to the Dominican Navy with NAS funds. All three boats are operational. 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.

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

- **Aircraft**

Six UH-1H helicopters were donated in 1994. 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.

- **Canine Program**

Five new dogs were added to the DNCD contingent at the La Romana airport; one dog working at Punta Cana airport died,

bringing the total DNCD canine force to 29 dogs. The NAS provided dog cages at the Santo Domingo ferry terminal and utility belts and other personal equipment for the agents of the DNCD canine unit. Recertification of all DNCD dogs and handlers indicated that several dogs needed retraining or replacement. These activities are planned for 2004.

A NAS initiative funded the purchase and training of five explosives detection dogs for the new canine unit of the Airport Security Service, CESA. All are housed with their handlers at Las Americas airport in new facilities constructed by CESA.

- **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 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**

Sharp budget cuts have forced the NAS to focus on core programs, including DNCD support, National Police training facilities, and port security. The NAS inspection of DOIF field sites showed computers in non-operational condition and minimal intelligence production, leading the NAS to withdraw support to the DOIF's until such time as their staffs are properly trained and performing their intended mission. The NAS is funding a Military Training Team (MTT) visit for several weeks of intelligence for DOIF's and other Dominican law enforcement groups during 2004.

## **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 often fails to prosecute apparently sound cases. 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's 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 members of Embassy's law enforcement community are working with agencies such as the DNI, the Dominican equivalent of the FBI, and various military organizations with duties related to law enforcement. The Dominican Republic appears on the Majors list for both drug transit and money laundering. 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 and 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 6-7 months with problems that the Aizaw-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 Champhi, 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 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 preventive/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 monitored resources through periodic communications and on-site inspections by mission officers. Through the relationship developed with the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB), the Federation of Non-governmental Organization Against Drug Abuse (FONGOADA), the Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association (SLANA) and the Mithuru-Mithuro rehabilitation Center personnel, these procedures have proven effective. Mission personnel have continued to receive verbal updates on the status of equipment from each organization.

## Status

*Audio-visual and Office Equipment*-Video and slide projectors, fax machine, photocopier, and an answering machine were supplied to the FONGOADA in 1995 and 1997. The equipment is located at the FONGOADA office in Colombo. FONGOADA maintains the equipment properly. The equipment is used by FONGOADA member organizations to conduct narcotics prevention programs. They put special emphasis on assisting smaller NGO's around the nation, which are not as well funded as those in and around the city of Colombo. The facsimile and answering machine are used as intended. FONGOADA advises that the videocassette recorder is used when the organization is able to borrow a television. The video projector and the photocopier are not in working condition and cannot be repaired.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-The following equipment was supplied to the NDDCB in 1993-1996: two fume hoods, calculators, typewriters; amplifiers; camcorder; printer; fax machine; microwave ovens; scanner; wireless microphone; copier; microcassette recorder; transcriber; overhead projector; speaker horn; amplifier; color scanner; word processor; Olympus transcriber; IBM Notepad laptop computer; JVC video camera with accessories. All items are in satisfactory condition and being used at the NDDCB offices in Colombo.

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 provided to the NDDCB supports the analytical work of the National Narcotics Laboratory (NNL), which conducts analysis of narcotic drugs and other psychotropic substances. The NNL provides analytical records covering suspected narcotics samples forwarded by the Government and other sectors for examination. The audiovisual equipment has supported the NDDCB training division's awareness building, preventive education

and training programs at the agency auditorium, and mobile unit conducting outdoor programs. The photocopier enabled SLANA to enhance its current outreach efforts.

## **DHAKA**

### **Procedures**

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

### **Status**

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

### **Problems**

The DG DNC is energetic and proactive, but this department and the laboratory in particular, suffer from severe budgetary constraints. Aside from the equipment provided in 2000, there is little more that the chemists and technicians have to work with. Basic items such as voltage stabilizers and Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS) do not exist. The absence of these items places equipment at undue risk of damage or failure. In addition, field communications, field testing, and sophisticated narcotics analysis tools are seriously lacking.

### **Program Changes**

To help address these challenges, 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 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 to over 9,000 in 2003. Without further support, the lab will become inoperative within the year. The support provided has not had a significant impact on improving the quality of the lab's work or its efficiency.

# ISLAMABAD

## Procedures

The NAS checked approximately eighty (80) percent of NAS-provided non-expendable commodities in 2003, through formal countrywide on-site inventories using the EUM process, and informal spot checks. In cities and towns, post inspected 100 percent of commodities.

The NAS staff arranged appointments in advance with all agency heads for the 2003 EUM. The NAS EUM team carried out a series of visits to all recipient agencies within the country in accordance with jointly agreed schedule in Quetta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Peshwar. During field trips throughout the year, the NAS staff spot-checked agencies in Lahore, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Karachi. The NAS staff checked all non-expendable items inventories. As part of the assessment, the NAS staff determined whether an item was serviceable, repairable, or suitable for auction.

NAS staff traveled throughout the tribal areas and was able to physically check over 70 percent of the vehicles at the location of assignment. For the remaining 30 percent, NAS staff was able to verify from local administration that the vehicles were under authorized dispatch and in use in the field as reported. When travel to an area was not feasible, the NAS staff compared NAS-generated computerized inventory records against recipient agency written inventories. GOP agencies have a good track record of maintaining current inventories of NAS-provided equipment.

