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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 2005.

SOUTH AMERICA

ASUNCION

Procedures

The INL program assistant verified the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) inventory report and in-house written inventory through a variety of methods including on-site inspection of local facilities. 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, the Financial Analysis Unit (SEPRELAD), the Special Investigations Unit (UTE), the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC), and the Ministry of Woman's Affairs. In addition, these government agencies maintain INL-provided commodities in several field locations including Ciudad del Este, Mariscal Estigarribia, Asuncion, and Pedro Juan Caballero.

- **Vehicles**

The SENAD received 7 new vehicles, raising to 21 the number of INL-funded vehicles. The vehicles range in model years from 1996 to 2005. They are in good condition and are used by SINAD for operational and interdiction purposes. SENAD also has 4 motorcycles, two boats with outboard motors and trailers. They are in average condition and require maintenance. The INL assistant is coordinating with SENAD for repairs.

In 2005, three new vehicles were donated to UTE for operational and interdiction purposes.

- **Computer Equipment**

INL-funded computer equipment has been provided to UTE, SEPRELAD, SENAD, MIC, and the Ministry of Women's Affairs. In 2005, INL provided 12 computer workstation, two printers, one video projector, two laptops, two flash drives, one copier, one server and software to upgrade the statistics unit of the MIC to bolster the ongoing IPR program. New computers were also purchased for the UTE and SEPRELAD in 2005. The INL assistant conducted period on-site visits to the various agencies to observe that the equipment was in use and functioning properly.

- **Detector Dogs**

INL funds support the detector dog program, which employs 11 dogs. INL funding provides veterinary care, food, new dogs, uniforms, and maintenance of the kennels and vehicles used to transport the canines and guides. The canine units are housed in kennels located at Silvio Petirrossi International Airport, Pedro Juan Caballero and Ciudad del Este. In 2005, the SENAD canine unit

seized 19 kilograms of cocaine and 120 kilograms of marijuana, primarily through interdiction operations in Asuncion at the International airport and in Ciudad del Este.

- **Communications Equipment**

All communications equipment was accounted for. In general, most of the equipment is in good condition.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

INL provided SENAD with new drug laboratory equipment. The equipment includes an auto-injector module for eight sampler turrets, an auto-sampler tray module and a Chem-Station PC bundle system. The drug laboratory played a key role in identifying the drugs, contributing to the conviction of drug traffickers.

The SENAD Central Counter Drug Laboratory received an Agilent Gas Chromatograph and Mass Spectrometer System (GCMS) and a Gas Chromatograph Flame Ionization Device (GCFID) to support evidence processing in criminal drug cases. This lab equipment will support investigation procedures and help bring investigation standards closer to international standards.

- **Construction Projects**

INL initiated the construction of an operational office for SENAD in the northeast region. This project is designed to enhance the Government of Paraguay's narcotics enforcement activities as it relates to other southern cone countries. This construction of the new facility is scheduled to be completed in July 2006.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The office equipment is in good to excellent condition. In addition, an alarm system and access control readers were installed in SEPRELAD office facility to increase security in their sensitive and restricted areas.

Impact

All equipment and material support the SENAD, SEPRELAD, MIC, UTE, and the Ministry of Women's Affairs. For SENAD, the communications equipment, vehicles, and canine program are aimed at bolstering the interdiction effort and operational capabilities. Furthermore, SENAD has continued to make advances in its drug enforcement activities, including the seizure of cocaine and marijuana and the destruction of marijuana crops.

Assistance to SEPRELAD is focused on enhancing its investigation capabilities through the provision of technical equipment and software as well as training. For the MIC,

post's assistance is dedicated to helping the IPR unit UTE increase its ability to conduct operations through the purchase of surveillance equipment, vehicles, and operational support.

For the Ministry of Women's Affairs, post's support was used primarily to purchase computer and office equipment, support a public awareness campaign and the development of a manual for anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) efforts. This manual has explicitly identified responsibilities for prevention and prosecution. It has also defined the lead agency to be the Ministry of Women's Affairs. The public awareness campaign and publicity seminars have informed the target audience about how to prevent becoming a victim.

BOGOTA

Procedures

The NAS held regular working meetings with the Government of Colombia (GOC) counterparts to discuss operations and the status of USG provided assets. Among those counterparts were the Colombian National Police (CNP) Anti-Narcotics Division (DIRAN), its aviation component (ARAVI), and the Colombian Army Aviation Unit (COLAR). These three entities received the bulk of INL-provided resources. The NAS requested selected GOC inventories of USG-provided equipment to compare with NAS records to verify the status of resources.

Individual NAS program officers, in coordination with the NAS Deputy Management Officer, were responsible for the End Use Monitoring of support funded by their programs. Due to the differences in the size and scope of the various programs, there were a variety of systems used for this purpose, ranging from hand receipts to databases. Department of State and Department of Justice direct hire and contract (USPSC) personnel program managers and advisors provided input for this report, based on site visits. The NAS Management Section has an audit unit, staffed by six local national personnel, that assists program staff in conducting End Use Monitoring. This unit reviewed and implemented monitoring procedures, conducted inventories and audits, and oversaw the disposal of surplus materials.

Additionally, the NAS has 1,300 American, Colombian, and third country national contract personnel employed under contracts with DynCorp; Lockheed-Martin, Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (ARINC), and Olgoonik Logistics LLC. These contract personnel are an integral part of the NAS programs and monitor the use of USG-provided equipment by conducting inventories and providing status reports on the use of program-provided assets.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF); Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE); Presidential Security Program (PSP); Bureau of Prisons (BOP); and the Justice Sector Reform Program (JSRP) have databases of all equipment donated to their counterpart agencies which identify items by brand, model, serial number, location, and condition. All agencies conducted random unscheduled visits to ensure that all USG-funded assets were accounted for and being used for their intended purposes.

Status

- **Aircraft**

The Colombian National Police (CNP) Eradication Unit and Colombian Army (COLAR) Aviation Unit projects, both managed by the NAS Aviation Unit (NAU) and supported by a contract with DynCorp, were major recipients of INL-funded support. NAS Bogota and the INL Air Wing (INL/A) conducted regular program reviews to ensure that aircraft were being used for their designated purposes and that the contractor was complying with all contract support requirements. A 100 percent physical inventory was conducted by

DynCorp contract staff and verified by INL/A staff in June 2005 in conjunction with the transition to a firm, fixed price contract. There are currently 187 aircraft for all programs.

While the GOC has operational control of USG-provided aircraft, the USG retains title. The Letter of Agreement (LOA) specifies the authorized use for all aircraft. Any other use, such as disaster relief or humanitarian operations, must be approved by the Embassy. The CNP and COLAR provide regular status reports to the NAS. Flight logs of all supported aircraft are randomly reviewed.

Eradication Program-During CY-2005, a USG-owned aircraft was transferred from the INL program in Peru to the CNP Eradication Program Inventory. One AT-802 was returned to the United States for repair of damage sustained in an accident. In addition, one T-65 was forced down by enemy fire and removed from the program inventory because the crash-site location and condition of the aircraft made recovery of the airframe impossible.

ERADICATION PROGRAM	
<i>Helicopters</i>	<i>Fixed wing</i>
10 UH-1N's	Three T-65's
	Seven AT-802's
	Eight OV-10's
	Four C-27's
	Two C-208's

Colombian Army Program (COLAR)-During CY-2005, one UH-1N executed an emergency landing during enemy ground fire. The resulting hard landing caused extensive damage to the helicopter, which is currently in the United States being rebuilt. The expected return date is July 2006.

In January 2005, a COLAR UH-60 crashed while conducting an air assault in support of the Colombian Army Counternarcotics Brigade. The loss, damage, destruction (LDD) report has been completed by the INL/A contractor.

In July 2005, a COLAR UH-1H II executed an emergency landing after receiving hostile ground fire. The resulting crash destroyed the helicopter, and the LDD report has been completed by the INL/A contractor.

<i>Helicopters</i>
Twenty-six UH-1N
Twenty-one UH-1N II
Five K-1200
Fifteen UH-60L

CNP Air Wing (ARAVI)-A program manager, five personal services contract advisors, two locally engaged staff, and numerous Lockheed Martin (LM) contractor personnel monitored all assets provided to ARAVI. The NAS held regular meetings with ARAVI and DIRAN administrative, operational, and

intelligence officers to determine the status of USG-provided assets. LM provided aircraft maintenance support under a contract with the USG.

The NAS compared CNP and other GOC written and computerized data with its own records to assess resource status. The NAS FSN voucher payment staff analyzed payment documents for items bought from USG-funded accounts. NAS personnel worked closely with the CNP inventory team. The NAS, CNP, and the LM contract staff are in the process of performing a 100 percent physical inventory count of USG-furnished equipment to develop an inventory control system. NAS advisers received daily aircraft status reports, status reports on engine repair and procurement, and additional reporting on aircraft-on-ground incidents.

ARAVI aircraft inventory changes during CY-2005 were as follows: one C-26B and one C-208 were added to the fleet in January 2005; one DC-3 was added to the fleet in June 2005; and one UH-1H II was added to the fleet in 2005. One UH-1H II, titled to the CNP but supported by the NAS, was destroyed in a crash on December 15, 2005.

ARAVI Aircraft	
<i>Helicopters</i>	<i>Fixed wing</i>
One H530FF	Two DHC6-300's
One H500	One C-99
Three 206B's	Four DC-3's
One 206L	Three C-208's
Four 206L3's	Two C-26A's
Twelve B212's	Three C-26B's
Seven UH-60L's	Three C-152's
Thirty-one Huey II's	Three 206G's

The Air Bridge Denial (ABD) Program-The ABD manages five Citation 560 tracker aircraft and one C-26 reconnaissance aircraft on loan to the Colombian Air Force (COLAF) to suppress illicit aerial traffic over Colombia. Aircrews are provided by COLAF while aircraft maintenance and safety monitors are provided by the USG through a contract with ARINC Engineering Services. Oversight is provided by a program manager at the NAS. Both C-26s were provided by the USG to the Colombian Air Force in 1998 under the drawdown provision of section 506 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act. One C-26 was delivered in 2005 to the COLAF after upgrading of reconnaissance equipment, while the other remains under repair in the United States.

AIR BRIDGE DENIAL	
Five Citation 560's	
One C-26's	

- **Aviation Fuel**

NAS program funds provided jet fuel, aviation gasoline, and methanol (fuel additive for C-26 aircraft) for all NAS-supported aircraft. A PSC fuel advisor monitored purchases, deliveries, storage, and use of NAS-provided fuels at all bases and airports. NAS procurement agents and voucher examiners reviewed all fuel orders and invoices and found no major discrepancies. During 2005, the CNP fuel office supported over 30 eradication and interdiction missions throughout Colombia, including two special multi-agency missions with the DEA. NAS Aviation Unit (NAU) personnel accounted for 100 percent of all aviation fuels consumed during 2005 by the COLAR.

In accordance with past recommendations from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), fuel quantity, calibration of equipment, and consumption are closely monitored. Receipt of fuel deliveries and daily quality control checklists have been developed based on military procedures. The comparison of fuel consumption versus hours flown showed no anomalies. Initial planning for an extensive and thorough audit of fuel system controls is underway.

- **Construction**

The NAS has a construction unit comprised of three architects, three civil engineers, and a project administrator. They manage all phases of NAS-funded construction projects and provide advice to GOC entities on maintenance issues. During site visits, the NAS program staff ensured that facilities were used for their designated purposes. In 2005, there were over 39 NAS-funded construction projects.

Major construction was started on the Colombian Army (COLAR) base at Tolomaida in support of the Plan Colombia Helicopter Program (PCHP), including office space, classrooms for nationalization training, and a warehouse for aircraft parts.

In Cartagena, a 50-man Colombian Navy commando barracks and headquarters annex was built to support reconnaissance and assault teams.

Several projects were also completed on the COLAR base in Larandia. A fast rope tower was constructed for training on helicopter fast roping techniques. A one-kilometer recognition trail was designed and built for mine detection training. A series of stations used for human rights awareness training was also installed.

- **Vehicles**

Of the INL-funded vehicles, DEA provided ninety-six (96), the Presidential Security Program (PSP) provided seventeen (17), the Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT) program provided two (2), and the NAS Rule of Law Program to reestablish public security in conflict zones program provided eighty-eight (88) to host country counterpart agencies for counter-narcotics programs. The vehicles are in good condition. A breakdown of vehicle types is as follows:

<i>Type</i>	<i>QTY</i>
Minivan	1
Motorcycles	26
Pickups	4
Automobiles	29
SUV's	21
Armored SUVs Level 3	5
Armored SUV's Level 5	5
Taxis	7
Trucks	88
Vans	16
Watercraft	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>203</i>

In 2005, the NAS supported 246 CNP Antinarcotics Directorate (DIRAN) vehicles by providing routine maintenance and fuel. These vehicles are used throughout Colombia in support of interdiction, eradication, and other counternarcotics operations. The NAS employs a Vehicle Maintenance Advisor who monitors all CNP vehicles and maintains a database detailing maintenance, performance, and fuel consumption. USG-provided vehicles are used to transport officials and operational personnel; transfer materials, perform surveillance; pursue arrests; and detain narcoterrorists and illegally armed groups.

<i>Type</i>	<i>QTY</i>
Ambulance	2
Automobiles	21
Boat	1
Buses	7
4x4s	11
Crane truck	1
Pickup Trucks	79
Fork Lifts	2
Light Trucks	27
Motorcycles	46
Tank Trucks	7
SUVs	32
Vans	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>246</i>

In 2005, the NAS Interdiction Program donated 65 Ford F-450 trucks to the CNP Rural Mobile Police (Carabinero EMCARS) program. The CNP units provide periodic inventories and status reports. No maintenance or fuel support is provided for these vehicles.

The NAS motor pool consists of 160 vehicles which are managed by a NAS Motor Pool Supervisor and a NAS Vehicle Maintenance Adviser. The motor pool consists of armored and unarmored vans, pickups, fuel trucks, box trucks,

and SUV's. In 2005, the NAS purchased three new vehicles: one bus, one pickup truck, and one stake truck to support new operational requirements at the Colombian Army (COLAR) base in Saravena.

- **Defense Articles**

The NAS continues to provide arms and ammunition to the CNP and COLAR, which both maintain controls and inventories of USG-provided weaponry. The NAS weapons adviser monitors the use and operational status of donated weapons. The NAS staff performs regular inventories to ensure that all weapons are accounted for and provides detailed information on location, type of weapon, and condition. Strict controls are maintained for weapons provided to the CNP by the USG. The LOA specifically requires the host nation to notify the NAS immediately of any lost or damaged weapons and all investigations related to USP-provided weapons. CNP units that receive weapons support provide monthly inventories and status reports.

The NAS provided aircraft-mounted and small arms weapons, ammunition and weapons training to ARAVI under security assistance programs to support the CNP's eradication and interdiction missions. NAS support has upgraded a total of 19 GAU-17/MK44 weapons systems, although two modified GAU 17s were destroyed along with a Colombian-titled Huey II in December 2005.

NAS-provided ammunition to the Plan Colombia Helicopter Program is monitored and accounted for daily by U.S. contractors. All other weapons and ammunition used on the NAS Aviation Unit (NAU) are issued to and controlled by the INL/A contractor.

- **Communications Equipment**

All NAS counterpart agencies that received communications equipment provided inventories and status reports as requested. Equipment included two-way radios, portable satellite phones, digital hybrid IP PBX, radio C-5000, and VHS transmitter receivers. Comparative analysis of inventories showed no major discrepancies. A NAS PSC Communications Advisor provided support to the CNP and other GOC entities in identifying requirements, conducting training, and monitoring program implementation as part of his focus on developing a nation-wide strategy for regional and tactical communications support.

The NAS provided secure aircraft radios and a new computerized aircraft tracking system to the CNP ARAVI Program. This allows secure communications between all aircraft and automatic flight tracking that provides location, speed, and altitude information. It also provides alternate communications in case of an emergency.

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. GOC recipients have provided inventories and status reports as requested. The NAS Management Section has one computer programmer and two computer specialists who provide assistance to program staff and GOC counterparts in identifying systems and providing maintenance and technical support.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2005, the NAS manual eradication program provided 12 motorized backpack sprayers, five digital cameras, and four two-way radios to five CNP units that perform manual coca eradication in Boyaca. The NAS also provided backpack sprayer personal safety equipment (gloves, masks, and goggles) for each unit and funded training in the safe use and handling of pesticides by the GOC's Institute of Agriculture and Husbandry. The NAS also donated 24 Global Positioning System (GPS) units to vetted Boyaca departmental police, the rural mobile police (EMCAR) squadrons, and to Mobile Eradication Groups (GME). The NAS donated another 26 GPS units to Accion Social, the presidential unit that coordinates manual eradication.

The NAS purchased 744 tactical machine gun vests for CNP Carabino units involved in the safe transportation of ammunition.

ATF personnel, accompanied by CNP personnel, conducted routine inspections of all USG-provided bomb detection equipment (tool kits, bomb suits, hook & line systems, radio frequency blockers, disruptors) and administrative equipment.

ARAVI installed Intrusion Detection systems (IDS) at four of its five permanent bases. EL Dorado is the only base as of 2005 without IDS. Installation is scheduled for June 2006.

Impact

All items purchased have had a direct impact on GOC efforts against narcotics and narco-terrorist operations. Communications, weapons, and vehicles provide much needed support. During this past year, the CNP has been able to conduct quick strike raids that destroyed over 103 HCL labs and 751 base labs (surpassing last year's total by 253 labs) and resulted in the capture of nearly 74 MT of cocaine and nearly 20 MT of cocaine base.

- **Explosives Equipment**

The ATF explosives program has created forty-eight bomb squads and thirteen explosive investigative units. Initiation of the ATF explosive program in 2002 reduced fatalities among bomb technicians conducting “render safe procedures” from six fatalities in 2002, to zero fatalities in years 2003/2004, to one in 2005.

- **Communications Equipment**

A NAS PSC Communications Advisor provided support to the CNP and other GOC entities in identifying requirements, conducting training, and monitoring program implementation. The communication support enabled our host national counterparts to establish command and control of their units at the national level. The computers and network devices have provided the capability to establish limited data networks capable of moving critical information in a timely manner. In particular, the installation of the Caribbean Coast’s “Firewall” communications net increased multi-service coordination and disrupted the narco-traffickers attempts to move cocaine by go-fast boats.

Secure aircraft radios, cellular phones, and a new computerized aircraft tracking system continue to support ARAVI operations. Secure communications between aircraft and ground units is now possible. All aircraft in flight are now automatically tracked by a secure internet-based system that provides location, speed aptitude, and alternate communications in case of emergency. The system was highly instrumental in the safe recovery of the crew from the Huey II crash on December 15, 2005.

- **Vehicles**

USG support ensured that vehicles were available to address operational requirements. They facilitated the movement of personnel and supplies, allowed the CNP to conduct surveillance and arrests, and reduced response times to those in need. Most supported units are located in rural areas (no paved roads) and do not have the means to quickly mobilize against the terrorist organizations.

- **Aircraft**

The impact of USG air support in Colombia cannot be overstated. Given the size and geographic diversity of Colombia, air support is essential to CNP efforts. In CY-2005, the aerial eradication program sprayed a record 139,551 hectares (gross, unadjusted).

USG assistance has allowed the CNP to train and equip the 16,000 Carabinero Mobile Squadron (EMCARS) police for law enforcement operations in rural Colombia, where no security existed prior to August 2002. This USG program continues to support President Uribe’s goal of establishing public security throughout the country. The DIRAN jungle commandos employed the newly acquired M24 Sniper System which provides them the capacity to engage targets discriminately out to 800 meters. The establishment of a centrally controlled

Night Vision Goggle (NVG) facility resulted in an 80 percent operational readiness rate for DIRAN's ground and aviation NVG equipment.

- **Computer Equipment**

NAS assistance to GOC ministries on the reentry to society program for demobilized combatants 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.

Problems

- **Aircraft**

Reviews of illegal air traffic have showed the need for forward deployment of Air Bridge Denial (ABD) trackers and Colombian Air Force (COLAF) interceptors. Construction of ABD facilities at forward bases was included in both the FY-05 and FY-06 budget requests. However, budget cuts have prevented these projects from moving forward. COLAF is proceeding with short-term deployment of interceptors and trackers. The planned transition of two COLAF C-26 aircraft to a tracker role was unsuccessful due to the Department of Defense (DOD) decision to install F-16 first generation radar in the aircraft without available spare parts. As an alternative, both aircraft will be used in a reconnaissance role. Budget cuts also required a reduction in monthly flying hours from 300 to 180, resulting in a slight increase in illegal aircraft tracks.

- **Computer equipment**

Power fluctuations continue to damage computer equipment due to underdeveloped infrastructure at forward operating and austere locations. The different NAS programs provide Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS) and make infrastructure upgrades as necessary.

- **Vehicles**

Post is experiencing fuel injector problems with the Ford F-450 trucks purchased from Ford USA. The cause is undetermined at this time, but it may be linked to contaminated diesel fuel and/or differences in diesel quality

standards between the United States and Colombia. The Carabineros project advisor is pursuing a solution with Ford USA.

Program Changes

- **Aviation Fuel**

A project to install recuperation tanks at eight fixed fuel sites should result in an annual savings of \$34,000 by recycling drained fuel. Environmentally safe fuel burners have been ordered for five fixed sites to burn waste fuel and oils that accumulate. Waste fuel and oil are very difficult to dispose of. Local companies do not always adhere to environmental law for disposal. The calibration equipment has been ordered to provide the CNP with the capability of calibrating their fueling equipment. Project savings are \$21,000 per year.

- **Warehousing and Hanger Space**

A new maintenance hanger at Guaymaral was constructed for the ARAVI program in 2005 on the site of an old warehouse. A temporary warehouse was rented and all stock was relocated for the duration of the construction project. Construction of the new hanger for maintenance and warehouse purposes was completed in October 2005 and was moved into the new warehouse and hanger space. Presently, the CNP has five fixed warehouses throughout Colombia with a total of 57,592 line items of stock valued at \$41 million.

A project for better End Use Monitoring and control was started in April 2005 to identify assets donated by the USG and to create property books for increased accountability for donated items. The 10,000 line items of inventory included armaments, vehicles, computers, communications equipment, NVG equipment, tools and equipment, intrusion detection equipment, and fuel and equipment.

- **Manual Eradication**

The goodwill established through NAS manual eradication assistance with CNP units located in Boyaca Department allows the NAS to vet selected CNP units in other areas where security conditions are good enough for small scale manual eradication efforts. The NAS has tested several types of backpack sprayers, GPS units, hand-held radios, etc. It will standardize the equipment it donated to the GOC for manual eradication to maximize resources and take advantage of efficiencies of scale.

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 2005.

Status

- **Vessels**

The 36-foot patrol boat provided under the 506(A) drawdown was fully renovated by the Brazilian Police and inaugurated in May of 2001. It is currently in the water at Praca 15 de Novembro (Rio de Janeiro's city port). It is functioning and being used in normal operations. The DPF installed GPS/VHS equipment, as well as a depth finder and a police siren. It is used exclusively in harbor patrol crime prevention activities. The boat will be used in the upcoming training to be given in Rio by the U.S. Coast Guard in March 2006.

According to NAS and DPF/DRE records, there are currently twelve donated Boston Whalers in Brazil, dating from 1991. They are assigned to Belem (4), Manaus (4), Tabatinga (1), Porto Velho (1), Guajara-Mirim (1), and Foz de Iguacu, Parana (1). In 2005, seven of the Boston Whalers were inspected by NAS personnel. They were found to be in good working condition. Lack of manpower, at times, limits the use of the vessel by the Federal Police in some locations.

The three Boston Whalers in Belem are located at the riverine base of operations in Ananindeua on a branch of the Maguary River. All of the Boston Whalers need repair work on the hulls and outboard motors. The trailers were functioning. Replacement motors ordered last year have been purchased and should arrive in country shortly.