Locations not visited were either too remote or in areas where commodities were too few, or in locations that had not been identified by the GOP. In some cases, agencies made commodities from remote locations available for inspection by NAS staff at main locations. When travel to areas was not feasible due to remoteness of the location or the security situation, the NAS staff compared NAS-generated computerized inventory records of commodities against recipient agencies written inventories. Overall, the GOP has a good track record of maintaining current inventories of NAS-provided equipment.

## Status

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

- **Vehicles**

The INL-funded vehicles provided to the Government of Pakistan (GOP) are used for drug interdiction by the law enforcement agencies and to implement development programs funded by the

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

In 2002, the NAS provided to various GOP law enforcement and security agencies 1146 vehicles and 115 motorcycles. (Seventy-five percent of the vehicles are now more than seven years old.) The fleet of vehicles was distributed to the following GOP agencies: ANF (197); Pakistan Customs (95); Pakistan Rangers (13); Frontier Corps (440); Baluchistan Police (36); Coast Guard (55); Bajaur Agency (23); Mohmand Agency (16); Dir (3); Malakand Agency (14); Khyber Agency (4); Frontier Constabulary (1); Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) (270); NCD (8); NAS office (12); Intelligence Bureau (84); SIC (26). ). Although most were received in early 2003, many were not deployed to their locations of permanent use on the western border until later in the year due to GOP delays in assigning them to locations, installation of needed accessories, etc. In addition, the FC BSP vehicles were deployed to incredibly remote, dangerous, and all but inaccessible locations along the Pak-Afghan border. Post was unable to make on-site inspections of most of them. FC will provide quarterly reports on the locations and status of all BSP vehicles.

In 2003, the NAS provided the various GOP law enforcement agencies 1110 vehicles, 103 motorcycles, and 117 water tankers/trailers under the BSP project and six vehicles under the Khyber Agency Development project. One INL-funded vehicle provided to the Pakistan Customs was stolen at gunpoint in Karachi in 2003. It is the second such incident. A similar vehicle was stolen under the same circumstances in 2002. Both cases were reported to the police, but to date there have been no arrests.

The NAS found that two new Isuzu vehicles, one each assigned to North and South Waziristan were severely damaged during operations. The vehicles had numerous bullet holes; one had been destroyed in an explosion. All others were operational.

The NAS provides some vehicle maintenance support to the GOP. During the year, NAS vehicle maintenance support funded engine overhaul and/or major repair of five FCB, seven ANF and three Customs vehicles. As a rule, funds for vehicle maintenance come from the budget of the agency to which they were donated. However, in many cases these budgeted maintenance funds were not readily available to the agency on a timely basis.

Vehicles deployed at Karachi and along the coastal belt of Baluchistan deteriorate faster than those deployed in other parts of Pakistan. Therefore,

maintenance and upkeep of vehicles deployed at Karachi and along the coastal part of Pakistan is more critical than vehicles deployed to the interior. NAS identified for disposal commodities with excessive maintenance costs and downtime. This included 54 vehicles and eight motorcycles from various agencies. The NAS encourages GOP agencies (especially Customs) to use sales proceeds from auctions to ameliorate the maintenance funding flow problem and to replace irreparable vehicles. The 54 vehicles and eight motorcycles identified as unserviceable in 2003 will be auctioned in 2004. The proceeds will be used to procure new vehicles and to finance repairs for the remaining fleet. Proceeds of sale of prior year auctions amounting to \$90,000 were applied during 2003 for the procurement of six vehicles and 10 motorcycles for Pakistan Customs for delivery in 2004.

- **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 to relay requirements for equipment; and provide information on progress of problems. The radio equipment also enables political agents to coordinate and supervise enforcement destruction of opium poppy cultivation.

In 2003, \$4.5 million of communications equipment was procured under the Border Security Project. The equipment included 2,721 radios and related communications equipment. It was designed to improve the mobility, communication, and efficiency of the recipient agencies that operate in remote, inaccessible, and often lawless areas.

The high turnover of qualified and experienced technicians has hampered the proper use and maintenance of NAS-provided communications equipment by ANF and Customs personnel. A lack of maintenance resources has plagued small agencies. The NAS has urged both ANF and Customs to address this problem through expeditious upgrading and filling of vacant positions. At the end of 2000, the GOP relaxed its ban on recruitment of new personnel and despite having filled 225 vacant positions, ANF still remains deficient by 1,020 personnel from its authorized strength of 2,558 personnel.

Two NAS communications experts carried out End Use Monitoring of communications equipment on a regular basis throughout 2003. The equipment was installed in some of the most remote, inaccessible areas in Pakistan. The two NAS experts' regular trips to these regions to install the equipment enabled post to conduct EUM

in a cost-effective and logistically smooth manner. In the interim, a NAS engineer provides technical support for communications equipment on a regular basis to Customs, Coast Guards, FCB, and ANF. All equipment was found in good working conditions and in proper use.

- **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 in use.