The floating dock in Manaus is fully operational and used regularly.

- **Detector Dogs**

A project to enlarge the kennel to provide adequate space for the dogs was started in 2005 and should be finished in the near future. Dogs will have individual cages as well as a separate breeding area. The kennel will house five explosive sniffing dogs. They are scheduled to arrive from training in the U.S. at the end of February 2006.

- **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 2005, the NAS staff visited 11 CONENS. All of the equipment was observed in use and functioning, creating an "Antidrug Informational Network" connecting the State Drug Councils with SENAD in Brasilia.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

In 2002, the NAS provided basic law enforcement equipment to the Civil Police Forces of nine Brazilian States in the Amazon Section through the Brazilian National Public Safety Secretariat (SENASP). The equipment includes computer equipment, narcotics kits, flashlights, first aid kits, CPR masks, life vests, night vision goggles, handcuffs, gun cabinets, bolt cutters and bullet proof vests.

Problems

The sheer size of Brazil (larger than the continental U.S.) and its difficult physical, climactic and infrastructure conditions present a unique challenge to Federal Police. This same size makes End Use Monitoring of donated equipment difficult, time-consuming and expensive. The NAS is composed of one U.S. officer and two Brazilian employees. Through careful use of limited travel funds, and liaison with other U.S. agencies, as well as assistance from the three U.S. consulates in Brazil, the NAS was able to check a sizable representative sample of equipment in a wide variety of places in the country.

The DPF/ DRE in Brasilia is trying to maximize the use of this equipment through a centralized inventory and warehouse operation which sends equipment where and when needed and brings it back to the central headquarters in Brasilia. NAS Brazil, in conjunction with the Federal Police, will begin using a barcode system for all of the abovementioned items in the End Use Monitoring report. This will make it easier for both entities to maintain a more accurate inventory once the items are entered into the system.

The NAS will continue to work closely with DPF/DRE officials, SENASP, and SENAD to identify those problems and operations most likely to give the best results. The dialog with GOB officials has been open. Any disagreements over resource allocation are resolved on case-by-case basis. The Brazilian Government has enacted a new set of regulations governing the transfer of NAS funds to the Federal Police. When in place,

these new regulations will require that funds pass through the Brazilian Treasury and directly into the intended anti-narcotics programs. Overall, program accountability remains acceptable nation-wide and very good in Brasilia.

Impact

The amount of funding and assistance given to the Federal Police accounts for a considerable percentage of their entire national anti-narcotics enforcement budget. This assistance, in the form of equipment, is vital to the anti-narcotics interdiction efforts in Brazil. Major improvements were achieved in the Federal Police's anti-narcotics intelligence gathering and intercept capabilities. The record amount of cocaine seized last year (10 percent increase) is a direct result of these improvements. NAS Brazil hopes to improve on these results in the coming year.

BUENOS AIRES

Procedures

Post's Narcotics Coordinator does not have PD&S funding and as such is unable to fund on-site inspections or periodic spot checks to perform End Use Monitoring. The Coordinator relies on DEA officers to assess appropriate usages of INL-funded equipment. Argentine law enforcement officials provide post with periodic updates on equipment. This system of overlapping verification methods is the best possible end use appraisal system available.

Status

The majority of equipment is located in the northern provinces of Salta and Jujuy. All indications are that all provided equipment is being used for the intended purposes. No single case of inappropriate or unauthorized use was reported in 2005. In general, the equipment provided through INL funding continues to be used but with problems coming from advancing age and hard use. Many computers, vehicles, and radio equipment are near or well past their useful lives.

- **Dogs**

The two dogs provided to the Northern Border Task Forces (NBTF) in 1988 are healthy, but are nine years old and nearing the end of their useful lives. The Government of Argentina bred six additional dogs for the program. The total force of eight dogs allows the handlers to maintain a rotation schedule that ensures the safe and efficient use of the animals.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

One man-portable X-ray machine was provided to the NBDF in 2005. Two fiberoptic scopes were provided in 2005; one to the Aduanas' Anti-Narcotics Unit in Mendoza; and one to the DEA funded NBTF. Post continues to personally observe that both National and Provincial Police Forces make good use of the miscellaneous equipment (handcuffs, vests, flashlights, cameras, etc.) provided to them.

- **Communications Equipment**

Communications equipment has not been donated in the last few years. Radio transmitters provided to the Northern Border Task Force (NBTF) require routine maintenance and repair. Many hand-held radios provided to Federal and Provincial Police throughout Argentina need to be repaired or replaced because of wear and tear resulting from routine use under harsh operational conditions.

- **Computer Equipment**

Several computers were provided to the NBTF in 2004. A large number of old and aging computers are nearing the end of their useful lives.

- **Vehicles**

Four vans were provided to the NBDF in late 2005. Eleven undercover vehicles were procured in 2004 for NBTF and the Anti-Narcotics Units of Aduanas and Prefecture. Vehicles provided in previous years (1993-1997) require fairly extensive routine maintenance on suspension and brakes. A few vehicles purchased in 1989 have reached the end of their useful lives.

Problems

A lack of PD&S resources limits the Narcotics Coordinator's effectiveness in managing post's INL account. With recent political changes in neighboring Bolivia, a growing cocaine trafficking in Argentina, and the GOA's increasing willingness to work with post on counternarcotics issues, post has an opportunity to greatly improve the GOA's ability to combat drug trafficking. However, a lack of funding hampers post's effort in this area. The Narcotics Coordinator has requested PD&S funding to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of provided equipment to consolidate the listing of equipment needing to be monitored, and to re-employ an employee hired to conduct the End Use Monitoring program.

Impact

While the INL-funded program in Argentina has been a small one, it continues to have a positive impact especially on the perennially under-funded Provincial Police Anti-Drug Units operating in the northern provinces. Argentina law enforcement agencies have reported large increases in cocaine seizures several years in a row. Post, lead by DEA, has actively assisted local law enforcement in their counternarcotics efforts. The NBTF was involved in the seizure of 3,850 kilograms of cocaine in the first three quarters of 2005, compared to 2,155 kilograms of cocaine during the same period in 2004.

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

CARACAS

Procedures

Counternarcotics cooperation with the BRV collapsed in the second quarter of 2005. In July, President Chavez threatened to expel DEA from Venezuela. The BRV has subsequently showed interest in renewing counternarcotics cooperation. The NAS has been amenable to increasing cooperation but is doing so cautiously. For years the primary counternarcotics contact within the BRV has been the National Anti-Drug Commission (CONACUID). As part of the ongoing effort to break with previous governments, CONACUID has been transformed into the National Counternarcotics Office (ONA). Post's non-ONA counterparts (Fiscalia, Customs and National Guard) have been reluctant to renew ties. Being limited to dealing with ONA has severely hampered post's ability to discuss and evaluate with BRV counterparts' ongoing narcotics control activities.

Nevertheless, the NAS and other embassy personnel continue to perform spot checks and on-site inspections of donated equipment at the Prosecutor's Drug Task Force (PDTF), the Port Security Project, ONA, and the National Financial Intelligence Unit (UNIF). Despite political tensions, the host government cooperates and allows free access to monitor donated resources. The one exception is military installations.

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. During 2002, the USCS Canine Center donated two new dogs to the unit. 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, although the National Guard has not effectively used the dogs in counternarcotics activities.

- **Vehicles**

The Prosecutors Drug Task Force (PDTF) works with two separate groups: the Judicial Police (CICPC) and the National Guard Anti-Drug Command (GNAD). The PDTF functions under direct DEA supervision. Since 2001, the NAS has donated 19 cars and two motorcycles. One car was totaled in 2003. Since the freeze in USG-BRV counternarcotics cooperation, the PDTF has essentially ceased to function. Post hopes to revitalize it once the counternarcotics agreement is signed. Meanwhile, PDTF vehicles are being use by the GNAD.

A Ford Festiva sedan and a Toyota pickup Hilux were donated to the National Commission Against the Illicit Use of Drugs (CONACUID) in 1998. The Ford Festiva was wrecked and has been out-of-service since 2004. The pickup is being used by the ONA interdiction office.

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

- **Vessels**

Six Boston Whalers donated by the NAS to the Venezuelan Navy in 1993 were not monitored in 2005. The USMILGP access to the Venezuelan military bases is an essential tool in conducting 506 (a)(2) EUM. Such access is restricted under the current administration. As of 2004, the vessels were based in Puerto Ayacucho, and that they were engaged in a Riverine patrol program.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

Two computers with printers donated to the National Guard Command in Tachira in 1999 continue to be used for data base operations.

The 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.

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

In July 2005, two training centers for X-ray machine operators were established in the airports of Maiquetia and Maracaibo. The centers are equipped with 33 computers and the Safe Passage software to train X-ray machine operators.

In 2005, the NAS donated 12 computers to the demand reduction NGO's; two to Alianza; and 10 to PROJUMI.

- **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.

- **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 in 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 was in good operating condition.

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

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

- **JICC**

The NAS continues to provide support to the Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) in conjunction with the Latin America JICC/Guardian program coordinated by DEA with the interagency El Paso Intelligence Center. The Oracle database software is being used in conjunction with a new version of the

Guardian software developed by DEA. CONACUID uses the Center to coordinate drug intelligence and collect information on all types of drug-related crime. A photocopier, one of two servers, ten computer workstations and related equipment are in good condition. However, an additional server no longer functions and is in need of repair or replacement. CONACUID uses the JICC to coordinate drug intelligence, collecting information on all types of drug-related cases.

- **Communications Equipment**

Thirteen intercept sets (Triggerfish, Angelfish, and Swordfish) are under the direct control of the President of the ONA. This equipment is in good condition but somewhat antiquated. The sets are not being used presently, but ONA intends to employ them along the Colombian border in support of counternarcotics operations.

- **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. The CICPC continues to use audio-visual equipment, camcorders, typewriters, fax machines, cameras and lenses. This equipment is in fair condition.

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

Eight radiation detectors were turned over to the Anti-Drug Commando in Puerto Cabello. Two others are under NAS control.

Two forklifts of 5 tons capacity each were purchased in 2005 for the unloading and loading of the containers in the Cargo inspection facility in Puerto Cabello.

- **Construction Projects**

One Container Inspection Facility in Puerto Cabello is nearing completion. The installation of dock doors and load levelers, a ventilation and monitoring system, and a security system remain to be completed.

A retaining wall was constructed at the PDTF site to reduce the risk of land slides.

Problems

Venezuela is increasingly the preferred transit point for drugs leaving Colombia. Two key factors have contributed to the increased trafficking: rampant corruption at the highest levels of law enforcement and a weak judicial system. As a result, organized crime flourishes, with seizures and arrests of underlings more an annoyance than a threat. A third contributing factor was the decision of the BRV leaders to make political hay by attacking the USG. After vilifying DAO and MILGRP, the BRV turned its attention to DEA, at one point threatening to expel all DEA personnel. This resulted in the collapse of most of post's counternarcotics projects.

While post sees new willingness from its BRV counterparts to collaborate on counternarcotics issues, bilateral relations could get much worse before getting better. Accordingly, post is proceeding with the withdrawal of Venezuelan participation in several counternarcotics programs. As a result of Venezuela's refusal to cooperate and obstructionist behavior through much of 2005, the U.S. Government was unable to certify the Venezuela Government as an ally in the war on drugs.

Impact

In spite of the political firestorm, DEA continued working with its law enforcement contacts, developing information and leads that have contributed to record seizures by Venezuelan law enforcement. After decertification, political sniping faded and government officials expressed renewed willingness for cooperation. Government officials have linked cooperation, however, to the signing of a new bilateral counternarcotics document.

GEORGETOWN

Procedures

Post monitors equipment supplied through conversations with and information requests to the relevant GOG agencies. The Military Liaison Office (MLO), Regional Security Officer (RSO) and political section coordinated in this effort.

Status

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

- **Communications Equipment**

The Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU) continues to use the mobile communication system provided in 1988 on patrols at Cheddi Jagan International Airport. Five of the original twelve L-2000 hand-held mobile radios are partially serviceable and in use; four are unserviceable; and three are lost. The two base station radios are both unserviceable. The two multi-radio charges are serviceable and in use. Six single radio charges are serviceable and in use; six are unserviceable.

- **Patrol Boats**

The MLO donated a fast interceptor boat to the Guyana Defence Force Guard (GDFCG) in May 2005. The GDFCC conducts patrols with the interceptor boat, but has not yet interdicted any narcotics shipments. The GDFCG continues to use four motorized lifeboats to conduct patrols in Guyana's maritime territory. The MLO supports the maintenance and purchase of replacement parts for these boats as needed. 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.

- **Computer Equipment**

Most of the computer equipment purchased in CY-2003 for the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is located at the FIU office. It is serviceable and in use. This equipment consists of: two rack-mounted UPS', one rack-mounted network switch, one rack-mounted router, four HP-XW4100 workstations with surge protectors, two network racks, two patch panes, ten network cables, two HP Laserjet 2300N printers, one Proliant DL380 server, one HP D330 slim tower workstation, one HP D330 slim tower workstation, one HP Scanjet 550C scanner, one HP Scanjet 8250 scanner, one VS80E Surestore tape drive, and one photocopier. One HP 5550 printer and one fax machine are not in use.

The computer equipment provided to the Guyana Defence Force (GDF), Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC), and Guyana Police Force (GPF) is not fully in use. One laptop computer, one fax machine, and one photocopier provided to the GDF are no longer serviceable. One Acer Acro 486SX computer with installed Oracle software is serviceable and in storage at the JICC. One fax machine is in use in the new JICC director's office. The JICC is not fully operational at this time.

- **Miscellaneous**

Six bulletproof vests are serviceable and in use, but are only effective against .32 or smaller caliber ammunition. Twelve Narcotics Test Kits are no longer capable of testing marijuana and cocaine. Six night vision binoculars are unserviceable. Six of the twelve handcuffs are serviceable and in use. One video camera and one compact recorder provided to the GPF are no longer in use.

Problems

The GOG cooperated with post on monitoring efforts, although staff turnover has interfered with the continuity of monitoring efforts.

Impact

The program impact of support provided has been inconsistent. The donated vessels are integral to Guyana's efforts to patrol its maritime territory. The GDFCG has used these vessels to interdict illegal fishing trawlers and fuel smuggling boats that operate in Guyanese waters. However, lacking sources of actionable intelligence, the GDFCG was unable to use the donated vessels to interdict any significant narcotics shipments in 2005. The impact of the other donated equipment is limited by the fact that the FIU is not yet fully up and running.

LA PAZ

Procedures

During 2005, 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. The NAS Management Officer has primary responsibility for End Use Monitoring, under the general supervision of the NAS Director. NAS project officers, NAS Regional Director in Santa Cruz, NAS audit staff, and officials of other agencies (including DEA, USMILGP and USAID) assist the NAS Management Officer in End Use Monitoring. The Logistics Section of the Bolivian Counternarcotics Police (FELCN) assists in End-Use Monitoring of interdiction projects. The various military task forces are also involved in the End Use Monitoring for their respective activities.

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

Bolivian Air Force (FAB) personnel assigned to the Red Devil Task Force (RDTF) operate the INL/NAS supported aviation assets controlled by this project. Three U.S. PSC's (currently staffed by one TDY Senior Aviation Advisor and one PSC) supervise the FAB personnel. RDTF assets are based in Santa Cruz, with permanent FOLs in Trinidad Chimore. The three U.S. PSC's monitor the use of NAS-provided commodities to ensure they are used exclusively for NAS-funded authorized activities. Only the NAS Director or Deputy Director can authorize non-counternarcotics related missions.

An inventory of property under the direct control of all NAS personnel was conducted during January-February 2005, and the reconciliation was submitted to the Department in March 2005.

The NAS operates eleven warehouses located as follows: four in La Paz, one in Cochabamba, three in the Chimore/Villa Turnari area, two in Santa Cruz, and one in Trinidad. U.S. PSC's and FSN's also supervise three GOB warehouses at the separate Task Force bases.

Status

- **Aviation**

Most NAS-supported aviation assets are operated by the FAB personnel assigned to RDTF. The RDTF inventory consists of 12 UH-1H helicopters

(USG assets maintained under the INL Airwing project contract; three were returned to Airwing), and two, light fixed-wing Cessna 206's (GOB-owned seized assets; one was returned to its original owner due to a court decree). 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. The fixed wing aircraft maintenance program is now mostly "Bolivianized."

Under the Black Devils (BlkDTF) project, three C-130B transport planes ferry cargo to and from the United States, as well as personnel and cargo within Bolivia. The BlkDTF, under the supervision of a U.S. PSC Aviation Advisor, flies three C-130B's that were transferred to the GOB through the DOD Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program. The BlkDTF consists of 19 FAB pilots, copilots, flight engineers and navigators, in addition to 62 enlisted maintenance personnel. The C-130Bs fly in-country missions to support DEA and UMOPAR counternarcotics operations, as well as in-country logistics and overseas cargo missions in support of all NAS-funded projects.

The BlkDTF is supported by four Third Country National (TCN) contract mechanics that provide quality assurance and supervision for FAB mechanics.

The NAS Director or Deputy Director approves all routine and operational missions and expenditures for the BlkDTF projects.

- **Defense Articles**

From FY-1995 to the present the NAS, with MILGP assistance, has obtained equipment not otherwise available or that is restricted from purchase with INL funds through the FY-98 506A drawdown program. The Special Force for the Fight Against Drug Trafficking (FELCN) currently has 1,017 M-16's, 636 Berettas, and 767 other firearms in its inventory donated in prior years by USMILGP. FELCN maintains a computerized inventory of these weapons at its Ingavi Weapons Facility, which is manned by U.S. trained personnel and monitored by USMILGP and the NAS.

Bolivian Army Transportation Battalion-The NAS-supported Green Devils Task Force (GDTF) operates and shares a military post with a logistics battalion in Santa Cruz. The GDTF's primary mission is to support NAS-funded activities by transporting fuel, cargo and personnel anywhere in Bolivia via ground. Its secondary mission is to train Bolivian Army personnel in conducting all levels of specialized vehicle maintenance, warehousing operations, and operation of heavy US military vehicles.

Currently, there are 124 vehicles in the GDTF of which 119 are military vehicles acquired through the FMF program managed by the USMILGP. The GDTF manages all of these military vehicles. The GDTF vehicle fleet consists of 58 two and a half-ton trucks, 2 M49 two and a half ton fuel trucks, 23 HMMWV'S, 8 five-ton dump trucks, 3 five-ton tractors, two 5-ton wreckers, 2 forty-ton tractors, 2 contact trucks, 3 International Harvester fuel trucks, 2 fuel tankers (5,000 gallon), 2 12-ton semi-trailers, 1(40-ton) semi-trailer low-bed, 4 water trailers, 1 Hyster fork lift, 2 Petty Bone fork lifts (6,000 lbs), and 5 NAS project vehicles. The GDTF is staffed by 148 Bolivian Army personnel commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Operational readiness in 2005 was 98%.

- **Vessels**

The NAS-supported Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) is a 170-man Riverine unit of the Bolivian Navy organized into six task groups, with its headquarters and Riverine Training School in Trinidad. The BDTF 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 group in Puerto Villaroel, which is supported by NAS/Chimore), the BDTF headquarters and the Riverine School. The BDTF has four mother ships (a fifth Mother ship in poor condition has been retired since 2003), 33 Boston Whaler-type patrol boats, and 47 Zodiacs (of which only 29 are currently operable, due to age). These boats were transferred to the Bolivian Navy via FMF funding. The mother ships were constructed with NAS funding and Bolivian Navy skilled labor.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS maintains more than 1,400 project vehicles, including GDTRF vehicles, of which 277 are over 10 years old and 20 are undergoing repair. In October 2005, the NAS received the first delivery of 136 new SUV's from a total purchase of 230; the remaining 94 were delivered in January 2006. The NAS Regional Director in Santa Cruz and the NAS maintenance personnel in the Tropics of Cochabamba conduct unannounced checks of vehicles two to three months after change of pilferable items (e.g., batteries, voltage regulators, etc) to ensure they were not removed from the vehicles by project personnel and replaced with older items.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS maintains 2,750 sets of communications equipment, including repeaters, base stations, mobile radios and hand-held radios in the UHF system from Motorola, in addition to over 160 HF units, all of which are distributed throughout the country. This equipment was provided to the FELCN, UMOPAR, intelligence units, AIROPS, Riverine and all NAS regional offices as follows:

La Paz	1,211
Santa Cruz	300
Trinidad/Beni	307
Chimore/Cochabamba	683
Oruro	49
Potos	18
Tarija	73
Sucre	31
Pando	48

Another 625 radios sets are held at NAS-controlled repair facility in El Alto. This is equipment that will be installed in the coming year. The NAS maintains a comprehensive inventory under the NEPA system that identifies location and

personnel accountable in each organization. Another 230 hand-held UHF equipment sets and 10 base UHF stations were purchased with DEA funds. NAS technicians usually perform equipment maintenance in the NAS-controlled repair facility. They make frequent field visits to verify the condition and teach the proper use of the equipment as well as to perform preventive maintenance. As of November 2005, 90% of the equipment was in service; the remainder is undergoing repairs.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2005, the NAS provided 75 computers, 50 printers, 8 computer servers, and other devices to NAS offices and GOB agencies participating in NAS-funded activities. Part of this equipment was used for users in the NAS Wide Area Network (WAN), the Black Devils (C-130) network, the UMOPAR Garras School in Chimore and in the Inspector Tracking System used by the FELCN and related prosecutors.

In addition to these new computers and servers, the NAS currently maintains over 3,000 pieces of computer equipment and 26 servers at its offices and project sites. This year, post implemented Local Area Networks for the projects as well. Post provides 21 points of ADSL internet services and 14 points of dial-up connections through different internet providers throughout the country.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The NAS purchases (low-tech) laboratory supplies for FELCN forensic laboratories.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

The NAS issues uniforms and equipment on a regular basis to JTF, FELCN, UMOPAR and all NAS-supported projects. In 2005, the NAS procured approximately 20,000 sets of BDU's, boots, hats, and such field gear as web belts, field packs, hammocks, tents, and entrenching tools (valued in total at more than \$2.7 million) in support of 1,600 FELCN police officers and 2,200 military personnel assigned to various counternarcotics projects, including eradication. The NAS donated riot gear (including helmets, shields, shin guards, etc.) to police crowd control units (valued in total at \$370,000).

- **Canine Program**

The Canine Program supports 91 guide dogs teams assigned to various FELCN Posts. As well as 4 explosives detector dogs delivered to the FELCN in 2004. This is near the maximum that can be sustained with the current program and DEA/FELCN operational priorities. The FELCN trains and breeds its dogs at a NAS/DEA funded canine training near Cochabamba. The NAS continued to supply dog food, veterinary supplies, specialist training equipment, travel and per diem expenses, and facilities maintenance. Post expects few future purchases of dogs as the project has now developed sufficient breeding and training capacity to maintain its current size.

- **Construction**

In 2005, the NAS completed 25 building projects that provided or improved the physical infrastructure necessary to support NAS-funded activities. The building projects included the following: UMOPAR Locotal checkpoint; El Paso training center; El Paso raid house; Army barracks at Ichoa; Army barracks at El Platanal; UMOPAR Tropics of Cochabamba old base repairs and remodeling; UMOPAR Rinconada checkpoint; Dispatch area of NAS warehouse; UMOPAR coroico repairs; DIGECO Laja repairs; DIGECO Achica Arriba repairs; DIGECO Santa Barbara repairs; DNRP Cochabamba remodeling; FELCN Cochabamba office remodeling; El Paso dog training center; GDTF Chimore housing repairs; Lojeta warehouse guard house construction; UMOPAR Puerto Quijarro perimeter wall; Garras del Valor School remodeling and expansion; DARE El Alto remodeling; UMOPAR Guayaramerin and Riberalta repairs; Motor pool Villa Tunari dormitories; Guanay police post renovation; NAS Motor Pool La Paz; UMOPAR Cobija base.