- **Vessels**

A Boston Whaler, provided to Pakistan Customs in 1987, is located in Karachi. It was used for patrolling the harbor area and for the random monitoring of fishing trawlers and small cargo ships to determine whether narcotics are on board. Customs decommissioned the vessel in 1996 because it did not meet size requirements for high seas law enforcement activities and required costly maintenance for continuous operation in highly polluted waters. During a July 2000 technical inspection, a USG Coast Guard team recommended measures to put the boat back into operation. The boat became fully operational in 2003, but its utility is questionable due to the absence of Customs' own mother boat which is awaiting repair of major accidental damage to its hull and to the lack of operational budgetary support.

The NAS-provided 27-foot "challenger" Boston Whaler assigned to Pakistan Customs remained underutilized due to underfunding in the GOP budget for Pakistan Customs. It was put back into operation in 2002 after refurbishment and installation of new engines at a cost of \$90,000. Its utility as a support vessel was also marginalized after the Pakistan Customs mother boat went into dry-dock after an accident. The challenger is usually towed by the mother boat.

- **Agricultural and Area Development Projects**

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

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

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.

- **Aircraft**

The five Huey II helicopters were flown a total of 1076 hours during the year. Aircraft were maintained in fully capable status for 70 percent of the time. Three fixed-wing Cessna Caravan 208 aircraft were delivered during the last quarter of 2003. They were flown 165 hours and maintained in fully mission capable status for 97% of the time. Almost all of the flight hours were for training purposes with several exceptions. Exceptions were responses to official GOP requests for emergency humanitarian assistance. There were no recorded or suspected accidents, damage, or cases of misuse of helicopter assets during 2003.

## **Impact**

Total seizures by all GOP law enforcement agencies increased enormously in 2003. Heroin seizures increased from 2002 levels by 283 percent; opium by 125 percent; and hashish by 24 percent. ANF and Frontier Corps Baluchistan were responsible for over 50 percent of the seizures. The GOP contributed the increase, especially in Baluchistan, to USG-supplied Border Security Project equipment, which improved their capacity to access the remote areas in which the majority of seizures were made.

ANF registered 530 narcotics cases in the GOP's special narcotics courts in 2003, 83 of which were decided with a 94 percent conviction rate.

Pakistan Customs arrested 233 foreign traffickers, more than a 50 percent increase over 2002. The impact of NAS assistance on Customs' counternarcotics activities in 2003 was further reflected in an astounding 621 percent increase in heroin seizures.

Post achieved a fully operational helicopter squadron; attained enhanced mobility for Frontier Corps Baluchistan (FCB); gained day and night offensive helicopter capability for FCB; provided airborne casualty evacuation capability for FCB; put into place a fully trained combined force to achieve air mobile reaction force within Baluchistan; and accomplished fixed-wing training for aircrew and maintenance crew to achieve a day and night surveillance platform for FCB.

## **Program Changes**

While the NAS ordinarily verifies about 80 percent of INL-donated equipment each year during the EUM process, this will become more of a challenge in the future because of the initiated Border Security Program

(BSP). The NAS is taking several steps to ameliorate the problem. Post plans to fill the INL aviation position in 2003. This will increase the NAS' ability to oversee the INL Aviation contract and Air wing progress. The NAS has already filled an administrative assistant position in Quetta. The NAS recently hired a procurement assistant in Peshawar to beef up the existing procurement staff in support of the Border Security Program. Finally, the NAS is considering the hiring of an inventory clerk who would work full time in Islamabad overseeing the range of items procured by the NAS.

## **Problems**

- **Limited Vehicle Repair and Maintenance**

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

- **Staff Shortages**

High turnover of qualified and experienced technicians has hampered the proper use and maintenance of NAS-provided communications equipment by ANF and Customs personnel. The Baluchistan and NWFP Home Departments, major recipients of our assistance, badly lack maintenance capability. A lack of maintenance resources has made proper upkeep difficult. The NAS has urged both ANF and Customs to address this problem through expeditious upgrading and filling of vacant positions or the creation of new positions. A NAS engineer and a technician regularly provide technical support for communications equipment to Customs, Coast Guard, FCNWFP, FCB and ANF. However it is difficult for two people to keep up with the demand. NAS' focus in the coming year will be on improving these agencies capabilities to repair and maintain the equipment post has provided.

- **Misuse of Resources**

In the course of monitoring resources in 2003, NAS staff detected two incidents of misuse of official vehicles. Post met with the agencies in question to convey its concern about these problems. NAS staff identified one case in a resort area in the scenic Northern Areas, in which the son of a prominent Northwest Frontier Province politician was improperly using a NAS vehicle that had been provided to Frontier Constabulary (FYC). Apparently the children of the politician and a FCY officer were friends. When post spoke to the FYC command (who was not aware of the misuse), FYC immediately put a stop to the misuse.

NAS Queta staff also uncovered a number of incidents in which family members of the FCB were improperly using NAS-supplied ambulances to do errands and grocery shopping. Post spoke to the FCB Liaison Officer, who assured post that the misuse would not happen again. Post has seen no further evidence of the misuse.

# KATHMANDU

## **Procedures**

Post has regular contact with the Drug Control Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU) and conducts annual checks of equipment. The NDCLEU fully cooperates with post inquiries about the status of USG-funded equipment.

Some equipment is used outside Kathmandu Valley. Post can only conduct spot checks when in those areas on other travel. Direct monitoring during the Maoist insurgency has been problematic. As a result, post has relied on status reports from police headquarters for updates on the status of equipment.

The Pol/Econ officer met with representatives of the Drug Abuse Demand Reduction Program and toured their facilities.

## **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 vehicles are still in good condition, except for the scooters which are infrequently used due to their age. The vehicles have greatly improved NDCLEU's mobility. No repair or maintenance has been required so far. 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. According to the head of the Women's Cell, two of the motorcycles have been misappropriated for other official police business not related to the Women's Cell. Post will follow up with the Nepal Police.

- **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. Additional training could eliminate this problem.

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 may be 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 Central Laboratory has given the police the capacity to analyze a drug sample quickly and accurately. Analysis by the lab is recognized as expert testimony in court.

## **NEW DELHI**

### **Procedures**

Post conducted End Use Monitoring in Northeast India and in North Central India, including the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Gwalior, Chandigarh, Varanasi, and West Bengal. Calcutta's FSN conducted follow-up telephonically. Donated items were provided to the Mizoram State Excise Board, the Central Bureau of Narcotics in Guwahati, Assam, and the Narcotics Control Board.

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

### **Status**

- **Vehicles**

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

Over 50 motorcycles were provided to the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN); 18 to Chittorgarh in Rajasthan; 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 one motorcycle in Uttar Pradesh which is undergoing minor repair, all are in excellent working order.

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

One Toyota Qualis, two Honda Hero motorcycles, one Mahindra Boleo, and two Maruti Esteems were donated to the Narcotics Control Bureau unit. The Qualis is used primarily for preventive work, searches, and seizures of illicit narcotics. The Maruti Esteems are used for surveillance since these vehicles blend into the urban traffic pattern of New Delhi. The Honda Hero's primary functions are to perform reconnaissance, deliver court summons, and make other deliveries. The Boleo that was delivered to New Delhi has been transferred to the Jodhpur Zonal Unit where it is used for surveillance.

The remaining vehicles that were delivered to Chandigarh, Varanasi and Jodhpur are in excellent condition and used for preventive and surveillance work. They are distributed as follows: Chandigarh: 1 Hero Honda motorcycle and one Qualis; Varanasi: one Bolero; Jodhpur: one Qualis and one Bolero (transferred from the Delhi office).

NCB Calcutta has not received the Bajaj scooter from a 2001 purchase order because the necessary state government forms to transport the vehicle to the site were not submitted to the car dealership. Post is working with the Zonal Unit in Calcutta to ensure that the necessary paper work will be filed and delivery made.

- **Cameras**

Two digital cameras are assigned to the Anti-Narcotics Squad at Excise Headquarters in Aizawl, and one each to the Anti-Narcotics Squad in Champhai, and the Office of the Superintendent of Excise, Saiba. Both are on the Indo-Burma border. They are being used to collect evidence and to photograph arrested and suspected traffickers. All of the cameras are in excellent condition except for the camera in Champhai. It could not be repaired locally and has been replaced with one of the cameras from headquarters. The cameras have been used to send/exchange images for identification and verification as well as sharing them with others in law enforcement agencies.

- **Computers**

Two computers are at headquarters and one is at Champhai and Saiha, with units having anti-drug responsibilities. The computers are used for data collection, documentation and record keeping for easy and expeditious compilation and access. For the last six months, two of the desk jet printers have been out of order and cannot be repaired by a local contractor. The computers have greatly enhanced the agency's data collection and intelligence networking capacity.

- **Communications**

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

- **Miscellaneous**

The two offices of the NCB each received a digital recorder. The recorders are being used during interrogation for taping statements (and telephone conversations).

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 hygrothermometers, 6 electric weighing scales, and 11 heavy-duty drying ovens. Six of the digital 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. 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. They are in excellent condition but have not been used since 2002. The CBN has been unable to carry out eradication operations due to lack of forces.

## **Impact**

INL's assistance to the CBN through donated vehicles and equipment has greatly enhanced the mobility of the CBN's staff and helped CBN effectively monitor the harvest of the opium crop and subsequent processing. The INL donated motorcycles were used to patrol the licit opium growing fields for enforcement operations; apprehension of criminals; the search for drug laboratories; and the monitoring of field measurements. The motorcycles have also been used for the detection and eradication of excess poppy crop, physical checks at weighment centers, and carrying out drug and chemical interdiction efforts. The Toyota Qualis was used in a seizure of eight kilograms of brown sugar heroin and the subsequent arrest of four traffickers in December 2003. The Bolero was used for the seizure of 120 kilograms of hashish.

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

# TASHKENT

## Procedures

The political officer is responsible for End Use Monitoring. 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; has instituted a tracking system for property transferred to the SIU; and has responsibility for End-Use Monitoring.

## 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 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. Twenty-eight vehicles were also 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 guards have reported that they are able to process border control operations transmit trains much faster.

- **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. This equipment is in good working condition.

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: office safes, binoculars, handcuffs, scanners, digital scales, folding chairs, Polaroid camera, digital CD cameras, laptop computers, desktop computers, VCR's, televisions, high power telephoto lens, technical investigative equipment, and mobile printers. DEA conducts End-Use Monitoring on a constant basis.

## **Problems**

Post has encountered some problems obtaining information about donated equipment from host government. Due to the remote locations where a majority of the equipment is used, 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 infant stages. However, the SIU has been effective and 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 EUM inspection period March-June 2003, joint USG/RTG teams made ten trips to all four 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 units 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. In all instances, counterpart agencies were entirely cooperative and responsive in implementing these procedures. EUM reporting responsibilities for commodities located at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) and the DEA sensitive units reside with ILEA and DEA.