Construction engineers/architects, working under NAS supervision, advise, design and provide oversight during the design and construction phase of construction projects. The engineers are responsible for executing projects by direct administration.

Problems

- **Misuse of Vehicles**

While unauthorized personal use of NAS issued vehicles by GOB officials and their careless operation are recurring problems, serious accidents and misuse have declined significantly in recent years, due largely to increased investigations and corresponding disciplinary sanctions by the police internal affairs investigators supported by the NAS. The NAS also regularly trains on the proper operation of vehicles. The NAS Regional Director and other NAS staff also continue unannounced checks of recently maintained vehicles to look for auto parts theft.

- **Fuel Distribution**

A multi-year fuel contract was awarded in 2003 that has alleviated the fuel distribution problems cited in the past. Frequent audits and an evolving fuel monitoring system have also contributed to improvements in the accountability of the use of all types of fuel. The unavoidable use of inaccurate pump meters and manual pumping continue to cause minor discrepancies in the fuel distribution program. The NAS is installing new pumps at selected locations to improve accountability and increase safety.

- **Weapons Accountability**

Accountability and safeguarding of weapons is a continuing concern, but

FELCN and Bolivian Army commanders have shown increased commitment and progress in this area. The USMILGP continues to work with the Bolivian Army to achieve 100% serial number inventory. Increased vigilance by NAS-supported police internal affairs investigators and auditors has markedly reduced the number of losses and/or thefts of weapons reported.

The USMILGP has an on-going inspection program that cross-levels FELCN weapons and ammunition based on changing roles and missions. In addition, the Ingavi facility is manned with U.S. trained logistics and maintenance personnel drawn for the police and military.

- **Property Accountability**

It remains difficult to track equipment and defense articles received through the 506 drawdown program. The FELCN's record keeping system and procedures are not sophisticated enough to consistently track property from unit to unit and through special operations. The NAS Supply Section has implemented a year-round inventory program to track non-expendable items issued to all supported projects, which will cover some 80% of what is issued. The NAS continues to support FELCN Logistics by keeping parallel records using the NEPA property accountability system and extensive warehouse facilities.

Program Changes

- **Interdiction**

Funding reductions and the need to conserve resources for critical areas such as vehicles, training and infrastructure has led to reductions in the number of FELCN personnel, with little noticeable impact on operational results. Selective cutbacks have allowed post to equip and support the remaining 1,600 police agents adequately. The recent cuts imposed on BDTF were greater, but still allowed the BDTF to retain a modest capacity to operate in areas where the only practical transportation means are by river.

- **Demand Reduction**

The NAS is expanding its demand reduction project by assisting the GOB interministerial committee on drug prevention to develop and implement a national program; expanding DARE to more schools and communities; supporting public awareness campaigns that stress that threat of domestic drug consumption; working with NGO's to develop a drug prevention network nationwide; and working with NGO's and universities to train Bolivian prevention and rehabilitation experts. The NAS is also funding periodic independent studies to determine drug consumption and public attitudes in Bolivia in order to develop the appropriate context for Embassy strategies.

- **Management Practices**

In August 2005, NAS contracted with a management consultant company to train an NAS FSN staff on effective management practices to achieve ISO 9000 certification by the end of FY-2006.

Impact

- **Eradication**

Forced eradication in the Chapare (once Bolivia's principal region for the cultivation of illegal coca) is the sine qua non of any realistic Bolivian counternarcotics strategy. Successive Bolivian Governments have been unable to move beyond the planning stages for controlling coca cultivation in the Yungas. The GOB reported that 6,073 hectare-equivalents of coca cultivation were eradicated in the Tropico in 2005. Overall, coca cultivation increased 8% from 2004 to 26,500 hectares however, and the potential cocaine production from Bolivian cultivation rose slightly to 70 MT; in the coming years, this amount should rise rapidly as newly planted coca matures.

- **Interdiction**

In 2005, the FELCN seized 887 MT of coca leaf, 11.5 MT of cocaine/base and 34.4 MT of cannabis, as well as 540,774 liters of liquid precursor chemicals (acetone, diesel, ether, etc) and 298,815 MT of solid precursor chemicals (sulfuric acid, bicarbonate of soda, etc). FELCN also destroyed 2,619 cocaine labs and made 4,376 arrests in over 6,294 operations.

- **Law Enforcement Development**

During 2005, the NAS Law Enforcement Development Project (LEDP) supported effective reform within the Bolivian National Police through its Offices for Professional Responsibility and the related Tribunals, handling internal discipline matters while promoting positive police-community relations. The LEDP also continued its multi-year training project for police and prosecutors, along lines defined in a 2002 NAS survey that includes courses on Human Rights. In addition, LEDP is working from a new curriculum developed with the MILGP and DEA for the CN training school, Garras de Valor. In compliance with the new Educational Police system (SEP), LEDP trained final-year cadets from the National Police Academy (ANAPOL) in four different investigation areas as well as in Human Rights. The LEDP also worked with local actors, including the International Organization for Immigration (IOM) and Bolivian NGOs, to promote the development of a GOB proposal addressing the means to attack Trafficking in Persons (TIP). LEDP staff participated in the development of the second TIP law (promulgated in early 2006) that broadened the legal basis to reflect international commitments. Furthermore, the LEDP implements a new Human rights and Human Dignity training plan for cadets in their final year at ANAPOL and provides similar training to Joint Eradication Task Force Members who provide security during forced eradication operations.

LIMA

Procedures

- **Inventory Management**

NAS Logistics is an eight-person Logistics Section headed by an American Personal Services Contract (PSC) employee. The Logistics Section is charged with customs clearances; shipping/receiving of all NAS commodities; preparing donation letters; maintaining inventories; and coordinating EUM spot-checks and drafting the annual End Use Monitoring report.

The Logistics database contains detailed information on commodities and End Use Monitoring inspection visits. It can be sorted by location to facilitate End Use Monitoring spot-checks. NAS Logistics manages warehouse facilities in Pucallpa and at the Lima airport and has extensive security controls in place in these locations.

The NAS staff performs regular and ad hoc End Use Monitoring inspections throughout the year. Participants include project advisors and directors of all NAS programs. Aviation assets are inspected by NAS Logistics and 12 U.S. hired American Personal Services Contractors (Field Advisor security specialists). A U.S. Coast Guard PASA shares responsibility for End Use Monitoring 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 2005, NAS Logistics visited 43 counterpart sites in 12 different cities and conducted inspections of 3,092 donated items out of a total of 5,619 items subject to inspection. The NAS visited all sites containing large concentrations of equipment and targeted any site where discrepancies had been noted in the past. Inspection results were compared to existing NAS inventories to produce a computerized list of discrepancies. These discrepancies were reported to the appropriate NAS program adviser and counterparts.

NAS Logistics submits a final report to the program advisor of the project for follow-up action to locate any shortages and/or to correct errors. Throughout the year, logistics also tasked Peruvian counterparts to submit up-to-date

inventories, including the location and condition information of all donated commodities. Some counterparts maintain vehicles and equipment in their inventories that have outlived the useful life span. The NAS routinely encourages counterparts to dispose of outdated and worn-out equipment by auction and to replace these items. In addition, the NAS reminds all counterparts of established guidelines for replacement of equipment. Most Peruvian governmental and other counterparts submitted detailed inventories. These submissions are compared to existing records and the results of physical inspections were used to update the NAS databases.

The Embassy's Management 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 2005, property book inventories of NAS program materials consisting of 5,064 items (out of 6766) 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 End Use Monitoring 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 662 vehicles nationwide, and tracks and/or supports in part about 395 project vehicles, and 191 motorcycles and 76 program vehicles. The vast majority of the vehicles are provided to various elements of the central and regional Drug Police (DINANDRO and DIVANDRO), the Aviation Police (DIRAVPOL), the Coca Reduction Project of the Upper Huallaga (CORAH), its sub-division, the Coca Measurement and Eradication Verification Corps (CADA). CORAH/CADA has 63 vehicles and 29 motorcycles in their inventory. The Instituto de Cultivos Tropicales (ICT) has four vehicles and 21 motorcycles. Three vehicles are beyond their useful lives. They will be disposed of by auction. The Ministry of Education and Judicial Prosecutors, the Chemical Control Group, and the Peruvian Customs Service also possess NAS-donated vehicles.

The NAS employs a FSN motor vehicle maintenance supervisor under the Logistics Section, who is responsible for tracking NAS project vehicles, maintaining stocks of essential spare parts, and providing preventive maintenance advice. Aviation personnel have overall responsibility for all aircraft, tugs, fuel trucks, fire trucks, and forklifts, including preventive maintenance.

The NAS requires counterparts to provide proof of preventive maintenance when requesting NAS financial assistance for major repairs to vehicles purchased with project funds. Funding is not provided if the preventive maintenance has not been performed.

In 2005, NAS Logistics disposed of 18 inoperative/obsolete police vehicles and five NAS program vehicles. The 18 DIRANDO vehicles were sold at public auction under the supervision of NAS Logistics and resulted in \$58,000 being returned to the NAS Police Program. There exists an additional 14 inoperative/obsolete counterpart vehicles being prepared for auction and /or disposal. Any funds received will be returned to the program in accordance with regulations.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2005, the NAS continued to monitor the use and maintenance of radio equipment to support interdiction and eradication missions provided to the Police and CORAH. The equipment is being used to support counternarcotics operations.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS continues to upgrade computer systems for counterparts, including surge suppressers and UPS as necessary in areas where the electrical current is unstable. In addition, the NAS is assisting counterparts in improving internal communications through LANs and web connections. Post encourages counterparts to automate inventory, case management and filing systems. These help to improve internal controls, produce a smoother flow of paperwork, and provide more accurate documents. Computer equipment is maintained at the assigned sites and upgraded as needed as funds permit.

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 counternarcotics 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. All weapons were inspected and accounted for.

Riverine-The DOD-equipped 7 Riverine Interdiction Units consist of 17 personnel, four Boston Whaler type boats and a floating maintenance facility. The program also provides for improvements to existing Coast Guard and Drug Police infrastructure to support Riverine operations, including office space renovation and repairs to existing equipment. The NAS, DEA, and MAAG program coordinators conduct frequent field visits to observe training, equipment use and storage practices for all GOP forces. The level of

maintenance of donated equipment has been marginally satisfactory. The GOP has not funded minor outfitting or consumable expenses (fuel, MRE's, or medical supplies), or kept life safety equipment in good repair. As a result, post has decided to re-direct its assets to the ports.

- **Aircraft**

The NAS supports a total of 19 USG-owned INL Air Wing UH-1 and UH-II helicopters that are operated by the National Police Aviation Directorate (DIVAVPOL) for counternarcotics interdiction and eradication missions. INL rotary wing assets are based at the Main Operating Base (MOB) in Pucallpa where all major helicopter maintenance is performed. In Lima, there is one fixed wing aircraft B 1900 D twin-engine passenger aircraft capable of carrying 19 passengers or cargo. The C-208 is not pressurized. GOP police MI-17 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft are also used for counternarcotics operations. As needed, the NAS rents small aircraft to move personnel and cargo to locations east of the Andes.

NAS Aviation Program personnel and the INL Air Wing contractor DynCorp, performed support and End Use Monitoring activities for the NAS Aviation Program in 2005. 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. On one occasion, several aircraft parts for the C-208 fixed wing aircraft were stolen by an employee. A sting operation by DynCorp and local police was conducted successfully. The aircraft parts were recovered and the employee received a jail term for stealing. A 100 percent inventory for 2005 was completed. All items have been bar-coded and entered into the inventory control software program.

During 2005, NAS Lima received 6 Super UH-II's. It will receive 13 more in 2006. Two modified GOP C-26's, arrived in Peru in 2005. These aircraft received upgrades that included refurbishment of the aircraft, and the installation of FLIR (Forward Looking Infrared), which will greatly assist in counternarcotics operations. The C-26's are owned by the Peruvian Air Force.

In March 2005, MAAG Peru (DOD) conducted an End Use Monitoring inventory of 24 Dragonfly A-37 aircraft. Two other aircraft were lost to attrition; three are being used as static displays.

In 2005, the Aviation Program helicopters (UH-1H and UH-II) logged 6,071 hours. The total hours for aircraft flown were 7,696 hours.

- **Fuel**

The NAS provides all fuel required for the UH-1 and UH-II helicopters and the fixed-wing aircraft. The NAS also pays for fuel for police fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters on selected counternarcotics missions. The NAS closely monitors all fuel ordering, receiving, and dispensing procedures of fuel stocks for aviation. The NAS has Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) with fuel suppliers and transporters and has strict ordering, receiving and payment procedures. In 2005, \$2,250,000 was spent on the purchase of aviation fuel. An additional \$840,000 was paid to transport the fuel from Lima to forward

locations. The NAS in-house quality control of aviation fuel is strictly monitored through daily, weekly and monthly testing, weekly spot-checks and monthly audits. Additionally, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) conducts quarterly inspections of DOD quality assurance of all in-plane contracts, which includes both NAS BPA's. All meet or exceed standards established by DLA.

The NAS stores and dispenses fuel from seven locations in Peru, nine of which are east of the Andes. The main facility is in Pucallpa and has a maximum Jet-A capacity of 41,000 gallons. Tingo Maria has a capacity of 20,000 gallons of Jet-A1. Aguaytia has 4,700; Santa Lucia has 20,000; Mazamari has 17,000; Mazuco has 12,000; and Pichari has 14,500. All locations have CORAH-contracted refuelers who report daily to the NAS embassy Field Coordinator in Pucallpa. The NAS Petroleum Logistics Advisor visits allocations at least quarterly. Prior to 2005, the NAS stored both 100-L1 and Jet-A1. This practice has stopped since all USG-provided aircraft use only Jet A1.

The NAS also purchases fuel for the Riverine Program for use by PNP and Coast Guard Riverine Unit. However, the fuel purchased in 2005 was considerably less than in previous years due to the shift in emphasis to Ports Interdiction. NAS Riverine fuel is stored at PNP and at Coast Guard floating facilities as well.

- **Construction**

The NAS provides construction support to advance counternarcotics operations through CORAH personnel. During 2005, CORAH carried out 39 projects at a cost of \$1,376,965. This included 7 projects for aviation, 22 for the police program, 4 for the Riverine Program, 3 for CORAH facilities and 3 for community support projects. In all cases, renovated facilities were used for their intended purposes.

NAS-funded infrastructure improvement projects have been conducted at DIRANDRO Police bases in Santa Lucia, Tingo Maria, Palma Pampa and Mazamari. Improvements included construction of barracks, electrification of bases, security perimeter fences, water purification systems, improvements of medical facilities, ammunition storage areas, and miscellaneous refurbishing.

- **Weapons**

Weapons provided for the use of DIRANDO and DINANDRO (National and Provincial Drug Police) units that participate in the counternarcotics program are surveyed periodically by NAS and MAAG representatives. There are no indications that the weapons are being used for other than intended purposes. All monitorable equipment is in serviceable condition. The NAS monitors 200 M-60 machine guns and 131 M16A rifles received from DKA, 12 Smith & Wesson 357 cal M-19, 14 M4 carbines, received from the RSO (DS). The NAS, with INL approval, provided non-lethal weapons to the PNP (DIRANDRO). The non-lethal weapons include 12 complete Pepperball systems.

- **Riverine**

The DOD equipped 7 Riverine Interdiction Units consist of 17 personnel, 4 Boston Whaler type boats and a floating maintenance facility. The program provided 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 and MAAG program coordinators conduct periodic 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 of Riverine equipment or consumable expenses (fuel, MRE's or medical supplies), or kept life safety equipment in good repair. As a consequence, post has decided to redirect its assets to the ports.

Problems

- **Customs Clearance**

Due to changes in Peru's Customs regulations implemented in 2003, the average clearance time for counternarcotics materials increased from 24 hours to three or four days, causing an increase in bonded warehouse storage charges. In 2005, the Logistics Management Adviser received signature authority for the processing of Customs documentation which reduced the average processing time to the original 24 hours and as little as six hours, thus reducing bonded warehouse charges by over 50 percent.

- **Tracking database**

During End Use Monitoring 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.

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

- **Santa Lucia Police Base**

The Police has and continues to upgrade the base at Santa Lucia. However, NAS Aviation is concerned as the runway continues to be a safety problem.

Aviation is looking for funding to have it resurfaced as the FAP C-26 cannot land at that site and there is a lack of runway lighting.

- **Riverine**

In 2002, a Bilateral Peru Riverine Program (BPRP) was implemented to provide guidance to the GOP to conduct Riverine counter narcotics interdiction operations. Major commodities provided include safety/emergency equipment, fuel, boat spare parts and spare engines, police boat overhauls. Due to limited success in Riverine operations in previous years, the NAS shifted emphasis from Riverine to Port interdictions. Therefore, NAS Riverine funded very limited Riverine operations in 2005. For 2005, program support was limited to basic maintenance and infrastructure support in addition to the support for specific counternarcotics operations.

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

- **Fraudulent Documentation**

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

- **Tracking database**

During End Use Monitoring inspection visits of police sites, NAS Logistics noted that several units were lacking qualified personnel and /or were poorly equipped to track property. Some police units have shown improvement in this area. NAS logistics completed the necessary software needed in remote areas and had planned training sessions. However, DIRANDRO has been going through extensive restructuring. The issue is on hold until exact needs can be clearly identified as a result of the restructuring.

- **Maintenance of high-tech equipment**

During End Use Monitoring inspections, Logistics noted that the Police were not using some of the high-tech equipment, e.g., copy machines, fax machines, etc. because of high maintenance costs. The technical level of the equipment donated to the Police has been re-evaluated. Emphasis is now given to lower cost, low maintenance units. This is helping to resolve the issue.

Impact

INL project funds provided through the NAS are the sole source of support for CORAH, including all coca eradication and all activities of CADA, CORAH's subsidiary for coca

measurement and verification. CORAH's coca measurement and verification mission has been expanded to support the Auto-Eradication and Alternative Development program sponsored by the GOP and funded by USAID. CORAH conducted a total of 311 eradication missions during 2005, eradicating over 8,966 hectares. The NAS completely funds all coca eradication, and all the activities of CADA for coca measurement and eradication verification east of the Andes. While the GOP provides significant resources in support of counternarcotics activities, it does not provide any funding for CORAH and its eradication activities. CORAH conducted a total of 351 eradication missions during 2004, eradicating over 10,338 hectares. The Government of Peru eradicated 12,232 hectares in 2005. This is the combined result of Programmed Eradication and CADA supported Auto-Eradication.

The Government of Peru has had continued success throughout the year in conducting law enforcement operations. Over the period, the price of coca leaf has dropped from 120 Nuevos Soles to 40 Nuevos Soles in the Apurimac/Ene Valley. The statistics in seizures and arrests follow:

Coca	9 hectares
Opium eradicated	98 hectares
Coca leaf seized	1,525 metric tons
Cocaine HCL seized	11 metric tons
Cocaine base/paste seized	4 metric tons
Illicit laboratories destroyed/seized	1,126
Cocaine base/labs	1,104
Cocaine HCL labs	22

The aviation program continues to be the cornerstone of the counternarcotics program. Without the airlift and emergency evacuation capabilities of the 16 INL helicopters, the eradicators would not have been able to operate in many coca-growing locations. The ability to move operations quickly from one location to another added an element of unpredictability needed to safely operate in areas of resistance to eradication missions.

The End Use Monitoring program for CY-2005 was very successful. It revealed that resources provided to the counternarcotics counterparts were properly used, maintained, and accounted for and permitted detection of those few cases in which irregularities surfaced. The most important message given to post's counterparts is that the USG is vigilant and has a system in place to accurately monitor donated commodities.

MONTEVIDEO

Procedures

During the year, embassy officers performed spot checks and an annual on-site inspection at the Coast Guard (Prefectura) and at the Uruguayan Anti-Drug Unit, Directorate General for the Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking (DGRTID). These agencies provide an annual inventory report, which specifies the use, status, and location of all equipment supplied by the USG. The Embassy maintains contact with these officials throughout the year with regards to training opportunities, drug seizures statistics, and equipment status.

Status

- **Computer and Communications Equipment**

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

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

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

In 2000, post donated 10 computers and monitors, 8 printers, and two servers to the Prefectura. All of these are still in use, with the exception of one printer that broke and is too expensive to repair. The printers are in use within the Prefectura's headquarters in Montevideo and have also been distributed to Prefectura stations along Uruguay's main river and oceanfront ports of entry.

Through this expanded network, border officers have gained 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 exits the country.

Post purchased 10 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.

Seventy percent of Prefectura equipment is in use. Equipment purchased in 1988/1999 has been upgraded and is still in use at Prefectura offices in the interior.

BCU maintains computer equipment, a monitor, a specialist printer and software for analysis of financial transactions provided by the USG and the OAS in 1999 and 2000.

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 personal computers obtained in 1988 are no longer in use. The Ministry of Public Health maintains two personal computers systems and a printer provided by the USG in 1999. The equipment is located in Montevideo and serves basic administrative tasks.

- **Vehicles**

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

The Uruguayan Coast Guard (Prefectura) maintains two trucks, one sedan, and two motorcycles provided by INL in 1999. The two motorcycles are in poor shape. There is no funding to exchange them for new ones. Prefectura mechanics used cannibalized space parts from motorcycles to reassemble the other.

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

- **Patrol Boats**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Typewriters, electronic surveillance system, videocassette recorders, video cameras, photocopiers, fax machines, night vision devices, camcorders, air conditioning unit, narcotics test kits, cadaver kits, electronic scales, air conditioning units, fingerprint kits, 6 fiber optic borescopes, metal detector

police assault gear, protective gear, voltage regulators, radio, transformers plus other support equipment (including desks and chairs, binoculars, flashlights and handcuffs), communication monitoring systems, bullet-proof vests, protective outerwear, UPS, weight balance, have been donated to the DRGTID and the Prefectura.

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

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

The Embassy has donated other equipment to assist with investigations, including multi-channel digital logger, drug test kits, cadaver kits, fingerprint kits, 6 fiber optic borescopes and a metal detector. Most of this equipment is centralized in Montevideo, although some equipment is used in Prefectura stations outside the capital.

- **Canines**

The Prefectura's canine program has 26 dogs, 10 in MVD and 16 in the Frontier Office. The Prefectura carries out dog performance controls and training activities on a yearly basis. It breeds its own puppies and donates to good homes ones that are no longer useful.

Impact

INL equipment has made a significant impact in the Government of Uruguay (GOU) counternarcotics effort, particularly through improved border control and tracking of persons. Computer equipment provided to the DGRTID and the Prefectura forms comprehensive information networks that improve 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 or would lack depth.

DGRTID records show that 1,215 individuals were arrested in 2005 for drug trafficking activities; 354 were prosecuted. Yearly seizures in the internal markets reached nearly 95,000 grams of heroin, 39,000 grams of cocaine, 34,000 grams of pasta base, 15grams of LSD, 856 dozes of ecstasy, 399 cannibis plants, and 51 grams of hashish.

At the Carrasco International Airport, 14,000 grams of cocaine and one shipment of 15,000 grams of heroin bounded for the US were seized.

PARAMARIBO

Procedures

Receiving law enforcement agencies sign documentation confirming receipt of all materials and committing to using the INL-funded resources for their stated purposes. Receipt includes serial numbers, quantities, and expected end-use. Post, including the Narcotics Coordinator's Office and RSO office, conduct on-site inspections including periodic spot checks. DEA Curacao/San Juan visit post regularly and monitor the use and status of the vehicles, equipment and furniture. The Suriname Police Force (KPS) and other law enforcement agencies accommodate visits from Embassy personnel. The Embassy maintains contact with law enforcement officials throughout the year with regards to training opportunities, drug seizures statistics, and equipment status. Post reports periodically via cable on various End Use Monitoring activities.

Status

The majority of INL equipment donated in CY-05 and previous years is used by various units within the Surinamese Police Force, including the Narcotics Brigade, Police Liaison Unit, Special Investigations Units, Financial Investigative Unit, and Forensics Unit.