NAS Bangkok EUM procedures for CY-2003 resulted in a verification rate of 89 percent. A total of 155 end-user sites were visited by the NAS staff. Survey teams physically inspected 3,236 of 3,651 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 are assigned.

## Status

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

- **Communications Equipment**

Communications equipment consisting of UHF/FM base stations transceivers (20), UHF/FM handheld transceivers (34), mobile telephones (31), 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.

- **Helicopters**

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

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

Chiang Mai	205A-1	1720	On duty in
Bangkok	206L	2401	Repair in
Bangkok	206L	2402	Repair in

- **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 Phitsanulokle; 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.

Forty-nine motorcycles, 21 pickup trucks, 26 sedans, 9 SUV's and 4 vans were used in support of the Special Investigative Units (SIU's). The vehicles are located in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Udorn and Songkhla.

- **Defense Articles**

In November, 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.

## **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. Long-term development of effective RTG institutional capabilities to control, reduce and prevent these activities would be substantially retarded without the impact of assistance that has been provided by the USG.

# **JAKARTA**

## **Procedures**

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

## **Status**

- **Vehicles**

Three Toyota automobiles and six Honda motorcycles were provided to the INP Narcotics and Drugs Criminal Investigation Unit in June 2001; four vehicles and 25 motorcycles were transferred in 2003. To date, there have been no problems with the vehicles. The INP is maintaining the vehicles and performing all vehicle repairs. Due to the harsh road conditions and constant use of these vehicles, it is anticipated that the vehicles and motorcycles life expectancy is about 4-5 years.

- **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**

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

### **Status**

- **Vehicles**

The six surveillance sedans and two surveillance vans provided to the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) for counternarcotics activities have reached the end of their useful lives. They will be removed from post's inventory.

- **Computers**

One NEC Powermate computer and printer for RMCE and 18 computer modems for NNA have reached the end of their useful lives. They will be removed from inventory.

- **Communications Equipment**

The Royal Malaysia Customs and Excise Department (RMCE) uses six portable radios. The RMCE's Motorola repeater station was used at Subang airport for several years. It has been moved to RMCE's office facility at Nilai. It is still functioning.

- **Miscellaneous**

The vapor detector analyzer was never effectively used. It is now sitting in a warehouse and has reached the end of its useful life. It is a sophisticated and delicate piece of equipment, difficult to calibrate, difficult to move, and difficult to use in air-conditioned space. RMCE never received adequate training from the supplier.

### **Impact**

The vehicles were useful for counternarcotics operations for a decade. The Government of Malaysia recipients agree that items have had a positive effort on their counternarcotics effort.

# **PHNOM PENH**

## **Procedures**

In 2003, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and DEA inspected the drug analysis equipment.

## **Status**

In 1997, INL supplied drug analysis equipment to the Cambodian Anti-Narcotics Department laboratory in Phnom Penh. However, the equipment was never unpacked due to political strife in Cambodia at the time. The Cambodian government has formally requested U.S. assistance in assembling the drug analysis equipment. DEA has agreed to pay assembly and installation costs. DEA has made arrangements with the manufacturer in Vietnam to bring the equipment on line in 2004.

## **Impact**

Once operable, the U.S.-donated drug analysis equipment will greatly enhance the ability of Cambodian authorities to analyze confiscated chemical substances, thereby supporting their counternarcotics efforts.

# 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.

Four pickup trucks, one Isuzu Trooper II, and 20 motorcycles used by the Lao American Crop Control project, are in good condition. One vehicle is based in Vientiane; three in Bountai. One vehicle is co-located with the Lao Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC). One motorcycle is in Vientiane; one in Samphan; and 18 in Bountai Office.

Two Toyota Landcruisers, one Isuzu Trooper, sixteen Toyota Hilux double cab pickups, one Toyota single cab pickup, two Mitsubishi double cab pickup, and ninety-three motorcycles are in use by the Law Enforcement Project; two Toyota Landcruisers, one Toyota Hilux double cab pickup truck, one Toyota Hilux single cab pickup truck, and six motorcycles are in use by the Drug Control Department; two Toyota Hilux double cab pickup trucks, and ten motorcycles are in use by the Savannakhet counternarcotics Unit; one Toyota Hilux double cab pickup and two motorcycles are in use by the Bokeo Counternarcotics Unit; one Mitsubishi double cab pickup truck and eleven motorcycles are in use by the Oudomkay Counternarcotics Unit; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are in use by the Houaphan Counternarcotics Office; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are in use by the Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office; three pickup trucks and four motorcycles are in use by the Narcotics Unit Customs office; one pickup truck and eleven motorcycles are in use by the Luang Prabang Counternarcotics office; one pickup truck and six motorcycles are in use by the Champasack Counternarcotics Office; six motorcycles and one pickup truck are in use by the Xayaboury counternarcotics Office; six motorcycles and one pickup truck are in use by the Vientiane Capital Office; one pickup truck is in use by the Xiengkhouang Counternarcotics Office.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

Four Dell computers and three laps are in use by the NAS. Two Gateway 2000 computers are broken.