- **Computer Equipment**

The following computer equipment was provided to the Government of Suriname (GOS) law enforcement agencies in 2005: 41 PC Intel Pentiums 4, 37 color monitors, Criminal Records Database System, two ASUS Mypal Pocket PC, 6 biometric fingerprint scanners, one server, 4 workstations, 1 laser printer, 37 UPS, 37 CD drivers, 1 Dell notebook including document management, investigation, and fingerprinting matching software.

The following computer equipment was provided to the Surinamese Police Force in prior years: 15 computers, one computer scanner, computer software and supplies for vehicles database, 2 Laser network scanners, one 16-port network switch, one Microsoft Windows 2003 server, one Microsoft windows 2000 professional, two printers. Four CPUs, monitor, keyboard, etc, were provided to the Financial Intelligence Unit in prior years.

- **Communications Equipment**

The following communications equipment was provided to the GOS law enforcement agencies: 60 Motorola Pro 5550 portable units, 3 multi rapid charger units, 10 single MTS rapid charges, 20 portable antennas, 20 single GTX radio chargers, 7 power supply mobile spectra radios, 100 MTS portable batteries, 100 GTX batteries, 40 dispatch centers batteries, 12 repeater site batteries, 8 repeater batteries, 2 Micro wave links, 4 X-tra talk radios.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following miscellaneous equipment was provided to the GOS law enforcement agencies in 2005: 2 copy machines (FIU); 2 four-drawer file cabinets (FIU); 1 VCR/DVD, 1 television for instructional videos (FOT); renovation of Police Academy building (KPS); translation equipment, 50 one channel wireless receivers (KPS).

The following computer equipment was provided to the Surinamese Police Force in prior years: 4 home office UPS systems; 2 micro cassette recorders; 2 digital handy cam camcorders; 4 Xtra talk radios; 3 binoculars; 10 traffic vests; 20 second chance body armor; 12 electrodes batons ASP; 12 universal handcuffs, 12 expandable baton holder; 6 fax machines; 4 Polaroid cameras; scanner; 1 shredder; 1 conference table; 7 chairs; 5 office desks; 5 office chairs; drug test kits; handcuffs; Maglights.

- **Vehicles**

One 1996 Toyota Landcruiser Station Wagon, a 1997 Toyota Landcruiser pickup and a reconditioned 1993 Toyota Corolla are in use by the KPS. The vehicles are used by police units for basic transportation needs enabling them to respond more rapidly to urgent situations.

Impact

The KPS and other law enforcement entities receiving assistance use all resources provided in an effective manner. They are extremely appreciative of all assistance. The INL program has strengthened GOS' institutional capacity to make real progress in its fight against narcotics trafficking and related crimes within its border. In 2005, the GOS more than doubled its seizures of cocaine over the previous calendar year and dismantled various significant trafficking organizations by successfully prosecuting three major drug traffickers and dozens of associates in three high profile drug cases.

QUITO

Procedures

Post maintains regular and frequent contact with the National Police Anti-Drug (DNA) and Intelligence Divisions to allow close monitoring of donated material. New procurement and property management procedures are being drafted to address the large increase in activity in both areas.

Status

The information on INL-funded resources is derived from information submitted by the 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 End Use Monitoring 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); Tungurahua (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. They were distributed to ENP units as follows: GEMA/Baeza (100); Guayaquil (60); Sucumbios (30); Manta (15); Esmeraldas (20); Imbabura (20); Carchi (20); Tungurahua (10); El Oro (10); Pichincha (95); Azuay (5); Napo (5); Loja (20); Los Rios (10); Cotopaxi (5); Chimborazo (5); Morona Santiago (5); SIU (5); Pataza (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 NAS donated 100 HMMWV's and 51 five-ton trucks to the Ecuadorian Army in 2003 for northern border use. One HMMWV and one truck were lost overboard during transit to Ecuador; one HMMWV was wrecked after it was transferred to the GOE. Nineteen additional HMMWV's and 26 additional five-ton trucks were donated to the Ecuadorian Marine and Air Force units in 2004. These vehicles are assigned to Ecuadorian military units at the following locations:

HMMWV's-Tulcan (12); Santa Cecilia (12); Esmeraldas (30); Lago Agrio (12); Putumayo (6); Latacunga (5); Ibarro (12); Coca (4); Shushufindi (6); San Lorenzo (7); Machachi (5); Manta (3); Military Maintenance shop (3).

Five-ton Trucks-Tulcan (5); Santa Cecilia (5); Esmeraldas (23); Lago Agrio (5); Ibarro (4); Putumayo (2); Quevedo (4); Latacunga (3); Shushufindi (6); San Lorenzo (13); and Military Maintenance shop (6).

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

- **Vehicles**

The NAS provides support for all USG-donated vehicles totaling 204 cars/trucks/vans buses and 61 motorcycles. In 2005, the NAS purchased 32 vehicles and 10 motorcycles. Only 130 vehicles and 56 motorcycles are operable. They are assigned to the following counternarcotics units throughout Ecuador: Pichincha (49); Guayas (16); (2); Manab (2); Carchi (6); Esmeraldas (3); El Ora (2); Loja (3); Azuay (2); Tugurahua (1); Imbabura (2); Cotopaxi (1); Sucumbios (3); Napo (1); GEMA (16); SIU (18); Coac (5).

Seventy-four vehicles will be put up for auction in 2006 because they are beyond their useful lives.

The NAS received reports of one stolen donated motorcycle in 2005. The loss is being handled by the National Police in accordance with their standing policy regarding lost equipment. The policy entails personal liability and reimbursement in the case of culpable negligence.

Five motorcycles will be put up for auction in 2006 because they are beyond their reasonable operational lives. In addition, there are two motorcycles qualified as scrap.

In support of the peace-keeping troops working under the United Nations in Haiti, the Ecuadorian Army (ECA) sent, without NAS permission, five USG-donated 5-ton trucks to Haiti. With host country funds, the ECA has since purchased sixty 5-ton trucks from the same excess U.S. military lot as the trucks donated by NAS. Five of the 60 trucks will replace those sent to Haiti. Those replacement trucks are currently in the Military Maintenance Shop being reconditioned for deployment to various units. The NAS and Embassy Quito's MILGP will ensure that the replacement trucks are accurately accounted for in inventory and future End Use Monitoring reports. Post will follow-up with a planned course of action.

The NAS has established Blanket Purchase Orders (BPA's) with several repair shops. Repair and maintenance needs are evaluated by NAS personnel and the vehicles are sent to appropriate shops for the necessary work. The NAS keeps records of vehicle maintenance; maintains a tire stock; and furnishes a fixed amount of fuel for operations by the donated vehicles throughout Ecuador.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS currently supports the Ecuadorian National Police communications with 22 repeater stations, 38 base stations, 75 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 71 Motorola Saber radios. Twenty of the 71 Saber radios were previously used by the NAS-supported, DHS-guided anti-alien smuggling police intelligence unit (COAC) but were returned to the DNA in 2005.

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 repairs and being upgraded by the manufacturer.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

Computers-Pichincha (100); Guayas (33); Imbabura (4); Carchi (5); Esmeraldas (4); Tungurahua (3); Tunfurahua (3); Los Rios (2); El Oro (4); Canar (1); Azuay (3); Napo (1); Zamora (2); Cotopaxi (3); Chimborazo (2); Orellana (2); Sucumbios (4); Pastaza (2) Manabi (9); Loja (1); Galapagos (2); Bolivar (1); Morona (1); San Lorenzo (1).

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

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

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

Scanners-Pichinchi (4), Guayas (4); Imbabura (1); Carchi (1); Esmeraldas (1); El Oro (1); Sucumbios (1); Manabi (1).

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

The NAS has not provided the Ecuadorian National Drug Council (CONSEP) with any new equipment since the 2002.

- **Canine Unit**

NAS/Ecuador has been providing technical assistance, food and supplies to the Ecuadorian National Police's Canine Training Center (CAC) located in Quito since its inception, as well as to the canine units deployed at Ecuador's major airports. The canine program has been the pride of the ENP and accounts for nearly all of the drug interdictions in Ecuador. There are 55 dogs in the canine unit donated by the NAS. Two were euthanized in November due to bad health (kidney failure). Most are located at the airports and at checkpoints. They are being maintained better since post demanded that a police vet be removed because of strong indications of malpractice in the death of one of the donated dogs. Civilian vets are now being used.

There are no real problems to report in the dogs' care and maintenance. Dogs periodically come down with intestinal problems that the police like to blame on the food purchased from the U.S.; however, the problem is more likely the result of poor sanitation in the kennels. Post continues to focus on the treatment of dogs, especially on cleanliness of kennels. After consulting with DHS-CBP and UK (Surrey Police Dept) dog experts, post has made the decision to sterilize all dogs.

- **Vessels**

Three 27-foot launches were donated to the Ecuadorian Marines to allow them better capability to patrol the extensive water systems on the border with Mario province in Colombia. All of the boats are located in San Lorenzo.

- **Miscellaneous**

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

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

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

Field gear donated by the NAS is in proper use subject to normal attrition, war and tear.

Problems

Other than continuing problems with the computerized inventory/labeling noted previously, no particular problems were encountered. There are no indications of systemic abuse of human rights involving USG assistance or the recipients of USG assistance.

Impact

U.S. Government assistance is crucial to the counternarcotics program of the ENP. The central funding received from the National Police by the Anti-Drug Division covers only salaries and basic administrative expenses, aside from about 30 vehicles procured for DNA by the ENP in 2002 and 2003. The NAS and DEA provide almost all logistical and operational support to the Ecuadorian National Police Anti-Drug Division.

Drug seizures and arrest statistics for calendar year 2005 were (metric tons):

Seizures

Cocaine hydrochloride	42.11
Coca Base/paste	2.27
Cocaine total	44.68
Heroin	.23
Cannabis	.64

<i>Arrests</i>	2,752
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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. Experience has shown the Chileans to be responsible. 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 Chilean Uniformed Police (Carabineros), and CONACE. The equipment is deployed in both rural and metropolitan areas in counternarcotics operations.

- **Vehicles**

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

- **Communications Equipment**

Of the four walkie-talkie radios located in Africa, three are in fair condition and one is in good condition. The two walkie-talkies in Calama are in good condition. They are not currently in use.

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

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

- **Computers**

The Carabineros has 32 computers and one server in 17 locations. All are in good condition. Carabineros has three laptops and two printers in Santiago. CONACE has one computer and two printers in storage. They are all in good condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Police have one antenna tuner and one helicoidal type antenna in Calama. Carabineros has three night vision visors: one in Antofagasta; one in El Loa; and one in Valparaiso. Customs maintains 12 probing mirrors in 8 locations. Customs maintains 30 digital scales in 15 locations. It also has two VCR's and one television in Valparaiso. Carabineros maintains one projector, one VCR, three fax machines; ten tape recorders; two electric typewriters; one motion detector, one television, two GPS' and one calculator. Each is in good condition, except for one of the fax machines. Carabineros has three binoculars in good condition; eight cameras in Santiago; and one in Valparaisou. The Police maintain three night vision goggles: one in Valparaiso; one in Concepcion; and one in Punta Arenas. They also maintain three GPS'.

Impact

Despite many "good" classifications, much of the equipment is nearing the end of its useful life. Post continues to review counternarcotics equipment needs and procurement capabilities of the police forces to determine what further material assistance is warranted.

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE CITY

Procedures

Post keeps accurate records of commodities donated by the USG to the GOB. All donations to the host government are approved or disapproved by Post's Narcotics Coordinator or Chief of Mission. The Counter-Narcotics and Law Enforcement Committee meets once per month or as needed to discuss counternarcotics issues. The Committee consists of the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM), the Regional Security Officer (RSO), the Military Liaison Office (MLO), the Drug Enforcement Attache (DEA), and the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) Program Analyst. Monitoring of donated goods is done informally throughout the year. The NAS makes periodic visits to each of the locations where goods have been donated throughout the year. Items that are found missing or being used improperly are recorded. Disposable items such as fuel and oil are closely monitored.

On-site inspections are regularly conducted for all large items donated. Vehicles that are still in use are regularly monitored to insure that they are maintained properly and used for their intended purposes. The narcotic detention canines are closely monitored.

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

Status

- **Vessels**

The Belize Defense Force (BDF) has a vessel, which is maintained by the Anti-Drug Unit. The Anti-Drug Unit maintains a total of three boats, all of which have received upgrades and general maintenance work to keep them operational. The vessels have been provided with four T-tops. These vessels were previously often bowed, which caused technical problems during extreme weather. The T-tops provide protection for radio and radar equipment installed in 2004.

Four new 250HP Yamaha motors were purchased in synchronization with the refurbishment of 35-foot and 40-foot go-fast vessels in 2004. Those vessels were transferred to the newly formed Belize Coast Guard in 2005. All new items were found to be in place and in working condition.

Post has problems this year with boat motors and parts disappearing and units not adequately maintaining them. The counternarcotics committee came to a unanimous decision that post would no longer provide maintenance for Police Department vessels.

The BDFMW received four new motors in 2004. They have been transferred to the Belize Coast Guard.

- **Vehicles**

One Ford Cutaway van was donated to the ADU in January 2003. ADU has done preventive maintenance. There is a small oil leak and it needs a transmission seal replaced. The steering wheel tie rod ends need to be fixed. The van also has a small crack in the front windshield. The vehicle was used to transport the 2,376 kilos of cocaine seized in September 2005 and 702 kilos seized in July 2004 to the location where it was burned.

One 2003 Ford F-250 was donated to the ADU of Belize and one 2003 Prado was donated to the canine unit in Belmopan. The 2003 F-250 has a fuel injector problem. It has been down since February 2005. The SDU does not have the resources to repair the truck or purchase the parts. The 2003 Prado is well maintained. The Anti-Drug Unit and the Canine Unit depend on USG donated vehicles as their main source of transportation.

In 2005, a 2004 F-250 pickup truck was transferred from the BFMW to the newly established BNCG.

- **Canine Units**

Of those six canines, four were placed with the ADU K-9 unit and one explosive detection canine and two narcotics detection canines were placed with the Belize Airport Authority. One narcotics canine was removed from the Belize Airport Authority due to lack of usage and temperament issues and relocated with the Belize Police Department. The explosive detection canine has been cross-trained to detect narcotics.

In May 2005, one handler attended a canine handler instructor certification course through CSI International in Miami and Panama. There are two certified K-9 instructors who are able to train narcotics and explosive detection canines.

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio tower, repair work, and radio installation were completed in 2002. Communication equipment in Belize has not been fully functional in the past.

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

The BDF Airwing received aircraft radios and base station radios in conjunction with the Maritime Communication Project. The BDF aircraft currently conducts

all air surveillance pertaining to narcotics interdiction. All radios were in place and functioning correctly.

The ADU received two marine radios and a base radio in conjunction with the Maritime Communication Project in 2004. All radios were found to be in place, but the batteries are not keeping the charge. The radios operate with direct charges from the vessels.

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

Two radios installed in the vessels, Lady Gina and Lady Milagros, are beyond repair. The radios were serviced by technicians other than the contractor. Therefore, the warranty is void.

The headsets are rusted due to the weather/moist condition in Belize. The equipment is not water-resistant. One headset is not working. BCSL found when inspecting vessels that headsets have been hung from the dry box in the weather and salt air. BCSL has included training on preventive measure to care for the equipment to remove any salt-laden moisture that may accumulate when not in use.

- **JICC Equipment**

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

The Police Information Technology Unit received five licenses for Memex software through the NAS office in October of 2004. They developed a Wide Area Network for the entire police department so they can record all case files electronically. The GOB purchased two servers to run the system. The system has been in operation since February 2005.

- **Computer Equipment**

The Magistrate's court received eight complete computer systems, a server, 2 printers, eight back-up power supplies, a scanner and nine monitors in 2004. They were used to replace computers lost to fire in the Paslow building in 2002.

Four computers, two printers, and a server were donated to the Maritime Wing of the Belize Defence Force in 2003. Six additional computers were purchased for the Public Prosecutions Office in 2005. Its staff complement has grown considerably since the last computers were donated in 2003. The Supreme Court received ten complete computers, seven printers, ten back-up power supplies, one desktop photocopier and one fax in 2003. The Security Sector of the Commercial Free Zone (CFZ) received a computer in 2003.

The National Drug Abuse Control Council (NDACC) received two computers, printers, backups, a server and accessories for the transnational digital government project in 2004. The equipment was found in the new NDCAA office awaiting reinstallation due to office relocation. NDACC continues to work with the Police Department to record drug abuse cases.

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

The ADU received four computers and a server in 2003. Two computers are based at the Belmopan ADU and the ADU house in Belize City. All computers are in good condition and being used as stand-alone workstations. The server was reported to have problems and has been shipped to New Hampshire by the BPD IT unit for repair. The NAS has requested the shipping information from the ADU commander.

The following equipment was transferred from the Belize Defence Maritime Wing (BDMW) to the newly established Belize Coast Guard in 2005: four (4) Compaq computers, four (4) monitors, two (2) LaserJet printers, four (4) UPS.

The Belize National Forensic Science Service (BNFSS) received a dot matrix printer and Syntronics cable, ventilation fan and advanced starter kit & supplies for the Crime Scene Unit. All equipment is being used for its intended purpose. The used Infrared Spectro Photometer donated by the Department of Justice (ICITAP) to analyze cocaine and other drug substances was found in good condition. This piece of equipment cannot be used at the current facility due to infrastructure electrical problems.

In May 2005, the Crime Scene Unit of the BPD received three digital cameras. All cameras were located, but two of them have problems.

The Belize Immigration and Nationality Services (BINS) received eight computers, monitors, digital cameras, multifunction devices (printer, scanner, copier) and software and 10 ultra violet lights. All equipment was found in its proper location and in working condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Office supplies donated to the Security Unit of the Commercial Free Zone (CFZ) in 2001 are in use as intended. Sophisticated items such as the contraband detection kit and night vision goggles are stored in locked rooms and brought out when the need arises. A digital camera, and office furniture were donated to the CFZ in 2003. These items were used to furnish a new office for the Chief Security Officer and his staff. The camera was found to be in possession of the management office of the CFZ. The Chief Security Officer was urged to locate the camera and to reclaim possession. The management

office relinquished possession of the camera and placed it back with its intended unit.

One “buster” kit was provided to the ADU in July 2002. The “buster kit” was found to be in good condition except for one accessory missing which makes operations difficult. Two ADU members were trained in Guatemala in the use of the “buster” kit. It is operational, with difficulty. The NAS is researching a buster kit source through NAS Guatemala.

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 batteries for the goggles are not working and are not available in Belize.

In 2005, two digital cameras were provided to the ADU Task Force for counternarcotics investigative operations. The cameras were not located. Two old cameras were found to be non-operational.

The BNCG received uniforms, ODU-Coast Guard blue trousers, jackets, boots, T-shirts, buckles and belts in 2005. The USG continues to focus on Port Security and safety for the cruise ship passengers. The USG fully support the development of a Coast Guard.

Two of the digital cameras purchased for the BPD Crime Scene Unit have problems with the lens protection mechanism. NAS has requested the cameras with original boxes and warranty documentation.

Problems

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

Impact

Belize continues to be a transit country for narcotics being transported to the U.S. Maritime interdiction has increased during the last few years; the active National Coast Guard continues to improve its maritime capability to conduct counternarcotics and other international crime operations at sea. Law enforcement authorities confiscated and destroyed 2,376 kilograms of cocaine in 2005. Post continues to focus on improving the National Forensic Science Service in an effort to increase successful criminal

prosecutions. The initial maritime communications infrastructure provided by the NAS has significantly improved coordination between air and maritime assets in both search and rescue and narcotics interdiction.

GUATEMALA CITY

Procedures

Throughout 2005, End Use Monitoring responsibilities were divided between the NAS Logistics Coordinator, the Police Adviser, the U.S. Customs Advisor, Communications Technician, the Computer Systems Manager, the Canine School Maintenance Supervisor and the inventory clerk. When items are received, warehouse personnel inspect the item and complete a receiving report. The Logistics Coordinator certifies receipt to initiate payment. The inventory clerk enters the item into the NAS inventory management program after which it is distributed to the final user. The recipient will sign an appropriate NAS-issued form detailing items received and final destination. Non-expendable supplies are entered into the inventory management system by type and quantity. Post also uses the serial number (if available) and NAS identification tags to identify the item. Nomenclature organization and location are recorded when an item is issued for follow-on instructions. The inventory clerk can provide computer reports of items by asset identification tag, by type, or by location. These reports are used to conduct annual inventories.

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

The NAS Program Managers, Canine School Maintenance supervisor, Computer Systems Manager, and Communications Technician assist in End Use Monitoring with periodic inspections of NAS-provided material. The NAS Police and U.S. Customs Advisors conduct routine inventories at field sites. The Canine School Maintenance Supervisor assists with periodic inventories of commodities and provisions for both the Regional Anti-Narcotics School and the SAIA Canine Narcotics Detention Units. The computer systems manager assists with periodic inventories of computer equipment located throughout Guatemala. The Communications Technician conducts detailed inventory of all communications equipment located around the country and at the radio repeater sites.

Spot checks are regularly conducted when a program manager visits a field site. The inventory management system is used to generate a detailed list of NAS equipment at the various field locations. These lists are provided to the program manager visiting the field sites. The Logistics Coordinator conducts a comprehensive inventory of all sites at least once a year.

The warehouse data entry technician 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 Program Managers 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. NAS personnel inspect all sites

with NAS equipment, including remote field sites with radio repeater equipment, 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 preventive maintenance visits. Routine trips by the NAS Program Managers and technicians provide an opportunity for End Use Monitoring, assessment of impact on existing program resources, and identification of additional requirements/deletions to increase project effectiveness.

The host nation counterpart agency, SAIA, assists NAS personnel with on-site inventories upon request. All receiving agencies have been cooperative in implementing End Use Monitoring procedures.

Status

- **Vehicles**

The NAS procured 17 new vehicles in 2005. The majority of the vehicles are dedicated to the SAIA program. The SAIA, PNC and MP vehicles are being used nationwide by the respective agencies in support of counternarcotics operations. All SAIA vehicles provided by the NAS and the GOG 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 by the NAS maintenance personnel, reviewed by the Logistics Coordinator, approved by the program manager and contracted out. The MP vehicles are evaluated by the NAS mechanic, reviewed by the Logistics Coordinator and provided routine preventive and corrective maintenance by a local contractor. Proper use of the vehicles is verified during the continuous maintenance performed by the NAS maintenance personnel. Any incidents of improper use are reported to the respective program manager and dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

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

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS purchased 98 computers with their respective monitors, 5 servers, 5 laptops, 44 printers, 1 scanner, 23 UPS', and miscellaneous hardware and software items. The equipment is installed in SAIA and Public Ministry facilities located in Guatemala City. NAS computer personnel provide End Use Monitoring of the equipment. Verification of its proper use by the host nation is confirmed during these periodic visits.

- **Vessels**

The two 25' Boston Whaler fiberglass boats remain in the SAIA fleet located on the Caribbean coast. They are used only for limited brown water counter-narcotics operations. In 2005, the NAS provided fuel in support of the maritime Mayan Jaguar operations conducted in August and September.

- **JICC**

The Guatemalan Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) is located in SAIA central headquarters. The JICC consists of 10 desktop computers with respective monitors; 1 server; 1 scanner, and 3 printers. The JICC stores and collates information to help develop intelligence for support to SAIA investigations and operations. The computers are linked to a server through a Local Area Network cable connection, which is also linked to the National Police Information Management System via a fiber optic switch.

The NAS maintains and upgrades the computers, servers, and associated equipment to meet the current and future needs of the JICC. The older equipment that is being replaced will be removed, cleaned up, evaluated for usefulness, reprogrammed and used to support different off sites throughout the country. The development of an adequate database is continuously ongoing. The primary obstacle to move efficient operation continues to be accessed to relevant databases from private and government sources, which are sometimes reluctant to share information with the police.

With the reorganization of SAIA next year, the NAS will be placing a strong emphasis through training, selection of more qualified personnel, and more involvement by other USG agencies that work in Guatemala into developing the JICC into an operational intelligence and analysis center.

- **Construction**

SAIA Regional Training Facility-This project consists of a gym facility to provide a means to exercise for the SAIA student personnel and other

counternarcotics student visitors and guests during their training at the Regional Counternarcotics Training Center. The project was begun in November 2004 and completed in March of 2005.

Electrical/Automated Data Upgrades to MP Office-The Public Ministry provided partitions for electrical, telephone and automated data cabling upgrades for the antinarcotics office facility in Zone 1. The project was begun in May and completed in September of 2005.

Counternarcotics aircraft upgrades-The NAS provided engine and windshield maintenance upgrades for two of the A-37 aircraft used during counternarcotics interdiction operations. The project was begun in September and completed in October 2005.

- **Canine Training Facility**

During 2005, the NAS retired 5 drug detection canines. The NAS procured ten new drug detection and one explosive detective canine. The canine teams are used to examine containers, luggage, vehicles, fixed and mobile checkpoints. The 42-drug detection and 5 explosive detection canines provide the SAIA program support in counternarcotics operations in the airport, highway, sea and land border ports of entry and passage. Canines are trained at the facility, along with new handlers from SAIA and other Central American posts, for the purpose of drug and explosives detection.

The NAS has developed BPA's 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.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

The NAS purchased a wide variety of consumables/expendables in CY-2005, including tools for container inspections, office supplies, uniform items, meals ready to eat (MRE's), and canine supplies. All items were entered into the NAS inventory management system, and consumption rates monitored by the Data Technician and Logistics Coordinator.

The incinerator is located at the new SAIA headquarters and is used for destruction of drugs. Post has used the incinerator to destroy several metric tons of cocaine.

The NAS provided fuel support for the Guatemalan Air Force assets that were used in Mayan Jaguar and Central skies operations conducted in February, April, and September 2005 and fuel and hanger support for the RARE deployment conducted in November 2005.

Problems

Acute lack of resources, weak leadership at the middle management level, widespread corruption and frequent personnel turnover continue to affect GOG's ability to deal with narcotics trafficking and organized crime.

Impact

The GOG renewed for an additional three years the legislative authority for joint US/Guatemalan military and law enforcement operations to take place in Guatemala. During 2005, five successful Mayan Jaguar operations took place under the Central Skies operational framework, including two specifically designed to support DEA's region wide operation.

The GOG, in a joint operation with DEA, cooperated in the investigation and arrest of three corrupt Guatemalan police officials, including the chief and deputy of Guatemala's Drug Police (SAIA). Guatemala pursued numerous public corruption cases during 2005 (143 individuals and four civil or commercial entities). Additionally, an extradition request is pending in Mexico against the former president; the former Vice President is awaiting trial; and the former Finance Minister was convicted and sentenced. Similarly, Guatemala's Police continue to follow a zero tolerance policy on corruption. During 2005, 1,428 cases were opened against police officers accused of a variety of crimes. One hundred officers of the Criminal Investigation Division were fired.

In 2005, 67 drug traffickers arrested by the USCG in international waters were transferred to the U.S. for prosecution, allowing USCG assets to pursue drug interdiction, homeland security missions.

The SAIA seized 5,058 kilos of cocaine in 2005. The GOG was more successful in domestic eradication in 2005, eradicating over 14.6 million poppy plants or 48 hectares. These eradications were accomplished in the remote and mountainous west of the country without helicopter support, and with support costs paid entirely by the GOG.

MANAGUA

Procedures

DEA Special Agents and INL personnel continually verify the proper use and maintenance of equipment acquired with INL funds while participating in operations and through regular program monitoring. The Embassy also receives written feedback from recipients regarding the use of provided equipment. Early in 2003, the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP), on its own initiative, started its own inventory system. The inventory now tracks the location and condition of all vehicles it has received.

Status

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

- **Communications Equipment**

Prior to 2003, INL Managua donated two repeaters, 36 radios, and 3 satellite phones to the NNP Narcotics Unit. The NNP Narcotics Unit uses the satellite phones to communicate with the MIU when it operates in remote areas of Nicaragua. During 2002, INL Managua received cellular phones from AID. Post donated seven to the Internal Affairs Unit and five to the NNP Drug Unit.

- **Computer Equipment**

Prior to 2003, the NNP Narcotics Unit received 19 computers, 2 scanners, 9 printers, and 11 Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS') for that unit's Joint Information Center (JICC). DEA also donated one computer to the unit. These items are all in use in the JICC. The NNP Narcotics Unit received ten digital cameras in 2003 and 9 more in 2004. In 2003, INL provided 3 digital cameras to the NNP Internal Affairs Unit. Post retains one new scanner in its storeroom. In 2005, INL provided 8 laptop computers and 8 portable printers to the NNP for use in the field. INL procured 40 computers, forty UPS, two laptops, a variety of printers for the NNP Anti-Corruption Unit. Eight of the computers are in need of repair or replacement. Post is considering upgrading a computer network for this unit and purchasing hard drives and other supplies.

In 2003, INL began the deployment of a new immigration computer system called PISCES. The contractor made the original equipment installations, but was unable to follow through with making the system operational due to the greater demand to bring the system on line in the Middle East. In January 2005, the contractor was finally able to send a team to Managua to conduct an inventory of all donated equipment, do the final installation, and provide training to Nicaraguan Immigration personnel. PISCES is installed, with 10 stations, at the Managua's International Airport. Unfortunately, due to continuing technical difficulties, PISCES is still not fully operational. Post is working to arrange another visit by technical experts in 2006.

- **Vehicles**

The majority of vehicles donated to the NNP are attached to the NNP Drug Unit. On site inspections have determined that all vehicles are in working order. Nine vehicles and 36 motorcycles were given to the unit prior to 2003. In 2003, INL provided the NNP Drug Unit with four trucks and 18 motorcycles. In 2004, INL provided four Toyota Hi-Lux pick-up trucks and 18 175 cc Yamaha motorcycles. The motorcycles and vehicles are distributed throughout the country at various regional police offices. In addition to these vehicles, INL Managua equipped two special units for the NNP Drug Unit, a Mobile Inspection Unit (MIU) and a Mobile Surveillance Unit (MSU). The MIU has two vans, a vehicle for carrying canines, two motorcycles, and a full set of entry and inspection tools.

During 2004, INL purchased a second vehicle for the MIU and turned this over with the necessary equipment in 2005. The MSU has seven vehicles that are employed in the surveillance of drug suspects and in interviewing informants. Newly added to the MIU is a Mobile Canine Unit that received a Land Cruiser in 2003. In 2004, a DEA surplus Toyota 4-Runner was also transferred to the MSU. In 2005, post INL added 15 Honda motorcycles and 5 Toyota Hi-Lux trucks to the NNP's Drug Unit.

During 2000, INL donated two pick-up trucks to the Civil Inspection Unit (UIC) as part of Hurricane Mitch Program. Additionally, INL donated one Mazda pick-up and ten motorcycles to the NNP Internal Affairs Unit (UAI). During 2002, the UAI reported that one motorcycle had been stolen in Managua. INL also purchased one Toyota Yaris and one Toyota pick-up for the Anti-Corruption Unit (UAC) and ten motorcycles. All of these vehicles remain in official use with the exception of one stolen motorcycle. In 2004, INL purchased a Toyota Yaris for the NNP Woman's Commissariat for use in its prevention in trafficking in person outreach program.

- **Vessels**

In 1998, INL purchased a Boston Whaler for the NNP. It is in storage in Bluefields. The boat has had persistent engine and electronic problems and the cost of repairs has become prohibitive. INL is looking into making a trade for the vessel.

During 2002, INL Managua made a variety of purchases for the Nicaraguan Navy, including life jackets, whistles, lights flares, compasses, radar, radios and various other tracking and communication devices. This equipment has been used in joint counter-narcotic operations with the USCG, the Nicaraguan Navy and U.S. law enforcement vessels. All but the life jackets (due to normal wear and tear) are in good condition. INL refurbished a Dabur Patrol Boat for the Nicaraguan Navy that became operational in 2003. The second Dabur was refurbished in 2005 and is now operational. Work is set to begin on the third Dabur in 2006. Also in 2003, the U.S. Coast Guard delivered one fast boat to the Nicaraguan Navy Bluefields and two other to Managua. One, however, suffered damage to the hull in transit. In 2003, the British Government provided funds for the USG to refurbish an additional fast boat as well. The fast boats in

Corinto, San Jaundel Sur, Puerto Cabezas, Miskito Cay, and in Bluefields all seem to be in working order and being used properly.

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

In 2005, post INL donated 225 lifejackets and 2 life rafts to the Navy. Post will be turning over \$50,000 worth of Yamaha engine parts for maintaining the fast boat fleet in 2006.

- **Canine Unit**

During 2002, CSI delivered twelve counter-drug dogs and implemented a comprehensive program that included extensive training for the dog handlers. Six counter-drug dogs were added in 2003 and five more (three of which were dedicated to detecting drugs and illegal currency at the post office) were donated in 2004. This unit continues to function and participate in productive drug busts. The dogs are based in various areas of the country, including the Vehicle Inspection Station in Penas Blancas, the Managua International Airport and the Atlantic Coast Port of Bluefields. The NNP has graduated its first full certified dog trainer and autonomous K-9 program. Therefore, post INL's contract with a US-based dog training contractor has been allowed to expire. Some of the dogs have health problems, so post will secure better veterinary care for the dogs in 2006.

- **Inspection Equipment**

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

During 2000, post installed ten closed circuit television cameras for use by the Narcotics Unit at the Managua International Airport. Six more cameras were installed during 2002. The NNP uses these cameras to conduct surveillance of the airport area and to monitor suspicious persons. Currently, the system is only partly functional due to remodeling and expansion of the airport. INL has contracted with the vendor to relocate cables and make the system fully operational again.

- **Construction**

In 2000, post signed an LOA with the GON that committed the USG to build a Vehicle Inspection Station at Pena's Blanca's on the southern border with Costa Rica. The station was inaugurated in August 2002 and outfitted with computers, two forklifts, an Ion scanner, a pallet mover and a wide range of tools used in

vehicle inspection. It is now operational and in use. INL and the DEA personnel visit Penas Blancas on a regular basis and have verified the status of the equipment.

- **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 delivery, the computers were found to be faulty and returned to the local supplier. That supplier has since gone out of business and fled to the U.S.; and the computers have disappeared. INL is considering funding at least one ancillary drug laboratory on the Atlantic Coast as well as upgrading the Managua lab. A DEA lab training team visited the lab in 2005 to perform a thorough assessment of the NNP's lab situation in terms of what should be purchased and what should be repaired. Post INL is ordering the equipment needed for the lab.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

During 2000, INL installed ten closed circuit television cameras with recorders and five more in 2004. The NNP Drug Unit uses these cameras for surveillance of the airport area and to monitor suspicious persons. Currently, the system is only partly functional due to ongoing remodeling and expansion of the airport. Post INL has contracted with the vendor to re-locate cables and move cameras to make the system fully operational during the remodeling. Post is considering an expansion of the current system once the construction is complete.

Problems

- **Maintenance**

As the INL Managua program has grown, maintenance has become an increasingly important issue. NNP Dug Police officials have asked INL Managua to provide major maintenance and overhauls for expensive donated items, leaving more routine care and upkeep to the NNP. INL Managua will need to dedicate an increasing share of its budget to maintenance (such as the purchase of \$50,000 in Yamaha parts for the Navy) to ensure the viability of ongoing programs. Continuing repair and maintenance issues at the Penas Blancas Vehicle Inspection Station will be addressed in 2006 as well as problems with the airport closed circuit TV system due to the ongoing construction at the airport.

- **Drug Laboratory**

The NNP Drug Laboratory needs to upgrade its lab equipment and establish auxiliary drug laboratories on the Atlantic coast, which will be addressed in 2006.

- **Administrative Shortage**

Post INL's program assistant position remains unfilled, thus making regular EUM checks difficult. The End Use Monitoring report would normally be part of the program assistant's responsibilities. A program assistant will be hired in 2006.

Impact

During 2005, the Narcotics Unit of the NNP continued to seize drugs transiting Nicaragua by land. The NNP increased cocaine and heroin seizures over the previous year. The Mobile Inspection Units showed particular successes as did both the mobile and stationary K-9 units. The Nicaraguan Navy has achieved some successes on the high seas, seizing a dozen fast boats, most of which had been abandoned, and some quantities of drugs. The Nicaraguan authorities were instrumental in seizing over eight metric tons of cocaine in 2005.

The Vehicle Inspection Station in Penas Blancas has made major drug seizures. The Navy fast boats and Daburs are also making seizures, but are hindered by lack of fuel supply. The closed circuit system at the airport used to monitor suspected drug traffickers as they enter Nicaragua has contributed to a number of investigations.

MEXICO CITY

Procedures

The Embassy's NAS, law enforcement agencies, and consulates conducted End Use Monitoring through on-site visits and on-the-spot checks. The Mexican Office of the Attorney General (PGR) continued to provide reports on the state of USG helicopters and fixed wing aircraft leased from the USG. Other recipient agencies, including non-governmental organization (NGO's), supplied financial accounting reports directly to NAS officials. Financial accounting reports were submitted by other recipient institutions.

The PGR Chief of Staff signed all Notes of Agreement (NOA's) documenting receipt of donated non-expendable commodities. These NOA's specify the items donated, their quantities, descriptions, serial numbers, intended use and locations and the legal authority for donation and receipt of such goods. Use of these documents has 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, availability, and use of the UH-1H helicopters leased to the PGR Air Services Section by INL. NAS personnel routinely incorporated site visits and End Use Monitoring requirements during official trips. They confirmed the stationing of INL helicopters at locations specified by the PGR in their monthly reports. Visitors also noted that PGR personnel maintained the proper operation and cleanliness of aircraft facilities. Lack of funding by the GOM represented the principal obstacle for timely procurement of spare parts for non-operational aircraft. NAS officials also continued to support an Air Services Section initiative to train mechanics, corrosion technicians, and other PGR Air Services personnel.

A U.S. company under NAS contract, ARINC, continued to help PGR counterparts in warehouse management, ordering spare parts, scheduling maintenance, and tracking aircraft availability. NAS personnel arranged for the delivery, under Project OLR, of six refurbished UH-1H aircraft to the PGR Air Service Section. Post anticipates refurbishing 29 aircraft during the next several years. Authorities will remove, destroy, or demilitarize older airframes as these replacement aircraft enter the PGR Air Services Section. Refurbished UH-1H helicopters should eventually increase aircraft availability rates for the PGR Air Services Section. Currently, such rates remain lower than desired because of lack of funds to procure spare parts. The helicopters are distributed as follows: Hermosillo (4); Mexicali (2); Culiacan (2); Guadalajara (2); Chetumal (2); Tapachula (3); Mexico City (5); Acapulco (4); Nuevo Laredo (1).

The following PGR UH-1H helicopters remain operable and located at the following areas: XC-BBA-Mexicali; XC-LIX-Santana; KC-BBG-Caborca; XC-BBJ-Chetumal; XC-JAO-Tapachula; XC-LJJ-Chetumal; XC-LJK-Tapachula; XC-BBG-Caborca; XC-HGR-Culiacan; XC-BBH-Culican; XC-JAX-Tuxtla Gutierrez.

The following UH-1H helicopters remain inoperable, as of the end of 2005: XC-LIV-Hermosillo; XC-JAN-Hermosillo; XC-JAV-Chihuahua; XC-JAO-Culiacan; XC-JAM-Culiacan; XC-BBL-Guadalajara; XC-BBK-Guadalajara; XC-JAB-Guadalajara; XC-JAG-Guadalajara; XC-JAE-Guadalajara; XC-JAA-Acapulco; XC-JAR-Tapachula; XC-JAS-Chetumal. The following are undergoing repair: XC-JAU; XC-BBF; XC-BBE; XC-BBD; XC-LIW; XC-LIZ.

The overall average availability rate for aircraft in the PGR Air Services in CY-2005 was 38.8 percent. 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.

In addition to the UH-1H's, the PGR operated 31 USG donated aircraft in 2005. They included: seventeen (17) Bell 206 B-III's; four (4) Bell 212 UH-1N; nine (9) Cessna 206 airplanes; and one (1) Dehavilland DNC-6 aircraft.

In 2005, the NAS arranged for the delivery of eight Schweizer SCA-333 surveillance helicopters to the PGR Air Services Section for use by the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) for aerial surveillance, border security, and eradication reconnaissance missions. Twenty-eight (28) Schweizer helicopters are scheduled for delivery over the next several years. Six of the helicopters remain operational and deployed to Ciudad Juarez (Chihuahua), Reynosa (Tamaulipas), Culiacan (Sinaloa), Acapulco (Guerrero) and Mexico City (Federal District).

Maintenance-During 2005, the PGR Air Services Section relocated to new, smaller facilities at Mexico City's International Airport; transferred all major, rotary-wing maintenance to Guadalajara (Jikisco); and moved major, fixed-wing maintenance to Cuernavaca (Morelos) and Toluca (Mexico State). PGR continues to conduct intermediate and field maintenance at Acapulco (Guerrero), Chetumal (Quintana Roo), Chihuahua (Chihuahua State), Chilpancingo (Guerrero), Chetmural (Quintana Roo), Chihuahua (Chihuahua State), Chilpancingo (Guerrero), Culiacan (Sinaloa), Hermosillo (Sonora), Oaxaca (Oaxaca State), Tapachula (Chiapas), and Urapan (Michoacan). Embassy personnel visited facilities in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Chilpancingo, and Chetmural, noting them to be efficiently maintained and operated.

C-26 Aerial Interdiction-NAS officials supported four C-26 surveillance aircraft belonging to the Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA). SEDENA personnel complied with all phase inspections, service bulletins, and airworthiness directives, and completed repairs to transform the aircraft to fully operational status. NAS officials sponsored training for aircraft and sensor maintenance personnel, image analysts, and pilots. Post arranged for full equipping of a sensor maintenance facility. Consequently, SEDENA personnel have started participating in combined GOM interdiction operations coordinated with the Embassy's Information Analysis Center (IAC).

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS turned over thirty-three computers and printers to the SIU in 2001. All equipment is 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. To date, the Mexican Government has delayed full entry into operation of the system pending resolution of an unrelated issue involving sharing of U.S. export declaration data with GOM officials. U.S. and Mexican officials continue to work to resolve this issue.

The Mexican Office of the Attorney General established the Special Unit of the Prosecutor for Money Laundering in 2001. In 2002, NAS provided computer hardware, including workstations and servers, and software to support the unit's analytical efforts.

The institution-building project of the PGR's Center for Planning, Analysis, and Intelligence Against Organized Crime (CENAPI) (formerly known as the National Drug Control Planning Center (CENDRO)) involved installation of a significantly upgraded center, 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.

A business intelligence analytical package has been installed that allows CENAPI analysts to report automatically to other elements of the PGR on significant developments and strategic trends. All major systems remain operational and are properly used and maintained. Post anticipates that future support will include revamping of other analytical offices as well as providing extensive support for software for temporal and spatial analysis of criminal activities in Mexico to posture limited resources and multiply their impact in combating federal crimes.

In 2003, the NAS donated five computers to Casa Amiga, a Ciudad Juarez organization which helps victims of domestic violence and trafficking. Casa Amiga has relocated all donated computers to their new building. The equipment remains in use.

From 1996 to 2005, NAS personnel purchased and installed computer equipment at the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU). The NAS visited the FIU and verified the proper use and maintenance of the equipment. The equipment is operational but is becoming obsolete.

In April 2005, 37 personal computers, monitors, printers and modems were donated to 19 offices of the Secretariat of Health's National Commission for Protection Against Health Risks (COFEPRIS) throughout Mexico to track imports of precursor chemicals and controlled medicines. COFEPRIS personnel

implemented stricter standards for issuance of import permits, reducing by forty percent the level of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine imported legally into Mexico by pharmaceutical companies.

The NAS and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation developed “Sim Fronteras” (border simulation) software for use at 21 Mexican ports of entry. Mexico will use “Sim Fronteras” to analyze and model changes in infrastructure and staffing at land-border crossings. The first “Sim Fronteras” Technology Transfer Agreement and Technology Transfer Center became operational in Monterrey (Nuevo Leon).

The Special Investigative Unit (SIU) at the Merida Resident office possesses the following equipment: two laptops (under repair), two monitors (one under repair), one CPU, one scanner, two printers. The Mazatlan vetted unit has 4 laptops, 2 GPS, on scanner, two printers. The SIU in Ciudad Juarez has two printers, one scanner, two monitor, two CPU’s.

The computer hardware and software, work stations and servers provided to the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Money Laundering to support analytical efforts is in good condition and used for its intended purposes.

The hardware and software equipment provided to the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) supports analysis, investigations, and prosecution of major federal crimes. NAS personnel routinely visit the AFI compound and confirm the proper use of the equipment.

- **Vehicles**

The 55 vehicles donated to the PGR are subject to relocation. DEA, NAS, and other Embassy personnel monitor such vehicles randomly during visits to different cities in Mexico. To enhance investigative operations, PGR manages frequent transfer of such vehicles from one city to another in Mexico. The fleet consists of Jettas, VW sedans, Nissan pickups, Kawasaki and Yamaha motorcycles. NAS personnel verify the locations of the vehicles once the transfers are completed. A number of these vehicles are unserviceable. Mexico officials will identify these vehicles for replacement. A vehicle replacement schedule is currently under study by DEA, NAS, and the GOM.

The NAS donated 12 Ford Lobo pick-up trucks to the AFI headquarters. The PGR, with DEA and NAS concurrence, exchanged them for other less visible vehicles.

One Volkswagon Pointer, one Dodge Ram, one Ford F-250 pickup, and one Kawasaki motorcycle were turned over to the SIU at the Mazatlan location. One Kawasaki motorcycle, and one Chevrolet Silverado pick-up are at the vetted unit in Merida.

Three NAS-funded X-ray vehicles operated in the passenger luggage-handling areas at airports in Mexico City, Tijuana (Baja California), and Cancun (Quintana Roo), detecting bulk shipments of drug-related proceeds. The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit relocated the Tijuana X-ray van at mid-year to the Mexico City airport to back up the overworked unit there. The vans detected \$4.4 million in contraband currency during the reporting year.

The Federal Investigative Agency inaugurated three USG-provided Mobile VACIS trucks in November with a demonstration for President Fox of the vehicles' ability to detect contraband cargo in containerized trucks. All three vehicles began operating at unannounced locations throughout Mexico.

In April 2005, NAS personnel, working with Embassy DEA arranged for the delivery to the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) of a specially designed and built Clandestine Laboratory Vehicle. The vehicle is used by a newly-established AFI Chemical Response Team to conduct raids on laboratories, especially those used for the production of methamphetamines.

In 2005, post delivered special gamma-ray inspection vehicles to the Mexican Government to establish Mobile Interdiction Teams to check vehicles for explosives, drugs, and other contraband at strategic locations in Mexico.

The following vehicles were donated to the SIU's in 2005: one Ford F-250 truck; 4 Lobo Crew Cabs; 4 Exploer Limited; 4 Freestar LX base; 11 Mondeo; 3 Ford F-25 XL; 8 Yamaha Motorcycles.

- **Defense Articles**

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

A Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) access lanes was opened at border crossings at Tijuana (Baja California) and Mexicali (Baja California), Nogales (Sonora), Nuevo Laredo (Tamaulipas), and Matamoros (Tamaulipas) and Iudad Juarez's Zaragoza Bridge.