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

Post monitors INL-financed commodities by on-site inspections, periodic spot checks, and comparison of records at post with Turkish Government reports. Post officials conducted several End Use Monitoring trips to TMO and Amatem in 2003. Officials conducted one trip to Istanbul as well as several to TNP headquarters. The Narcotics Coordinator and the Embassy Monitoring Officer, along with in-country drug enforcement agents, stay in close touch with Turkish Government law enforcement officials to monitor the programs supported by INL in Turkey. Embassy officers also remain in close contact with officials at the Ankara headquarters of the Turkish National Police (TNP), Jandarma, Customs, TMO, and with regional clinics.

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

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

## Status

Post verified that equipment in use in provincial police stations matched both post's records and those of the TNP. Due to sustained USG efforts, almost all of the INL-funded equipment has been distributed to field 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 provided any assistance to Turkey beyond 1999, since the Government of Turkey (GOT) did 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 is very useful but not as useful as it might be. It is not truly mobile. It draws power from a car battery. The TNP constantly uses night vision equipment in investigations. INL-funded equipment accounted for the bulk of specialized equipment in both Customs and TNP's inventories in Mersin. The INL-funded equipment was well maintained and properly 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. Customs receives monthly reports from the field as to the results obtained with this equipment. Customs also used digital cameras and night vision pocketscopes delivered in 2000-2002. No items were provided in 2003.

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

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.

- **Vehicles**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment purchased in 1995 for Customs is used to track suspicious cargo in the Marmara Sea region. For example, the computers were recently used to confirm that a ship bearing a

container had previously been used to smuggle heroin. These computers are, however, nearing the end of their useful lives.

A high pressure liquid chromatographer and computer purchased in 1999 for the TMO measures the morphine content of the morphine base manufactured at the facility and is used for both research and quality control.

- **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 3% of communications equipment is repaired annually and that all remains operational.

- **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.

- **Miscellaneous**

Post provided ion scanners, digital cameras, and seed processing/cleaning

machine to the TMO and video and digital cameras to the Turkish Jandarma.

The telescopic cameras, GPS equipment, actuators, and fiberscope provided to

the TNP in previous years are still in use. The bulletproof vests provided to the

TNP in 1990 are no longer usable either because the shelf life has expired or it

was no longer technically adequate.

## **Impact**

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 2003, Turkish law enforcement agencies seized 4,705 kilos of heroin, 1,009 kilos of morphine base, 7,812 kilos of hashish, 10.129 kilos of acetic anhydrite, 2.8 kilograms of cocaine and 5,867,510 pills; destroyed 7 illicit labs; and made 10.223 drug-related arrests.

## **ATHENS**

### **Procedures**

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

### **Status**

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

### **Impact**

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

## **BUDAPEST**

### **Procedures**

Hungarian Customs provides reports on resources to post.

### **Status**

The five Motorola radios and chargers donated to the Hungarian Customs Service in 2001 are not in service. Three are now inoperable and two are in need of batteries which cannot be procured in Hungary. The forty bulletproof vests, donated by the FBI, were delivered to the Hungarian National Police (HNP). The HNP determined that the vests were too outdated to be of use and returned them to ILEA. Because the vests are unused, out-of-date, and taking up storage space at ILEA, post plans to dispose of them.

# CAIRO

## Procedures

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

## Status

- **Vehicles**

Four Jeep Cherokees were donated to ANGA in 1998. With the exception of one vehicle, which was totaled in a major accident during recent enforcement operations, all are still running and being utilized.

- **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. It is maintained in good working order by ANGA personnel.

## Impact

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

## 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 a 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 Federal on Law Enforcement Cooperation and Narcotics Control.

- **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 Federal on Law Enforcement Cooperation and Narcotics Control.

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

## **Impact**

Office equipment is critically important to the work of two working groups in the drafting of legislation to strengthen Russia's law enforcement capabilities. The equipment is used for the Code of Criminal Procedures Legislative Project and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Legislative Project.

# 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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Latvian police are using the following equipment for the intended 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, is being regularly used, and is considered effective by the Latvian police.

# SOFIA

## Procedures

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

## Status

- **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 fiberscope 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 and daily interactions. 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**

INL provided the MOPO with cameras, computes, fax machines, police equipment, printers, surveillance equipment, and vehicles. 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.

## **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 Dures 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. Overall, the ASP remains sorely under-equipped and in need of continued international assistance in the form of equipment donations.

# 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 closely monitors the narcotics trafficking situation in the country. 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.

U.S. Customs has provided suspicious container identification and monitoring training that will enhance Malta's ability to detect illicit transshipments of illegal drugs through Malta's seaports.

## **Status**

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

An eighty-seven foot "protector" class patrol boat was provided to the AFM through military sales in November of 2002. It has been in service for one year. 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 boats have been involved in one drug interdiction.

## **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.

# YEREVAN

## Procedures

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.

## Status

- **X-ray Van**

In August 1999, INL installed an X-ray van for the Customs Department and provided relevant operation, maintenance and service training. The X-ray van was not inspected this year. It will be inspected in 2004.

- **Metal Detectors**

In October 1999, INL provided, sixteen big metal detectors, fourteen hand-held and six walk-through metal detectors to the Office of the President of the Republic of Armenia. The equipment was not properly inventoried by post upon receipt. Post is making an effort to identify the equipment with serial numbers in order to make a thorough inventory. Staff members have observed the metal detectors in use.