In 2005, a Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) telecommunications was installed at the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) of the Office of the Attorney General (PGR). It has reduced AFI's long distance telephone bills by 60 percent and constitutes a highlight of NAS support to AFI. The NAS Program Coordinator and other NAS officials conducted frequent visits to AFI and observed the proper functioning and use of the equipment.

The NAS Program Coordinator verified the transfer of equipment provided earlier to the now-disbanded Specialized Unit Against Drug Crimes (FEADS) to the National Center for Analysis, Planning, and Intelligence (CENAPI). The equipment remains in use.

- **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.

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. The use of the VACIS units resulted in almost 16 million dollars of confiscated currency in 2005.

In 2005, post continued efforts with the PGR Forensics Laboratory to explore analytical techniques to identify different types of opium poppy plants cultivated in Mexico. The NAS project coordinator monitored laboratory equipment during visits to Culiacan (Sinaloa) and "El Caracol," conforming intended use of such equipment to support the opium yield survey.

Videocassette 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.

Impact

Program support provided in 2005 contributed to the Mexican Government's impressive efforts against drug trafficking, terrorism, and other organized crimes affecting the citizens of both countries. The United States and Mexico achieved unprecedented levels of cooperation in fighting such crimes. 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, bulk shipments of cash, and weapons. The Office of the Attorney General and the Secretariat of National Defense carried out robust eradication campaigns against opium poppy and marijuana crops, with the PGR conducting aerial spraying of drug fields with paraquat and SEDENA deploying up to 35,000 troops at any one time to destroy crops manually.

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.

Control of diversion of precursor chemicals improved considerably during the past two years with COFEPRIS establishing new offices around the country and reducing the legal imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine by 40 percent. Officials at AFI and the Center for Analysis, Planning, and Intelligence (CENAPI) of the PGR continued to develop first-

rate cadres of investigators to collect and analyze information on drug trafficking, kidnapping, and other organized crimes. These entities now possess state-of-the-art analytical and investigative tools as part of major institution building efforts supported the U.S. Government. U.S. and Mexican law enforcement personnel routinely share sensitive information to capture and prosecute leaders of major drug trafficking organizations and to seize important shipments of illicit drugs. President Fox and attorney General Daniel Cabeza de Vaca have striven to identify and root out corruption among federal police officials.

PANAMA CITY

Procedures

End Use Monitoring is performed throughout the year by all NAS personnel under the coordination of the NAS Program Assistant. Announced on-site visits to primary recipients of NAS assistance were performed by the Program Assistants. Random visits and meetings with GOP agency directors were performed by PSC counternarcotics Maritime Technical, Law Enforcement Advisors, NAS Program Manager, and NAS Director to discuss the status and priorities of donated assets. The GOP and NAS share responsibilities for maintenance for INL donate assets. The NAS continues to dispose of items that have been returned non-functioning/non-repairable at the GSO embassy auctions.

Status

- **Computer and Office Equipment**

Judicial Technical Police (PTJ)-Most of the computer equipment is located at the main office in Panama City and the Tocumen International Airport, Gelabert Domestic Airport Counternarcotics office, and PTJ's Anti-Narcotics Division in Colon and PTJ's office Anti-narcotics Division. Computer equipment is used by anti-narcotics personnel to compile investigative information, gather statistics on drug-related crimes and seizures, and update records on detained individuals. All equipment is in good condition. Items from the UIF have been transferred to the PTJ Narcotics Unit. Some outdated equipment is still in good working condition. Other equipment will requires replacement.

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

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

Banking Superintendency (previously the National Banking Commission)- INL has provided modems, software, hard disks, Simms memory chips (for the server), 32 UPS', and additional equipment required to make the existing USAID-donated computer system operational. Other NAS-funded computer equipment includes a Pentium server, Pentium workstations with UPS, and data base software. INL recently donated 20 desktop computers, 10 laptops, 30 printers and 1 projector. Superintendent personnel use equipment to conduct banking regulatory activities and to share information with the Financial Analysis Unit. All INL-donated equipment is in good working condition.

Ministry of Education Drug Prevention-INL items donated to the Ministry of Education Drug Prevention include office furniture and equipment such as desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, fax machine, copier, computer, typewriters, etc. Equipment is located at the Drug Prevention Office in the Ministry of Education Building located in downtown Panama City or at the Drug Education and Information Center (CENAID) at Albrook. The majority of donated items is in fair condition. Some require replacement since they are outdated. In CY-2004, INL donated manuals, books, school supplies, computer accessories and a scanner. The equipment is used to support the Ministry of Education's demand reduction programs and to assist students and teachers. The project focuses on assisting the ministry in training youth leaders, supporting the highly successful trainers workshops. CENAID's donated items are in good condition.

Immigration and Naturalization (DNMN)-In 2003, INL donated 51 passport readers to improve processing at ports of entry. Immigration has been confronting problems trying to get the passport readers to interface with the current program installed. The NAS is working to resolve this problem. INL purchased 28 computers for the Directorate of Immigration and Naturalization (DMN) Department in December 1996. This equipment constitutes only a small part of an automated lookout system. The computers are being used as stand-alone word processing units throughout Immigration headquarters. The computers enable Immigration to maintain records and correspondence. Forty passport printers were donated in 2004. They are in the process of being installed. Once the passport printers are installed, they will enable the detection of fraudulent documents entering or transiting into the United States.

Financial Analysis Unit (FAU)-INL donated computer hardware, software, and all office equipment to implement a Panama City Office and upgrade an existing computer LAN in the Colon Free Zone administrative office. The equipment includes 28 computers, software, and Pentium servers. In 1998, the NAS provided additional computer equipment: 16 computer workstations, five printers, a fax machine, a typewriter Pentium server, Oracle software, Simms memory chips. The equipment is used by the FAU personnel to input suspicious transaction reports and to analyze such reports to detect money laundering patterns. Maintenance is the responsibility of the FAU and appears to be adequate. The NAS donated new computer equipment in 2000, 2001, and 2004 to upgrade the FAU's server and computer network. This upgrade includes a sophisticated analytic program to detect money-laundering patterns better. Maintenance of all items is excellent.

The National Commission for the Prevention Rehabilitation and Study of Drug Addiction (CONAPRED)-INL-funded equipment consists of computer hardware and printers, office furniture and equipment such as telephones and fax machines. Equipment is located at the CONAPRED office in downtown, Panama City. Equipment is used by CONAPRED officials and volunteers in conducting demand reduction seminars and for the dissemination of anti-drug information. The NAS also helped establish CONAPRED's Chemical Control Commission by donating furniture, a copier, fax, and telephone. The vast majority of the items is outdated and will require replacement. The NAS is in the process of purchasing modular furniture for their offices.

CAIP-The Interagency Narcotics Unit (CAIP) (formerly 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). Maintenance of all equipment has been excellent. Newer equipment is in good working condition. The unit is preparing to return computer equipment which is in fair condition.

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

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

National Maritime Service (SMN)-INL funded a desktop and a laptop computer. The computers remain in working condition. In 2004, post donated printers, cartridges, faxes, and copiers. Lack of maintenance and upkeep of equipment has been noticed during the visits. The discrepancies can be attributed, in part, to the lack of budget and low morale on the behalf of the troops. With the creation of the Narcotics Adviser and leadership of the SMN, post looks forward to improvements.

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

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

National Commission for Criminal Statistics Analysis (CONADEC)-The NAS provided CONADEC a server and several computers. It also provided Oracle software so that CONADEC would be compliant with the Oracle software used by other GOP entities. The agency is charged with collecting criminal statistics. The equipment remains in fair condition. CONADEC has changed location. The expansion of this office will require more computer equipment. National statistics are being obtained more expeditiously, thus enabling the public forces to operate more effectively.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Office-The NAS has provided computers, printers, UPS and other word processing equipment. Most of the equipment donated was available and in good working condition.

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

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

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

During CY-2005, the NAS completed a project to improve communications inter-operability within Panama's Public Forces. This equipment will facilitate inter-agency coordination efforts. The NAS also provided radios to the National Police, Maritime Service, and Civil Aviation Authority. The later will be used to enhance security at the Albrook airport.

Communications equipment was provided to the Judicial Technical Police in 2004 for use by the Vetted Unit.

- **Vehicles**

Two 30-passenger buses were donated to the National Maritime Service for support of prisoner transfer programs.

Pickups provided to the Riverine Operations Unit (UMOF) are in excellent condition. The Jeep Cherokee provided to Cruz Blanca has been sold. The proceeds will go back into the INL program. The passenger vans donated to the DNMN in 2005 are in good working condition. The canine unit received a pickup truck and trailer. They are in good condition.

- **Vessels**

Two Donzi patrol boats were donated to the National Maritime Service (SMN) in 2005. These will provide the SMN with an enhanced capability to respond to go-fast events. NAS-funded rehabilitation of the SMN patrol boat Panquiaco has been completed. The NAS is rehabilitating the SMN's fleet of 82- foot

patrol boats. This project will see each boat go through a major maintenance overhaul that extends the life of each boat by about 10 years. The NAS purchased a new air conditioner system for the 180' "Independencia" and for the 82' Point Class Cutters.

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

- **Construction**

The National Drug Abuse Prevention Commission (CONAPRED) and Chemical Control Commission (CCQ) offices were refurbished and moved to a new location. The Guabala checkpoint construction project was inaugurated in January 2006. The National Police Motorpool project Meteti is under construction and scheduled for completion in FY-06.

- **Canine Unit**

The NAS donated 42 trained detection dogs (narcotics and bomb dogs) in 2005 to the National Panamanian Police (PNP). These dogs are housed at the PNP K-9 headquarters near Tocumen International Airport. The NAS has expanded the kennel facilities to accommodate all the canines in the program. The NAS is providing medical care to include day-to-day medical care; develop a pharmacy; train the local veterinarian in the proper usage of medication; and maintain a canine medical program. Three dogs were transferred to the new checkpoint facility to assist members of the PNP, PTJ, and Customs in the daily vehicle search.

Post donated a mobile kennel and housing unit. This unit has the capability to house up to 8 dogs and handlers, kennels for up to 8 dogs, sleeping quarters for up to 8 handlers, lavatory and shower facility, and kitchen preparation area. This unit allows the K-9 teams to operate in rural areas for extended periods of time. The dogs are included in interdiction operations. Post has received great cooperation from the members of the PNP.

Problems

Overall, NAS provide commodities have been properly used and maintained by Panamanian government counterparts. On the whole, these agencies provide better care to USG-funded items than they do to similar items purchased with GOP funds. However, there is a lack of capability within GOP entities to provide long-term maintenance for most items. This requires support from manufacturers for items under warranty, or from NAS for other items. The source/origin requirements often limit post's ability to obtain proper warranty support for NAS-funded commodities, particularly vehicles and high-tech equipment. Post is seeking to improve the lifespan of NAS-funded commodities through investments in training and maintenance of equipment for counterparts.

Impact

Over the past three years, the NAS has dramatically expanded the scope of its programs. Overall, post's assistance has been used effectively to improve Panamanian capabilities to interdict illegal narcotics and other illicit activities and improve security of ports of entry and borders.

By improving the communications ability of all services and providing interconnect ability, post has strengthened the public forces ability to carry out joint operations at borders and key ports of entry to Panama. NAS has also amplified involvement with profile identification training and detection of psychological behavioral patterns, drug interdiction courses and tactical LE training that are aimed at proving individual skills of Panama's forces.

The purchase of vehicles and boats for various agencies has improved their ability to conduct patrols and respond to incidents both in a maritime and terrestrial setting.

Projects such as the implementation of a Risk Analysis Unit (RAU) under the Panamanian Customs Service and the Guabala checkpoint are aimed at controlling the movement of illegal and high risk goods through Panama's maritime and land borders. The RAU provides the GOP with the ability to profile high risk cargo in its seaports and to inspect it. The Guabala checkpoint gives Panama public forces a key checkpoint from which they can control the movement of persons and cargo through their land border with Costa Rica and the rest of Central America.

The infrastructure improvements to the police base in the Darien increase the PNP's ability to be self sufficient in the region and provide better logistical support to its Forward Operating Locations throughout the Darien.

NAS panama has expanded its workload and resources since the addition of Personal Services Contractors. Projects included are the Police Modernization Project, the Communications Project, Checkpoint Project, Risk Analysis Unit Project, the Maritime Project, and the INCREDIFA project. These resources have increased post's ability to effectively monitor programs. Post enjoys an excellent relationship with host country counterparts. Post has exceeded in expanding its contacts at the working level.

SAN JOSE

Procedures

The Embassy's Narcotics Affairs Officer, DEA special agents, and the Office of the Defense Representative periodically visit Costa Rican counterdrug installations and verify the proper use and continued maintenance of equipment acquired with International Narcotics Control funds. The Drug Control Police (PCD), Narcotics Section, Financial Crimes Unit, and Cybercrimes Unit of the Organization for Judicial Investigations (OIJ), Costa Rican Coast Guard (SNGC), Air Surveillance Section (SVA), Costa Rican Institute Against Drugs (ICD), formerly CICAD, used such equipment in their operations according to the terms of the Letter of Agreement (LOA's) signed with the GOCR 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.

Embassy San Jose INL Section maintains an inventory of donated property using an Excel spreadsheet. The Embassy's Information Systems Center continues to work on creating a program to transfer the inventory system from the Excel spreadsheet to a new database to facilitate the issuance of reports. Post's INL section has been using its own numbering and label system to keep track of items donated since April 2003 as NEPA (Non-expendable property application) labels can no longer be used for INL purchased items. All donated equipment is also documented with a specific donation document signed by an Embassy representative and the senior official from the recipient GOCR agency. The document specifies the equipment being donated and notes the inventory and manufacturer's serial number.

Status

- **Patrol Boats**

Six 24-ft Rigid Hull Inflatable (RHI) fast patrol craft were transferred to the Coast Guard in 2002. Each RHI is equipped with two Honda 130 HP outboard engines and complete rigging, electronics, and safety equipment. None are operational. The RHI is a multi-mission vessel that allows the Costa Rican Coast Guard to conduct coastal maritime law enforcement operations. None of these vessels are operational. These vessels have experienced numerous problems with the inflatable section of the hull. They will be auctioned with proceeds going to the INL program.

Three 82-foot decommissioned USCG cutters were transferred to the GOCR Coast Guard in 1999 and 2001. The Costa Rican Coast Guard ships are named Juan Rafael Mora, Juan Santamaria, and Pancha Carrasco. Juan Santamaria is stationed in the Atlantic port town of Limon; Juan Rafael Mora is stationed in the Pacific town of Puntarenas; and the Pancha Carrasco is stationed in the southern Pacific coast town of Golfito. All ships are operational and being used for their intended purpose.

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 both operational.

- **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 being used for their intended purposes.

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. It is being used for its intended purpose.

In 2002 and 2003, INL provided vehicles and equipment for the Ministry of the Presidency's Mobile Enforcement Team (MET). INL funded the purchase of a customized utility truck, utility van, two motorcycles, trailer, a Honda generator, tools, and equipment for the vehicles. The MET conducts counternarcotics operations as well as a number of cross-border training exercises with counterparts in Nicaragua and Panama. Mechanical problems have plagued the truck, particularly its transmission. During 2005, the MET deployed less frequently than 2004.

Post donated a Ford E-150 8-passenger van to the PCD in 2003 to support operations throughout the country. The van is being used for its intended purpose. A Ford E 350 15-passenger van was also procured for the MPS K-9 facility located at the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose. Tools were provided for the van. They are kept in a locked box inside the van and a single officer is in charge of the inventory. This equipment has provided a significant morale boost to the K-9 unit and has allowed it to be deployed anywhere in the country.

- **Computers**

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

Post donated 7 Dell computers, a Cannon digital copier, 4 Jaguar computers, 2 Jaguar high performance Pentium IV computers, an Apple computer with monitor and DVD recorder, 3 HP desktop printers, 1 laserjet printer, and 2 Sony digital photo printers. The equipment is located at OIJ Narcotics Section offices around the country and is being used to support ongoing counternarcotics operations/initiatives.

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

The network, computers, and printers at Costa Rica's JICC are being properly maintained and used for their intended purposes. In 2002, post donated computers and peripherals consisting of a Jaguar computer with viewsonic monitor, Microsoft software, HD DeskJet printer to the Ministry of Health. The equipment is in the office in San Jose. It is being used for its intended purpose. In 2001-2003, post donated computers and peripherals to the various Departments within the Ministry of Public security. All computers are being used for their intended purposes. The computer equipment located at the OIJ Narcotics Section offices in San Jose is being used daily in support of ongoing counterdrug operations/initiatives.

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

In CY-02, post funded the purchase of computers and peripherals consisting of a Jaguar computer with monitor, Microsoft XP and antivirus software, HP desk jet printer, Epson printer, and a Powerlite LCD projector. The computer is supplementing a Dell computer and monitor donated in CY-00. This equipment was originally donated to the Ministry of Health which at the time had responsibility for precursor chemical control. In 2004, the Precursors Chemicals Office was moved from the Health Ministry to the new ICD's headquarters. The computers and peripherals are now located in this building and continue to be 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. The software has had numerous problems and is currently

fulfilling 65% of its intended function. ICD officials believe the developer will be able to complete the installation of this software in 2006.

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

In CY-02, post donated 1 Jaguar computer, 3 HP foldable keyboards for HP IPAQ pocket PC, and 1 piece of specialist transmission/reception equipment to the Child Sexual Exploitation Unit of the Prosecutor's Office. A voltage spike burned out the Jaguar computer in 2004; the rest is being used for its intended purposes.

In CY-05, post donated a Toshiba laptop Epson Printer, and video projector to the Instructor Development Section of the Police Academy.

- **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 still operational. ICE (the state-owned telecommunications monopoly) has provided the frequencies to the vendor on two separate occasions. However, upon testing, it was determined the frequencies were being used by other parties. The vendor has been slow to provide equipment. Post and the Ministry of Public Security officials are reviewing legal options against the vendor. Previously, post had reported that over 50 percent of the funds for this purchase had not been released. Upon closer review of the records, it appears that over 70 percent of the funds for this project had been released as of 2003.

- **Canine Units**

In CY-2003, post contracted with CSI International for five narcotics detection dogs with a one-year training and certification package. The contract called for the delivery of five narcotics detection dogs and an initial two-week training course, followed by monthly follow-up training leading to certification. One of the dogs died of chronic ehrlichiosis (transmitted by infected ticks) in June 2004. Another dog needed surgery for coxofemoral dysplasia in 2005. MPS K9 handlers were certified in September 2004. CSI has not followed through on promises to address concerns about the quality of the dogs it provided. Post will not consider CSI for further procurements.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Five complete contraband detector kits or "busters" were donated to the PCD. The "busters" are being used on a daily basis. Two of the kits are currently deployed with PCD units located at the Penas Blancas and Paso Cancas border checkpoints. One is in possession of the DEA for re-calibration and the remaining two are at the PCD headquarters in San Jose. This equipment has proven effective in detecting cocaine secreted in hidden compartments, the fuel

tanks and tires of tractor trailers crossing into Costa Rica. An additional kit used for training by Post's Customs Adviser position was vacated due to lack of funds. All of these detectors are heavily used and getting old. Costly re-calibration of the density meters is required with increasing frequency. One of the density meters (belonging to the kit donated in 2004) was lost during an inspection.

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, and Tobias Bolanos International Airports, Ports of Putarenas, Limon and Quepos. Three mobile inspection terminals are located in the Ports of Limon, and Puntarenas and are rotated between ports. Two are maintained at the San Juan Office to be deployed randomly throughout the country. The software is performing as expected. One of the mobile passport readers was damaged by a water leak in a water pipe in the ceiling above the reader. Post is looking into options for repairing the reader.

In 2003, post donated 215 immigration seals with enhanced security features and 25 liters of security ink to the Ministry of Public Security's Migration Director. Migration is running a pilot program with the seals at the Juan Santa Mario International airport. The seals have never been used. There is insufficient ink to use the seals. There are restrictions on using international vendors when the product has law enforcement uses and no Costa Rica companies produce this kind of ink. Post has decided to fund the ink to get the program up and running.

In 2000, INL donated tactical rappelling harnesses helmets, gloves, and goggles to the Drug Control Police (PCD). This equipment has been used in marijuana eradication efforts (Operation Central skies). It allows agents access to areas that otherwise would be inaccessible. This equipment has been maintained by the PCD. The harnesses have exceeded their useful life and will no longer be monitored.

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

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

In 2003, INL procured two Epson digital cameras, two Sony digital camcorders, three Sony digital cameras, two Panasonic digital camcorders, 10 Night Vision goggles, five binoculars, 6 double cassette decks, two micro recorders, disguised as cigarette packs, two micro recorders disguised as eyeglass cases, three Sony standard cassette transcribing machines, three Sony microcassette transcribing machines, and two Sony minivid camcorders to the OIJ Narcotics Section. One of the Sony digital camcorders was stolen and the six double cassette decks proved unsuitable for their original purpose.

In 2003, post funded the purchase of a 3-minute broadcast advertisement. In 2005, post funded a new master video and related material to continue with this program.

Impact

Embassy San Jose engaged in a \$2.15 million, three-year SNGS Development Plan with Colombia Supplemental funding (\$1.9 million) and post's INL funds (\$250,000) since implementation of the maritime agreement and the accompanying MOU. As a result, the SNGC experienced significant growth, increased its operational capability, and has become a more professional organization. In 2005, increased trafficking of narcotics by maritime routes has apparently continued, with 11 incidents and a total of 3,620 kilos of cocaine seized at sea. Another 2,548 were seized in the vicinity of a grounded go-fast boat. Traffickers used Costa Rican flagged fishing boats to smuggle drugs and to provide fuel for other go-fast boats.

Approximately \$600,000 in post's INL funds were used in the construction of the Penas Blancas Border checkpoint. Located at a natural checkpoint on the Pan-American Highway, this investment has paid off handsomely, with over 1,000 kilos of cocaine seized since it was formally donated in 2004. Penas Blancas represents a permanent deterrent to overland narcotics traffickers.

The numerous computer systems donated to the various GOCR agencies (over \$20,000 in 2005) have increased interagency cooperation by allowing easier communication and information-sharing between agencies. This has led to a more integrated approach to counternarcotics operations and helped address a critical resource shortage.

Undercover surveillance equipment donated by post INL has led to the corroboration of intelligence obtained by the OIJ and the DEA officer safety and resulted in higher conviction rates.

SAN SALVADOR

Procedures

The San Salvador INL program manager notifies Salvadoran law enforcement agencies of all INL donations through official letters. Salvadoran law enforcement agencies assign a control number to each piece of donated equipment and maintain an internal inventory. Post personnel regularly visit the Anti-Narcotics Division (DAN) headquarters of the National Civilian Police (PNC), the Intelligence Counternarcotics Center (JICC), and the Canine Training School (K-9) and monitor closely the status of donated items. Salvadoran cooperation on the monitoring of goods donated by the USG is excellent.

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

The three (3) ICOM VHF Air Band Transceivers donated to the Salvadoran Navy for counternarcotics operations are in good working order and being used as intended. Motorola radios and communications equipment donated to the Police and to the Attorney General's Office are in good working order and used as intended to enhance operations at the new airport office and other ports of entry.

- **Vehicles**

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

- **Canine Unit**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

INL purchased twenty (20) desktop computers, eight (8) desktop printers, twenty (20) laptops, two (2) electronic projectors, and miscellaneous software and hardware items. The equipment is installed in the Joint Intelligence Counternarcotics Center and in the Educative Foundation for the Prevention of the Drug Consumption (PREVEE). The equipment is in good working order and has been used for its intended purpose.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

Impact

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

TEGUCIGALPA

Procedures

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

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

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

- **Vessels**

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

- **Canine Unit**

The canine program was transferred to the Frontier Police in July 2003. Canines have been used in several border areas by the Frontier Police with positive results. Training for the handlers and canines along with veterinary services, food, and supplies continue to be maintained by the NAS.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

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

Problems

Post encountered certain inconsistencies with the canine project. To correct this problem, there were site visits to all the canine units last February. As a result of the trip, positive response and correction of problems were obtained. A re-certification program of the canine unit will be in effect in May 2006.

Impact

Post's projects continue to have a positive impact on host country's overall anti-narcotics efforts. With the actual infrastructure in place and capable of providing effective operational support, results have been positive. During the last three years, Honduras law enforcement has seized more cocaine than in the previous ten years. Through constant monitoring and interaction, a sense of professionalism and accountability has been established with host country counternarcotics organizations.

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. Post is also responsible for monitoring equipment provided to the French Department of Martinique. The Narcotics Agent met with Police, the Coast Guard Defense Force, the Financial Intelligence Unit and other officials to review the use of the equipment, training and services provided through NAS funding. Host government officials cooperated fully with End Use Monitoring inspections.

Status

- **Barbados**

Vehicles-The Barbados Airport Security uses one 2001 Mitsubishi L2000 double cab purchased in support of the C-26 program. The Drug Squad's 1998 Mitsubishi Sedan has transmission problems and has been taken off the road. One 1999 Suzuki Grand Vitari wagon has transmission problems and the other has problems with the brakes. The Nissan X-Trail at the Barbados Information Centre remains in excellent condition.

Communications Equipment-The Sectel telephone and base station at the Coast Guard are working well.

Computer Equipment-Thirty laptops purchased for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in 2002 are distributed throughout the court system and used daily. Three laptops, four computers, i2 Analyst's Notebook, four printers, one digital camera and one projector are in use at the Financial Crime Investigations Unit (FCIU). Their plotter has not been set up because of a lack of office space. Barbados Community College Court Reporting Program used 12 computers and three printers. Four computers, two printers, a server, scanner and a fax machine are in use at the Barbados Information Centre (JICC Program). Three monitors have reached the end of their useful lives. The Drug Squad uses one computer and one printer.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The BCC's 22 stenography machines are in need of servicing. However, there are no qualified technicians on the island. The BCC has no funding to send the machines overseas to be serviced. The television, chairs, TV cart, A/C units, keyboard charts are all used extensively. The Barbados Information Center used its security access system, photocopier and shredder, and digital camera. The Drug Squad uses one digital camera.

Uniform and Field Gear-The Coast Guard's night vision goggles, body armor and zoom camera have reached the end of their useful lives. One pair of night vision goggles is in use at the Airport Security.

Vessels-The Coast Guard has replaced the EMMs on H920 RHIB engines and the engines are working well. The 733 RHIB is in good condition. The Boston Whaler has been refurbished and fitted with new engines and is working well.

- **Dominica**

Vehicles-One 2001 Nissan double cab purchased for the Domica Customs is working well. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero used in the DARE program was involved in an accident and is awaiting repairs. One 1996 Jeep Cherokee is used by the Marine Unit. The Drug Squad uses one 2002 Nissan double cab and one 1998 Nissan Double Cab. Two Nissan double cabs purchased in 2000 are assigned to the Grand Bay and Portsmouth police stations. One 2000 Mitsubishi Pajero Wagon at the Special Branch is in good condition.

Computer Equipment-The FIU uses four computers, an all-in-one fax machine, i2 Analyst's Notebook, two printers, one laptop and one server. One computer has reached the end of its useful life. One computer and printer in the commissioner's office are working well. Three computers, two printers, and one projector are in use at the Financial Services Unit (FSU). One laser printer at the Drug Squad has reached the end of its useful life.

Communications Equipment-Two secure Sectel phones located at the Drug Squad and Marine Unit have reached the end of their useful lives. The police have one solar repeater in use. Their hand held-radios and laptop have reached the end of their useful lives.

Maritime Equipment-The 733 RHIB has been fitted with new engines acquired by TAFT and is working well, but the shafts are the incorrect length. TAFT is working to rectify the problem. The 22' Nautica RHIB purchased in 2001 continues to experience engine and fuel tank problems. Two 225 HP engines purchased in 2001 are operational. The Marine Unit requested permission to dispose of two Boston Whalers, which are no longer serviceable.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The Director of Public Prosecutions is using law books and photocopier. The Drug Squad uses two filing cabinets and a shredder. Their photocopier is no longer serviceable. The FIU uses a photocopier, safe, shredder, and five office chairs. One conference table and 12 chairs remain in storage. One photocopier, fax machine, shredder, heavy duty stapler, binding machine and paper cutter are in use at the FSU.

Uniforms and Field Gear-The Customs and Excise Department uses BDUs, boots, flashlights and handcuffs, five binoculars, two spotlights, ten body armor and one digital camera. The Drug Squad uses night vision goggles, binoculars, a digital camera, traffic vests, BDU uniforms, holsters, body armor, flashlights, GPS receivers, rain gear, handcuffs, weapons belts, ponchos, jungle boots, water bottles, two vehicle camouflage nets, six dome tents, inspection mirrors and field compasses. The Marine Unit has 45 life vests, one handheld spotlight, rain gear, night vision goggles, binoculars, body armor, a boarding kit, digital camera and fiber optic viewer.

- **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 has a broken headlamp. The Turbo on their 1998 Mitsubishi double cab has not been replaced due to lack of funds. One 2000 Mitsubishi mini bus is used for the DARE program.

Computer Equipment-In 2005, the NAS purchased one projector and one i2 Analyst's Notebook for the Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA), one computer and printer for the Police Community Relations Office (CRO), and two computer, two printers, one laptop and one fax machine for the Police Special Branch. The FIU is using six computers, a fax machine, digital camera, scanner, two printers, and two laptops. Two computers, two printers, one fax machine, printer and scanner are used daily at the Marine Unit. The Drug Squad is making use of one computer and printer at their Vieux Fort location. Two computers and two printers are in use at the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS). The Customs Central Intelligence Unit uses three computers, two scanners, one printer, and one laptop.

Communications Equipment-VHF radios, and one base station are in use at the Marine Unit.

Vessels-The Marine Unit uses one Zodiac H920 "Go Fast" RHIB. The 733 RHIB has a problem with one of the engines, but is operational. One Boston Whaler, which is used mainly for training, is working well.

Uniforms and Field Gear-In 2005, the NAS purchased one comcorder, one digital camera, and ten sets of body armor for the Special Branch, one digital camera for the Drug Squad and six sets of dive gear and ten sets of body armor for the Marine Unit. The Criminal Investigations Department (CID) uses camera equipment, fingerprinting equipment, intoxilyzers and body bags. The Customs Department uses two Night Vision Goggles. The Drug Squad uses 25 sets of uniforms and boots, two Night Vision Goggles and two digital cameras. The Marine Unit uses a camcorder, inspection mirror, fiber optic viewer, flashlight, batons, handcuffs and binoculars. The FIA uses one NVG, one pair of binoculars, three bulletproof vests and a digital camera. The Special Branch is using one NVG.

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2005, the NAS purchased a photocopier for the CRO. The FIA uses one conference room table with chairs, four 2-drawer filing cabinets, one safe, six office desks, six chairs, four office chairs, one shredder and two fireproof filing cabinets. Five air conditioning units, one photocopier, shredder, four filing cabinets, lockers, and folding chairs are used daily at the Marine Unit's sub-base in Vieux Fort. The Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat uses armchairs, side chairs, desk, a credenza, and a conference table. One shredder is in use at the Police Special Branch. Law books are in use at the Office of the D.P.P.

- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**

Vehicles-The Drug Squad's 1988 Toyota double cab continues to work well. Its 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero wagon recently received a new clutch, but has an oil leak. The 1996 Jeep Cherokee has reached the end of its useful life. One 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero for the Marion House "Right Step Program" remains in good condition. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero purchased for the DARE Program is in good condition.

Computer Equipment-In 2005, the NAS purchased one computer and a scanner for the CRO, two laptops, one projector, one scanner, one printer, and one USB flash drive for the FIU. Six computers, one laptop, i2 Analyst's Notebook, one projector, two printers and one scanner are in use at the FIU. The fax machine is unserviceable. The A/G's office uses three computers, one server, two printers, one scanner, one projector, and one photocopier. The Police Narcotics Intelligence Unit has two computers, one fax machine and one printer.

Vessels-Both Zodiac H920 RHIBs at the Coast Guard are in need of new engines. They are not operational. The 733 RHIB is operational, but receiving repairs to its collar.

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2005, the NAS purchased one laminator and one binding machine and installed a digital surveillance system for the FIU. One TV/VCR and one slide projector are in use at the Marian House. A security access system, shredder, television, VCR, digital camera, safe and photocopier are in use at the FIU. The Drug Squad uses 24 pairs of bunk beds. The Police Narcotics Intelligence Unit uses one photocopier.

Uniforms and Field Gear-In 2005, the NAS purchased three bulletproof vests, one digital SLR camera, one camcorder, one pair of binoculars and three micro-cassette recorders for the FIU. The Coast Guard uses one NVG, a boarding kit, and flashlights. The body armor, zoom camera, and camcorder have reached the end of their useful lives. Body armor, GPS's, SLB camera, night vision goggles, binoculars, one digital camcorder and flashlights are used daily at the Drug Squad. The FIU uses one digital camera.

- **Antigua and Barbuda**

Vehicles-The Police Drug Squad's Canine Unit is using two 2001 Suzuki vans with dog cages that are in good condition. The Police Drug Squad's 1998 Mitsubishi Pajero needs an alternator. Their 1996 Jeep Cherokee has reached the end of its useful life. The 1999 Nissan Patrol is still in good condition and in use by the police-administered DARE program. The ONDCP's 2003 Toyota Corolla and 2003 Suzuki Vitara wagon are in good condition.

Marine Equipmne-The Coast Guard's H920 RHIB and 733 RHIB are working well. One Boston Whaler is working well and the other is undergoing repairs.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The ONDCP uses four stationery storage cabinets, two portable scanners, nineteen desks and chairs, two fireproof filing cabinets, a fax machine and a typewriter. One 2-drawer safe is in a use at the IFSRA. The Coast Guard uses a digital camera. In 2005, the NAS purchased one portable scale for the Drug Squad.

Uniforms and Field Gear-One pair of night vision goggles is in use at the Defense Force. The Drug Squad uses night vision goggles, portable scanners, cameras binoculars, micro cassette recorders and handcuffs. The ONDCP uses body armor, portable scanners, camera equipment, a camcorder, flashlights, binoculars, night vision goggles and rechargeable spotlights.

Computer Equipment-In 2005, the NAS purchased six laptops for the Financial Services Regulatory Commission. The International Financial Sector Regulatory Authority (IFSRA) uses 14 computers, two servers, one network printer and one scanner. The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Police (ONDCP) equipment includes 19 computers, three i2 Analyst's Notebooks, two servers, a plotter, four scanners and four printers. They are in good condition. The Defense Force uses one laptop. The Drug Squad uses one projector. The laptop has been sent out for repair.

- **St. Kitts and Nevis**

Vehicles-The Nevis Task Force uses one 2001 Toyota double cab. The St. Kitts Drug Squad's 1996 Jeep Cherokee and 1998 Mitsubishi mini van are operational. The 1999 Mitsubishi mini bus provided to the DARE program remains in good condition.

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2005, the NAS purchased one air conditioning unit for the National Joint Headquarters (NJHQ). The Nevis Financial Services Department uses one photocopier. The Drug Squad uses six air conditioning units, desks, filing cabinets, stacking chairs and office chairs. The FIU uses one office desk and chair, one secretarial workstation, one conference table and twelve chairs, three fireproof filing cabinets, a binding machine, trimmer, television, VCR, photocopier, shredder and digital camera. The NACDAP uses one television, VCR, photocopier, five desks, five office chairs, ten guest chairs, a conference table with sixteen chairs, two stationery cabinets and two filing cabinets.

Vessels-The Coast Guard's Zodiac H920 RHIB experiences engine problems but is operational. Their 733 RHIB is working well. The 22' RHIB purchased for the Nevis Customs is operational.

Computer Equipment-Four computers, one server and one laptop are in use at the Financial Services Department (FSD). The Nevis Regulation and Supervisory Division (RSD) uses four computers, three printers, and one laptop. The FIU uses one 12 Analyst Notebook, four computers, a network hub, laptop, projector, scanner and two printers. One computer and one printer are in use at their Nevis office. Five computers, a projector and fax machine are in use at the

National Council for Drug Abuse Prevention (NACDAP). One scanner is in use at the Drug Squad.

Uniforms and Field Gear-In 2005, the NAS purchased one portable scale for the Drug Squad. A boarding kit, weapons belts, zoom camera and a camcorder are in use at the Coat Guard. The Drug Squad uses body armor, binoculars and BCU's, jungle boots, a camcorder, handcuffs, night vision goggle, micro cassette recorder and a digital camera. The Nevis Police use BDUs, jungle boots, ponchos, handcuffs, fingerprint cameras, fingerprinting equipment, SLR cameras, film developing equipment, night vision goggles, handcuffs, flashlights, binoculars, rain gear, body armor, traffic vests and a digital camera.

- **Grenada**

Vehicles-The Special Services Unit's (SSU) 2001 3-ton Toyota truck has received a new camshaft and is working well. The FIU's 2001 Mitsubishi L3000 van works well but is still in need of body repairs. The Drug Squad's 2003 Suzuki Grand Vitara wagon is in good condition. Their 2001 Toyota Prado has been repaired and is working well. The 1998 Mazda 4x4 double cab and 1996 Jeep Cherokee have reached the end of their useful lives. The 1999 Mitsubishi Prajero purchased for the DARE program remains with the Governor General's detail due to a shortage of vehicles as a result of damage during the hurricane of 2004.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The Drug Squad uses one television and VCR, a shredder, photocopier, three filing cabinets, five office chairs and two fireproof filing cabinets. Their fax machine is not working. The FIU uses a photocopier, two fireproof filing cabinets, one shredder, four desks, six chairs, coffee table, six waiting room chairs, television, VCR, fax machine, digital camera, a filing cabinet, and a portable projector screen. All are in good condition. Four cellular phones have reached the end of their useful lives. Six air conditioning units are in use at Police Headquarters.

Vessels-The Coast Guard's five engines purchased in 2003 remain in good condition. The H920 RHIB and the 733 RHIB are working well. Both Boston Whalers are being refurbished. The radar and sirens remain in good condition.

Computer Equipment-The Drug Squad uses one server, two computers, one palm pilot, two laptops and two printers. One laptop and one computer are no longer serviceable and the projector is still in need of a new bulb. The FIU uses two laptops, i2 Analyst's Notebook, fax machine, four computers, two printers and scanner. The Police Headquarters' four computers and two printers are in good condition.

Uniforms and Field Gear-In 2005, the NAS purchased 250 police caps and belts to replace stock lost during the hurricane in 2004. Four hundred thirty sets of uniforms, 150 reflective vests and 150 flashlights are distributed throughout the police force. The Drug Squad uses binoculars, polo shirts, caps, pagers, a rescue phone, body armor, two digital cameras, a digital camcorder, batons, windbreakers, micro cassette recorders, flashlights, and night vision goggles.

The Coast Guard uses body armor, night vision goggles, and a boarding kit. The camcorder and zoom camera have reached the end of their useful lives. The Police Special Branch uses body armor and a GPS.

- **Martinique**

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

- **Regional Security System**

Vehicles-One 2002 Isuzu double cabin pickup purchased for the C-26 project remains in good condition.

Aircraft-The RSS Airwing has two C-26 maritime surveillance aircraft. One aircraft recently received engine repairs and is fully operational; the other is in need of replacement engines and propellers. They are in the process of seeking funding from Barbados for the engines and propellers.

Vessels-One Zodiac H20 “go fast” RHIB located at the RSS Training Unit in Antigua is working well.

Computer Equipment-One scanner and one fax machine located at the Training Unit in Antigua are used daily. Their laptop and projector are not working. Ten computers, two laptops and ten printers purchased for the Administration Section in 2000 have reached the end of their useful lives. Their two projectors are working well. The C-26 project uses two laptops, one computer three printers, and two fax machines.

Communications Equipment-The pilot headsets are in good condition. Cellular phones used by the C-26 support staff are no longer operational. Their hand-held radios need new batteries.

Uniforms and Field Gear-Sixteen aircrew survival vests have recently been re-certified but are slightly worn. Life preservers, flight suits, boots, gloves, rescue lights, rescue mirrors, a digital camera and camcorder are used daily in the C-26 program. Chain saws, two 20' x 40' tents, night vision goggles, rope, binoculars, machetes, gloves, jerry cans, MRE's GPS receivers are used for marijuana eradication operations. Riot helmets, batons and shim guards are used for training.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The RSS Training Unit in Antigua uses lockers, a shredder, ten filing cabinets, 12 utility tables, 32 classroom chairs, one lectern, one coffee table, one living room suite, mattresses, folding chairs, folding tables, two washing machines, two dryers and a 25-ton air conditioner condensing unit. Two refrigerators, two televisions, two VCRs, a TV stand, microwave oven, radio cassette, refrigerator, lawn mower, weed-wacker, and 11 air conditioners are used by the C-26 support staff.

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. Incidents of theft and misuse are rare.

Impact

INL assistance to the Eastern Caribbean ensures that law enforcement agencies are capable partners in the fight against narco-trafficking and money laundering in the region. The equipment provided by the NAS has improved their mobility, communications, record keeping, safety, intelligence collection and drug detection capabilities. INL-funded training provides personnel with the necessary skills to carry out their missions and demonstrates the USG's counter-narcotics commitment in the region.

HAMILTON

Procedures

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

Status

During 2005, the vessel was used as a platform during anti-narcotics missions. The vessel continues to conduct inshore and offshore patrols and has been involved in a number of search and rescue missions and a number of narcotic-related operations. The vessel is in good condition. It remains at sea for up to five days. One member of the Police Marine Section is permanently attached to the vessel. As circumstances dictate, additional crew is added. Emphasis was placed on the surveillance of cruise ships and cargo vessels both inbound and outbound from Bermuda.

Impact

The Bermuda Police reiterates its appreciation of this asset, which allows them to function in ways that would not otherwise be possible. The Bermuda Police Service expects a new, purpose-built vessel, currently being built in Australia, to come on line in mid-2006.

KINGSTON

Procedures

The Narcotics Affairs Section's Program Assistant has primary responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of equipment and project activities. Other NAS staff, including Personal Service Contract (PSC) personnel, also participate in on-site inspections and share monitoring responsibilities. In addition, the Military Liaison Office (MLO), DEA, country office staff, Defense Attache Office, and the U.S. Marshall Service assist in monitoring of commodities and equipment donated to organizations and agencies that they are supporting.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Both Mitsubishi 5-ton trucks (2004) are used in the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) to transport cutters to marijuana fields, drug samples to court, and other related administrative duties. The trucks are in good working condition.

The 1996 Mitsubishi and 1995 Isuzu trucks are unserviceable. The former will be repaired but an additional assessment is being done on the latter to determine whether it is economically viable to repair.

Seven 1999 vehicles were used by the JCF Narcotics Division Special Vetted Unit for surveillance purposes. The vehicles are in good working order. The unit was involved in 52 narcotics operations.

Two 2005 motorcars, one 2005 Nissan pickup, and one Toyota 2005 van were used by the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) intelligence unit as surveillance vehicles.

The Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) reported that the 1996 Suzuki Swift was in good working condition. Despite the NAS' best efforts, no information has been forthcoming from this agency regarding vehicle use and impact. The NAS has discontinued assistance to the DPP until it receives an appropriate response on the status of the vehicle.

Two Nissan SUV's were used by the Contraband Enforcement Team (CET) to transport officers to the airports and seaports. They are in good working condition.

RISE Life Management Services (formerly Addiction Alert Organization (AAO)) sold its 2000 Mitsubishi minibus because it became too uneconomical to operate. The vehicle was used to transport youth facilitators to inner city communities in rural and urban Jamaica. This vehicle paid enormous dividends in reaching inner city youths who would not otherwise participate in demand reduction and drug awareness programs. The proceeds of the sale are used for insurance and maintenance of a replacement vehicle.

Two Nissan SUV's were donated to the Contraband Enforcement Team (CET). One is deployed to Montego Bay while the other is in Kingston. During routine operations the vehicles were used to transport several pieces of luggage. Approximately 30 small shipments of contraband and nine persons who were detained or arrested after they were caught attempting to smuggle contraband.

The NAS has one Ford Expedition that is in good working order.

- **Computer Equipment**

The JCF has six desktop computers, two laptops and three printers. The National Intelligence Bureau (NIB) has six Sony computers, five laptops, two laser printers, and 2 scanners. The JCF has one desktop computer. Jamaica customs has eight computers and six monitors. The NAS has 2 laptops and five laser printers.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

The ten portable radios and 16 cellular, and two commercial radios have assisted the JCF Narcotics Division Special Vetted Unit in fulfilling its mandate by giving them more communication capacity and allowing them to remain in surveillance position longer.

Two phone jammers have provided the JDF the capability to disable telephone communication in designated locations, giving them the advantage to achieve operational surprise.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Eight ballistic vests and field gear are being used in the interdiction, eradication, fugitive apprehension and intelligence projects undertaken by JCF Vetted Unit. The JCF Training Division operates the Firearms Training Simulators (FATS). They are located at the JCF Twickenham Park Training Division and are used for initial and refresher training. To date, 1,900 police personnel have been trained on the stationary simulator. The portable simulator is being used on firing ranges throughout Jamaica.

The two mobile trailers were donated to the Narcotics Police as surveillance points, to monitor any illicit movement of drugs and contraband at aerodromes situated at Boscobel, St. Mary and Ken Jones in Portland. The trailer at Ken Jones was totally destroyed by termites. The other is in use but lacks electricity and water.

The JFAT has two megaphones, one camera, one photocopier, four flashlights, one binoculars, one camcorder, four tactical hoods, and one microcassette recorder.

The National Intelligence Bureau (NIB) has 4 cameras, one copier, one projector and one camcorder. The equipment is in good condition.

The Jamaican Immigration and Passport Office has one copier that is in good condition and used in support of investigations into passport/visa fraud and malfeasance. Jamaica Immigration and Passport Office personnel use the copier for general office duties as well as to provide copies of documents that are shared with consular anti-fraud officers. The Jamaica Customs used a copier to copy education materials on drug and HIV/AIDS prevention, and life skills for about 350 inner city youth and 150 adults.

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. A photocopy machine is used to capture images of travel documents, seizures reports, training materials and general administrative duties.

The furniture purchased for residential use by the NAS is fully accounted for and in acceptable condition.

Safety equipment, such as life jackets, and headsets provided to the JDF Air Wing are used on all routine flights. Approximately 200 persons were air lifted to safety in post hurricane operations in July and October 2005 using two rescue baskets. Ten brush cutters were used by the JDF to destroy 119 hectares of marijuana in 2005. The JDF also used six binoculars, one projector, one shredder, 15 rappelling ropes, two cameras, one generator.

- **Patrol Vessels**

Three 44' Coastal Interceptors, one 82' Coast Guard cutter, four 40' Sea Arks, three 30' Avances, and two Boston Whalers were donated to the JDF. All vessels are in good working order except for the Coast Guard vessels. The JDF CG expects the return of one refurbished dauntless patrol vessel by the end of February 2006.

Six color Global Positioning Systems (GPS'), with their electronic chart, provided real time navigational positions. The GPS' are used on routine narcotics patrols.

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

- **Defense Articles**

Two hundred and sixty M-16 rifles were transferred under the provisions of the FY-1998 counter-narcotics drawdown in 2002 under section 506 (A)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The M-16 rifles are all accounted for. Forty-three are in the armory and the balance have been distributed to various units throughout Jamaica.

Impact

The GPS has allowed the operators of the vessels to navigate safely and confidently operate the boats at the same time. GPS' are now used as the primary navigation aid. The equipment used to rescue hurricane victims make it safer and easier for all concerned. The increased motor vehicle mobility and surveillance equipment has given the JDF more scope to improve their intelligence gathering which has enabled them to use more of their skill sets and to assist the Jamaica Constabulary Force. This has led to the arrest of major criminal gang leaders, of which some have been incarcerated or are still being sought. These actions have benefited the people of Jamaica.