- **Classroom Equipment**

Equipment has been installed in two classrooms in the National Police Academy and one classroom in the Police NCO Training Center, under the auspices of a law enforcement academy development project. Equipment includes LCD projector, multi-purpose video camera, digital camera, amplifier, slide projector, podium, video projection screen, audio video control system, flip charts, film projector, Xeroxpro 320, simultaneous translation equipment. The equipment is in excellent condition. However, three laptop computers have not been received. Post is looking into the status of the shipment of these computers.

## **Impact**

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

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

# **AFRICA**

## ACCRA

### Procedures

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

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 in new condition and are performing according to specifications. The cellular transmitter is carried by various undercover narcotics agents. The stress analyzer is employed in an interrogation room at NCB headquarters. 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 is also used in field training at border points of entry.

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, one voltage stabilizer, two investigators' kits, one Panasonic video cameras, and one zero-light camera are still in use by the NCB.

- **Vehicles**

Two Suzuki motorcycles were provided to the NCB to facilitate the general functions of and expeditious response by the NCB in its counternarcotics efforts.

Eight crash helmets were provided with the motorcycles.

### **Problems**

There have been no problems thus far with the use of the items. A defect in the two itemizers has been repaired. Government offices in Ghana have difficulty in gaining operating funds for resupply of consumable items (e.g., batteries, printing paper, calibration traps for the itemizers). While NCB officials assert that they will have funds available for future supply, the NCB budget for future years cannot be assured, as the GOG is perpetually short of funding. Post and the NCB are exploring ways to guarantee funds for future resupply.

### **Impact**

NCB officials have demonstrated a capability to use the equipment and post foresees significant impact in the form of increased operations and pursuit of illegal activity.

NCB officials attribute the success of a major counternarcotics operation in the fall of 2003 in part to the use of the surveillance equipment provided. The provision of these commodities has visibly boosted the capacity of the NCB in its counternarcotics effort in Ghana. The NCB has also trained neighboring countries in West Africa in successful anti-narcotrafficking tactics using equipment provided by the USG.

## **ADDIS ABABA**

### **Procedures**

The political section works with USAID in providing oversight of project funds. USAID made two site visits during 2002 to monitor activities. The Good Samaritan Center submitted activity reports in 2002. Post is satisfied with the combination of its site visits and activity report from the center, as well as with the level of cooperation from the Ministry of Health.

### **Status**

A total of \$50,000 was given through the U.N. fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to the Good Samaritan Center to initiate a rape crisis intervention center in Addis Ababa. 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. The itemizers were misplaced recently during the tenure of one of the several TDY RSO's. They were located in a storage room next to the office of the FSN investigator. Post has obtained names of the GOB personnel who will use the itemizers and completed record checks with local police.

## **Impact**

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

# LAGOS

## Procedures

During 2003, the Embassy's Narcotics and Law Enforcement Officer (RNLEO) staff visited all projects and personally viewed each item provided the Government of Nigeria (GON) law enforcement community while conducting a complete inventory. Equipment provided to the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) is under the constant oversight of U.S. citizen sub-contractors and one U.S. direct-hire (police advisor) employee of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The RNLEO, Police Advisor and key Staff have regular meetings with counterparts to ensure proper use and care of all donated items. Since the most expensive equipment donated to date is located at the three international airports, the NLEO was issued an unrestricted airport access badge to conduct unannounced visits for the purpose of monitoring the use of donated equipment.

RNLEO has periodic meetings with the Ministry of Justice to review project goals and achievements. During these meetings, each Nigerian Project coordinator is required to give an assessment of the state of the project including an accounting of the equipment associated with the project. In the case of smaller items, such as bulletproof vests, the officers are often in the field with the equipment.

A countrywide inventory was conducted in November/December 2003 to bring all records of property donations up-to-date.

## Status

- **Communications Equipment**

The Lagos State Division of the NPF received 40 Motorola base stations and 340 radios. Radios were distributed in Ikeja, NDLEA headquarters Lagos, and airport locations.

- **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.

The Nigeria police INTERPOL unit received two desktop PC systems and two HP 1200 Laser Jet printers. All computer equipment at the NDLEA Academy is in good condition and kept in an air- conditioned environment. The computers/printers/ UPS units located at Interpol are not working. The computers cannot be repaired.

- **Vehicles**

Twelve Honda CG-125 motorcycles were provided to the NDLEA in 1999. They have been distributed to the field. Four Toyota Hilus 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.

All vehicles appear to be in good condition and in constant use. Any repairs needed have been done by GON. Vehicles are located at INTERPOL, SFU, JOS Academy, Lagos HQS of NDLEA, the airport in Lagos, and the ports: 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 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.

Both generators are in Lagos; one at SFU and the other at INTERPOL. They are in good condition and get low usage due to lack of fuel. The commissioner of police had a shed built over the generator.

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).

## **Impact**

NDLEA has consistently made more arrests and seizures since their new equipment has been put in service. They have also assisted with cases out of their normal area of responsibility by providing assistance to the FBI in recovering \$200,000 worth of merchandise purchased with stolen credit cards and the recovery of \$3,000,000 worth of counterfeit checks. Special Fraud and INTERPOL were actively assisting with advanced fee fraud and counterfeit cases that required surveillance, raids, and obtaining bank records.

# **LOME**

## **Procedures**

No inspections were conducted in 2003.

## **Status**

Post procured radio and office equipment for the Togo police in 2003. The radios will be used in combating child trafficking. The equipment has not been turned over to the Togo authorities pending preparation of acceptable quarters to house the equipment. The new quarters require electrical upgrade and other rehabilitation.

## **Impact**

Combating child trafficking is a significant issue in Togo and an appropriate use for both radio and office equipment. However, post has been reluctant to hand over the equipment until it is assured that equipment will be protected.

# LUSAKA

## **Procedures**

The Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) provided reports on the resources provided. They were very cooperative.

## **Status**

Twenty-four (24) drug identification kits were provided to the Zambian Drug Enforcement Commission in 2000. Fifteen of the kits were delivered to DEC field offices outside Lusaka; and the remainder were used by investigators in the capital. All but one of the kits in Lusaka has been completely used up. The kits in outlying areas have not been used as intensively because officers in those areas typically encountered only cannabis.

## **Impact**

The kits have made an important difference in DEC operations. The kits have made screening in the field more effective, with the result that the central laboratory 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

The resources 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. Many of the computers are being used in various parts of the country.

## Status

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Cameras (2), microcassette recorders (4), binoculars (2), and video cameras (5) have been disseminated among the ANU posts. Most of the video and audio surveillance equipment donated in 1997 is maintained at ANU headquarters. Some equipment is in use at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), at ANU's post office Intelligence Unit, and at ANU's Mombasa office. All equipment remains in good working condition. The two VHF radios are no longer functioning. They are housed at the ANU headquarters.

- **Computer Equipment**

Nine computers, nine monitors, and nine printers were donated to the ANU of the Kenya police in 2002. A printer, monitor and CPU were destroyed in a fire in April.

## Impact

Given the challenges faced by the police in Kenya, these new computers will enable many ANU offices, particularly in more remote parts of the country, to store and share information much easier than in the past. While many of the offices are unable to establish internet connectivity due to poor telecommunications infrastructure, the presence of modern computer equipment will prepare these officers for such a connection when it becomes available.

## **YAOUNDE**

### **Procedures**

The U.S. Government and the Government of Cameroon (GRC) signed a bilateral anti-narcotics agreement in 1992. Post presented three safes and three scales in 1997 to Cameroon's Customs Service. Post monitors the use of the scales and safes through contacts at the Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA).

### **Status**

One safe and one scale are currently being used by Cameroonian Customs at each of the country's three international airports: Douala, Yaounde, and Garoua. All equipment is in good working order.

### **Impact**

The host government reported no significant impact from the use of the equipment in 2003. The effective use of the safes and scales provided in 1997 depends on the ability to seize narcotics through baggage searches. Therefore, post has requested training for airport law enforcement officers (Customs, Police, Gendarmerie) in search techniques as a way to maximize the use of the equipment.

## GLOSSARY

AFM	Armed Forces of Malta
ANTF	Anti-narcotics Task force
AWM	Awaiting Maintenance
BASH	Bahamian Association for Social Health
BDF	Belize Defense Force
BHSI	Bell Helicopter Services, Inc.
CEPS	Customs, Excise, and Preventive Service
CET	Contraband Enforcement Team
CICAD	National Counternarcotics Center
CID	Criminal Investigations Department
CNP	Colombian National Police
CONFEN	National Drug Council
COPUID	Ministry of Education
CORAH	Interagency Ministry Coca Eradication Project
DAN	Anti-narcotics Directorate
DAPAN	Drug Abuse Prevention Association
DAS	Department of Administrative Security
DAS	Drug Action Service
DBF	Brazilian Federal Police
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DEU	Drug Enforcement Unit
DIANDRO	Peruvian National Police
DIAT	Drug Interdiction Assistance Team
DINAR	Narcotics Police
DINTID	National Police - Technical

DIPOD	National Police - Operations
DISAP	Aviation Directorate
DISIP	Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services
DIVPA	Police Aviation Division
DLEC	Drug Law Enforcement Unit
DNCD	National Directorate of Drug Control
DNA	National Antinarcotics Directorate
DNI	National Directorate of Investigations
DOAN	Department of Anti-narcotics Operations
DOS	Department of State
DPF	Brazilian Federal Police
EDA	Excess Defense Articles
ENP	Ecuadorian National Police
ETSS	Extended Training Support Services
EUM	End Use Monitoring
FAC	Colombian Air Force
FCB	Frontier Corps Baluchistan
FEAN	Special Anti-Narcotics Unit of the Technical Judicial Police
FMFP	Foreign Military Financing Program
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FSN	Foreign Service National
FW	Fixed Wing
GAO	General Accounting Office
GDF	Guyana Defense Force
GOB	Government of Belize/Brazil
GOC	Government of Colombia
GOCR	Government of Costa Rica

GOG	Government of Guatemala
GN	National Guard
GODR	Government of Dominican Republic
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GOM	Government of Mexico
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GOU	Government of Uruguay
GOV	Government of Venezuela
GPF	Guyana Police Force
GPS Trumble	Transpak II Global Positioning systems (GPS)
IMLET	International Maritime Law Enforcement Team
INC	International Narcotics Control
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics Matters
INP	Narcotics Subdirectorate 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