The JCF Unit was involved in 52 narcotics operations, which led to the arrests of 22 drug couriers in Jamaica, Holland, and the UK. Operations led to the seizure of 4.2 kilograms of cocaine and 2,107 lbs. of compressed marijuana. In addition, the unit seized 2 British passports, 12 drums of aviation fuel, and 205 rounds of ammunition. Their involvement in other operations resulted in the seizure of 1 boat, 2 motor vehicles, 1 aircraft and 3 firearms.

The use of the JFAT vehicles has led to the arrests of eleven fugitives. Two of them were connected with a renowned drug Kingpin.

The JDF phone jammers led the police to arrest 29 people who were charged with crimes ranging from narcotics trafficking to extortion, seizures of over 600 rounds of ammunition, 28 weapons ranging from handguns to high-powered rifles, and the seizures of 1,262 kilograms of marijuana.

NASSAU

Procedures

The NAS performs the End Use Monitoring of commodities year-round, conducting periodic inspections of vehicles, computers in Nassau and Freeport. DEA, Army, and Coast Guard personnel, assigned to Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT), provide on-going reports on the status of equipment infrastructure at the helicopter bases in Andros, Exuma, and Great Inagua Islands. NAS personnel visit these remote facilities periodically to inspect facilities and equipment. The officials of the Bahamian Government fully cooperated with NAS on the End Use Monitoring process.

Status

- **Vehicles**

The NAS purchased a SUV for the Turks and Caicos police in 2005. In 2004, the NAS procured two pickup trucks to facilitate the use of fast response boats in remote landlocked OPBAT bases. The vehicles were transferred to the bases in Inagua and Exuma for use in OPBAT missions. A Landrover was provided to the Royal Turks and Caicos Police in 2004. Previously, vehicles were provided to the Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBDF) Drug Enforcement Unit (11), the RBDF Strike Force (4), the RBDF Canine Unit (1), and the NAS (1). The NAS has continued the monitoring of these vehicles.

- **Intel Equipment**

As drug traffickers seek new ways for moving their contraband, obtaining intelligence concerning their plans and methods becomes even more critical. These criminals constantly upgrade their communications equipment, taking advantage of the latest technological breakthroughs to avoid detection. The NAS continues to support the maintenance and upgrade of intelligence-gathering capabilities of the RBDF Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) by providing electronic surveillance equipment and tools. This equipment is in the custody of the DEU and is kept in excellent condition.

In 2002, the NAS procured an Advanced Digital Audio Collection System (ACADS) for the DEU office in Nassau. In 2004, the NAS purchased an Ion scanner to assist law enforcement units in conducting searches in concealed compartments. Bahamian officers continue to receive training in its use and maintenance. High technology intelligence-gathering equipment donated to the RBDF in the past is maintained in excellent condition at the Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) offices in Nassau and Freeport. The NAS also provided training on the use and proper maintenance of this equipment to DEU officials.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

- **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.

- **Vessels**

The three NAS-donated interceptor boats, two high performance, triple engine, diesel-powered Nor-tech and a 12-meter outboard motored Avenger continue to be used effectively in drug interdiction missions. The boats provide vital “end game” capabilities for OPBAT helicopter pursuits. NAS-funded maintenance contracts provide a cost effective means for keeping these boats operational.

- **Construction**

OPBAT structures are jointly used by USG personnel, Bahamain and Turks and Caicos law enforcement officers. The NAS is responsible for funding some of the maintenance and repairs at these sites, primarily those used by host nation personnel and those shared by all three nations, such as water supply, sewage treatment and pest control. In 2005, the NAS funded part of the replacement of existing housing units in Georgetown. These units are scheduled to come on line in February 2006.

Problems

The major problem facing the Bahamas is a lack of funding for law enforcement agencies. Lack of funding results in poorly equipped officers and hampers post’s joint interdiction efforts. Lack of funding also affects Bahamian authorities’ ability to provide upgrades and maintenance for USG-donated equipment. The NAS has provided maintenance contracts and implemented use of logs to ensure that high-priced commodities receive adequate maintenance and are in working order. The NAS has also provided technical assistance in the form of training-the-trainer sessions to ensure that personnel know how to handle donated equipment. Post also continues to encourage the GOB to invest assets seized in its interdiction efforts back into the law enforcement agencies.

Impact

NAS donations continue to have a significant impact on host nation efforts to stem the flow of drugs through the Bahamas into the United States. NAS donations, along with the excellent work of U.S. and Bahamian law enforcement personnel, have reduced the flow of cocaine through the Bahamas to the U.S. from upwards of 70 percent in the 1980's to less than 10 percent today. Without an adequate tax base, and many competing demands for limited resources, the Bahamas depends upon NAS donations. Bahamian law enforcement officials and USG counterparts enjoy a very close working relationship. Careful review and detailed planning occur prior to the approval of any requests for supplies and equipment. NAS intelligence gathering and surveillance equipment made it possible for law enforcement to dismantle two Bahamian based drug trafficking organizations in 2005. 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 Police Advisor, Contract Pacific Architects and Engineers (PAE), Deputy Project Manager, and FSN Program Assistant monitor use and condition of donated items on a regular basis and provide input to the Regional Narcotics Affairs Section as needed. The DEA, DAO, Military Liaison Office, Coast Guard Liaison Officer, Political Officers and other Embassy staff also perform essential on-site monitoring while conducting operations or working with government counterparts. Post requests official notice of any donated items slated for withdrawal from service or malfunctioning. Equipment is inspected prior to its removal. Haitian cooperation has been generally good.

Procedures implemented by the Police Adviser for issuing and monitoring donated weapons are rigorous, ensuring the highest standards of control. Weapons are only issued for use by vetted officers trained and certified in the use of these weapons. In addition, prior to issuance, weapons are tested in a ballistics tank and the unique ballistics identification is recorded for each weapon issued. As of January 1, 2006, all donated weapons were accounted for by the Embassy Police Advisor. In addition, spot inspections and field audits were completed in December 2005 by the United Nations Civilian Police (UNPOL) Mission in Haiti.

UNPOL has become a full partner in monitoring and issuing weapons, performing a critical function which augments the USG monitoring efforts. UNPOL devotes a full-time staff of experienced officers to perform ballistics tests, serialize and track by database donated weapons by name of officer, assignment and date of training. The database is administered by UNPOL officers with computer databases, weapons inventory control, and registration background. The Police Advisor meets regularly and coordinates closely with the UNPOL weapons registration staff.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Seventy-five motorcycles, 4 vans and trucks, one wrecker, and two armored SWAT trucks were deployed to increase the Haitian National Police's (HNP) operational effectiveness and visibility. One of the pickups was assigned to the Haitian Coast Guard facility in Cap Haitian to replace the vehicle damaged in a rollover accident. That vehicle is not repairable and will be disposed of.

- **Computer Equipment**

Eleven computers were donated to the Haitian Coast Guard (HCG) base in Killick. An additional computer and printer were assigned to the HCG station in Cap Haitian. The items donated to Cap Haitian have not yet been installed due to the absence of a generator to provide electricity during the frequent power outages. A total of 62 computers were donated to various HNP units. Twenty-five computers were donated to the Central Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and four laptops were provided to the Financial Crimes Task Force, along with various office furniture. The Joint Intelligence Command Center (JICC)

equipment remains non-functional. It has not been repaired or replaced.

- **Vessels**

The USG has donated 12 vessels to the HCG. Two 40-foot MonArk patrol craft were overhauled in 2005 and are deployed in Killick and in Cap Haitian. One 40-foot MonArk is undergoing repairs in Miami. Two refurbished 32-foot Eduardono fast boats were delivered in 2005. One is deployed in Cap Haitian. Two other 32-foot Eduardonos in working order are stationed at Killick. A 65-foot patrol craft is not operational at this time and would require a complete overhaul. Of the four 25-foot Boston Whalers provided, one is in minimal working condition at Killick. Two others at Killick have been scrapped, one of which has been put on display to increase the visibility of the facility. The fourth was allegedly lost when the HCG station in Cap Haitian was destroyed during the uprising in February 2004.

Rough use and little preventive maintenance of these vessels contributed to the continuous problems. Though HCG mechanics are inventive, repairs to the aging fleet are often beyond their capacity. The HCG in Killick features a decaying pier and an un-dredged harbor. A floating pier installed by the USG in Cap Haitian suffered hurricane damage, weathering and neglect during the period when the HCG station was stripped of removable fixtures and abandoned. Though still usable, this floating wharf requires an overhaul.

- **Construction**

A language laboratory at the HCG in Killick was remodeled in 2005. Audio-visual equipment, furniture and air conditioners were supplied to make this facility conducive for learning English. A generator was provided to assure electricity to this facility, as well as to other essential base functions during frequent power outages. The water survival training pool was repaired in 2005.

The HCG station in Cap Haitian was renovated. The newly-reopened station complex includes office space for the HCG and UNPOL, a refurbished barracks building, and other facilities. A generator was supplied to accommodate the barracks and the model police station located on the complex. The complex fence was repaired and extended to enlarge the secure the perimeter of this facility.

Five model police stations were rehabilitated and supplied with office furniture, computers, and other equipment adequate for the UNPOL and HNP officers assigned to each station. Three model stations were inaugurated in the Port-au-Prince neighborhoods of Bicentenaire, Fort National, and the Delmas 33 and two in the key provincial cities of Cap Haitian and Gonaives.

A secure warehouse and outside storage space with secure perimeter were constructed on the grounds of the Police Academy. A secure sub-supply room was built for safeguarding and storing weapons. Fourteen student barracks were repainted and outfitted with screens, upgraded lighting, electrical wiring, and fans to provide adequate facilities for police recruits at the Police Academy. A double-wide trailer was converted in to eight recruiting offices for the Police

Academy. A ballistic tank was built and is being used to establish a unique ballistic identification for each weapon.

A decrepit juvenile facility was rehabilitated, creating four detention cells with toilets, sinks and showers, a processing area, and outdoor recreation area, and septic and water systems.

All refurbished or constructed facilities are being used as intended for operational requirements.

- **Communications equipment**

Permanent, solar-powered base radio stations and portable radios at various Commissariats throughout Haiti were installed to augment the communications capacity of the HNP.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

A wide array of essential police equipment was donated to various units within the HNP. Items include web gear, helmets, batons, holsters, flashlights, duty belts, bulletproof vests, boots, riot gear, tear gas, launchers, and smoke grenades.

- **Weapons**

The USG donated 2,657 weapons as part of the project to reform the Haitian National Policed in August 2005. Weapons are issued only for use by vetted officers trained and certified in the use of these weapons. Only one of the weapons issued to date remains unaccounted for. An active investigation is being undertaken in this case by the UNPOL Internal Investigations Division. Weapons which have not yet been issued are kept in a secure storage facility at the HNP under the direct control and monitoring of UNPOL and the USG.

Problems

Donated items and facilities are being appropriately used, in spite of complicating factors. Social disorder, the ongoing political crisis, the limited mandate of the Interim Government of Haiti (IGOH), endemic corruption, changes in leadership, low government salaries, lack of training, weak institutional policies and procedures and poor records keeping posed unique challenges for End Use Monitoring. Lack of funding made maintenance an ongoing problem and sometimes made it impossible for the beneficiary institutions to use the donated property. It was therefore necessary to supplement the program with fuel, supplies, and in some cases food or dietary supplements, to ensure that the donated property was used as intended. Though UNPOL contributed greatly to providing on-the-ground technical expertise, the task of reforming the Haitian security forces is daunting. Much work remains to be done. The gains realized to date must be consolidated. Transportation within Haiti is difficult. The absence of a full-time NAS Director, inadequate NAS staffing and Embassy security mandates restricting movement within the key areas of the city further complicate End-Use Monitoring.

Impact

INL assistance to the HNP is beginning to transform this institution. The vehicles and essential gear, weapons and radio equipment increased the HNP's operational effectiveness and visibility. The five high-profile model police stations provided professional facilities and essential equipment to enable UNPOL and HNP offices to operate jointly. The Police Academy projects have contributed to recruiting, vetting and hiring good qualified police officers with no criminal records. The rehabilitation of the juvenile detention facility brought the living conditions for juvenile detainees to acceptable international norms of human rights.

The assistance to the HCG provided the IGOH with a maritime interdiction capability both in Port-au-Prince and in Cap Haitien. The HCG participated in counterdrug operations and assisted in repatriations of illegal migrants. With the equipment provided to the FIU and the Financial Crimes Task Force, the IGOH made progress in investigating and preparing for prosecution several money laundering cases involving official corruption.

PORT OF SPAIN

Procedures

Each recipient of INL-funded equipment is given the "Guidelines for INL Provided Equipment Receipt" and provides quarterly reports to the Embassy that detail the location, status and use of the equipment, as required by USG-GOTT Letters of Agreement. A central office in the Ministry of National Security also receives a copy of these reports. The Embassy's Political/INL officer, Military Liaison Officer, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Agents, U.S. Customs Officers, IRS Agents, other Embassy officers and the INL Program Assistant monitor the resources when visiting sites where equipment is located. The GOTT recipient agencies are generally cooperative in allowing site visits as requested, but are frequently late in submitting written reports.

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 is undergoing engine repairs and is expected to return to service in early 2006.

Both of the Navajos were in service for all of 2005. They flew 166 missions amounting to 409 flying hours.

One of the C-26 aircraft was in serviceable condition throughout 2005; the other has been grounded since January 2005 and is presently undergoing repairs in Newfoundland. The C-26 aircraft conducted over 206 missions, logging 406 hours, including training and counternarcotics missions. However, a lack of reporting by the TTCG made it difficult to determine if the C-26 intelligence gathered has been acted upon. The sensor maintenance package has greatly enhanced the Air Wing's ability to patrol the area surrounding Trinidad and Tobago.

- **Vessels**

One of the Bowen "go-fast" boats incurred damage to its hull and has been out of service since 2002. This vessel does not appear salvageable. The second vessel was operational during 2005.

The four 82-ft Class Patrol Craft were inspected in 2005 and parts were replaced as needed. All of the vessels are operational and frequently conduct patrols of the coast of Trinidad and Tobago. Three vessels are headquartered in Trinidad, and the fourth vessel is headquartered in Tobago. One of the vessels is outfitted with complete radar; an electronic package, reducers and converters.

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 two Phantom boats and other Customs vessels have played a key role in monitoring the nation's coast and surrounding waters.

Three of the four Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) were fully operational during 2005. The engines on these craft have been overhauled. These craft were used extensively in maritime interdiction operational around Trinidad.

The newly acquired 40 ft interceptors conducted routine patrols of the river system from Hartscut to Point Lisas and the bay area.

- **Vehicles**

The four right-hand drive vehicles that replaced the SUV's donated to the Organized Crime and Narcotics Unit were fully functional during the year. The vehicles allow the task force to conduct surveillance and interdict narcotics trafficking throughout the country.

- **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. At any given time during the year, between two and three installations are fully functional. The multimeter and scopemeter are used in maintaining the six radar installations.

- **JICC**

The two computer workstations, donated in 1994 are not able to access the LAN due to their incompatibility with Windows NT. One of them is used to transmit information to and from EPIC while the other serves as a backup.

- **Computer Equipment**

The laptop computer donated to TT Customs and Excise Division in December 1999 became unserviceable and had to be replaced. The computer equipment provided to the Counter Narcotics and Crime Task Force (CNCTF) allows information and intelligence to be analyzed in a more comprehensive and timely manner than would not otherwise be possible. The computers, electronic equipment, and safe were in use throughout the year with the exception of ten monitors, one printer, and a micro recorder.

Computers are installed at the Customs and Excise Prevention Branch and at key stations of the Customs and Excise Division. They give the branch an automated database system, providing continuous connectivity of the branch as

well as key stations of the Customs and Excise Division in Trinidad and Tobago, and other related law enforcement agencies.

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

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

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

Computers and other equipment were donated to the Intellectual Property Rights Office (IPR) in July 2004. All of the computers and other equipment are fully functional and are used by the staff of the IPO in their Patent and Trademark Databases to assist in scanning, recording, monitoring and investigating intellectual property rights.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

The ten radios provided to the Interpol Liaison Office were in use throughout the quarter. They were used to conduct communications between Interpol, other TTPS units and the TT Customs and Excise Division. All are in good condition.

The six installed radars provide the Customs and Excise Division with information vital to detecting, tracking, and intercepting vessels and aircraft suspected of narcotics trafficking. The radar systems, via realtime feeds, allows the JOCC to coordinate the interdiction of vessels suspect of narcotics trafficking, as well as vessels suspected of fisheries violations. However, the limited operational status of the radar installations has hampered the efforts of the JOCC personnel. There are only two operational radars. The U.S. donated radars have not markedly improved this situation because the components are not necessarily compatible with the GOTT radars. The GOTT has contracted to replace the six radars.

- **Miscellaneous**

The kool kube, battering ram, handcuffs, tape recorders, binoculars, bullet proof vests (35), camera kit, chainsaws, electronic surveillance equipment, night vision goggles and brush cutters are all operational and in use by the OCNU.

None of the equipment is checked out to individual officers. All are kept at headquarters and checked out for specific missions. The boots, bulletproof vests, chainsaws, and brush cutters, were particularly valuable defenses against booby traps planted by marijuana growers. The brush cutters have been serviced and are operating at an acceptable level.

The 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 to help locate marijuana fields and to position troops.

The six night-scopes were in use and fully operational during 2004. They assisted in locating go-fast contacts that would have normally been missed during nocturnal operations. 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 fully functional and in use throughout 2005. None of the units required repairs last year.

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

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

The Ion Scanner used by the Airport Authority was only minimally operational in 2005. The terminal was rewired in 2004; however, there still have been instances of power surges that damage sensitive equipment.

The six Bushnell night scopes were in use and fully operational during 2004. The TTCG and its Special Naval Unit share the scopes. They assisted in locating go-fast contacts that would have normally been missed during night operations.

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

The Brushcutters have been serviced and are fully functional. All equipment is kept at OCNU headquarters and checked out for specific missions. The cutters were used extensively in 2005.

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

The steel soled boots, bulletproof vests, gloves, jerseys, leggings, chain saws and brush cutters were used in marijuana eradication efforts. Boots, bulletproof vest, and leggings were valuable defenses against booby traps planted by the marijuana growers.

- **Canines**

The explosive detection canines arrived in country in June 2005 along with two which were donated to the TTPS. They continue to be used extensively as the country experienced four explosions late year resulting in several persons being injured. These canines are used in the newly formed explosive detention unit.

Problems

The INL program employs a full time INL Assistant to staff the office and to monitor equipment use. In spite of meetings with officials responsible for compiling data for the end use report, post continues to experience delays in receiving the necessary reports from post's GOTT counterparts. Post is otherwise unaware of any significant problems in the course of the year's equipment use.

Adequate staffing remains the biggest obstacle in narcotics and law enforcement. The GOTT continues to take the necessary steps to ease their manpower shortage, but some government entities still do not have the required manpower to fully use the INL-funded services and commodities provided.

Impact

The Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) conducted 50 patrols covering over 2,000 nautical miles resulting in 35 seizures/intercepts. The one operational Bowen G-Fast boat conducted more than 40 patrols, made 42 narcotics seizures and/or intercepts, and covered 400 nautical miles. The four 82-ft patrol boats conducted a total of 184 counternarcotics/law enforcement patrols and 82 seizures and/or intercepts covering over 7,561 nautical miles.

The two C-26 aircraft conducted over 578 missions in 2004, amounting to 1412 flying hours, including training and counter-narcotics missions. However, a lack of reporting by the TTCG makes it difficult to determine if the C-26 intelligence has been acted upon. The sensor/maintenance package has greatly enhanced the Air Wing's ability to patrol the area surrounding Trinidad and Tobago. The C-26's maritime sensor capability enhanced the ability of surface assets to locate suspect craft.

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

The two 29 ft. Phantoms played a key role in monitoring the nation's coast and surrounding waters. During 2005, Customs officials conducted more than 200 counter drug/law enforcement patrols and frequently operated in conjunction with TTCG and

other GOTT law enforcement agencies when performing those operations. In 2005, the Customs Marine Interdiction Unit (MIU) participated in forty land and one hundred and fifty sea joint TTCG/Customs counternarcotics /law enforcement operations. However, the operations of the MIU suffered some restrictions due to staff shortages.

The steel soled boots, bullet-proof vests, gloves, jerseys, leggings, chain saw and brush cutters were used in the destruction of more than 3 million fully grown 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 National Directorate of Drug Control (DNCD), the Director of Migration, and the Superintendent of Banks maintain inventories and USG-donated equipment. The NAS officer frequently visits offices for formal on-site inspections spot checks on the status, condition, and use of equipment. Assets that have reached the end of their useful life are reported to the NAS, formally inspected by a NAS representative, and retired from inventory based on a letter of release from the NAS.

DEA and U.S. military representative from DAO and MAAG carry out informal on-site monitoring during operations or when interacting with local counterparts. All embassy law enforcement personnel stress to counterparts their accountability for proper use and care of INL-donated equipment. In 2005, the NAS received excellent monitoring cooperation from the receiving GODR agencies and counterparts without exception.

Status

- **Vehicles**

All USG-donated vehicles and motorcycles are in operational condition and being used for the intended purposes. A vehicle donated to the Bani shelter for victims of domestic violence in FY-2004 continues to see limited use due to lack of funds for fuel.

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.

The NAS bought two used vehicles for use by a special National Police Unit operating in coordination with the FBI office at post. Two surveillance vehicles were provided to the National Police for handling FBI generated criminal investigations.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio communications equipment including a third repeater tower, 28 hand-held radios, scramblers, and related components were supplied to the police/military Border Intelligence Units (DOIFs). The repeaters give radio communications

coverage along the border with Haiti for use by the DOIF's and DNCD. Repeaters have been installed in Santiago and Santo Domingo and at the airports in Punta Cana, La Romana, and Santiago. Six NAS-donated repeaters were operating normally at year's end. Two mountaintop repeaters along the Haitian border were inoperative due to theft of their solar panels by persons unknown. The repeater at the Punta Cana airport was awaiting relocation due to new construction. Operational support to the DOIF's was terminated in late 2003 when the NAS determined that the primary purpose of those units, intelligence collection and reporting, was not being achieved in any useful manner. The following equipment was previously donated to the DNCD: Motorola MX-350 radios (8); ICOM radio receivers (6); Motorola syntor x9000 mobile radios (3); Motorola "Micro" radio repeaters (9); Motorola "Saber" radios (12); Motorola "Spectra" radio bases (25); Motorola "Spectra" mobile radios (12). The current radio communications system is adequate to accomplish the goals of the counternarcotics agencies.

- **JICC Equipment**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

Computer equipment includes 68 Dell computers, 31 LaserJet printers, and 14 modems. The following equipment was donated to Immigration: 31 Compaq Desk Pro computers; 35 High resolution monitors; 3 Compaq PL 1600 servers; 4 HP LaserJet 4050N printers; 33 UPS backups. The following equipment was donated to the 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.

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

- **Vessels**

The Dominican Navy is in possession of 11 former U.S government-owned vessels. Two are in the process of being sunk (yard oiler and an ocean tugboat). The NAS-funded Fast Super RHIB boat, named Tinglar (45ft), is operational and in good condition. Two of the five former Coast Guard cutters that were transferred to the Dominican Navy under Section 516 Excess Defense Article programs are operational. The other six are in poor condition due to lack of preventive maintenance and lack of funds for repairs. They are due to be sunk and used as reef barriers in FY-2006.

Of the six Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB's) acquired in 1994 to patrol the rivers and coasts near the ports, two remain in operational condition. One is operated by the Navy Commando Unit and the other is being used in the northwest part of the country to patrol the Seven Brothers keys on the Dominican/Haitain border. In 2003, three outboard Zodiac RHIBs were provided to the Dominican Navy with NAS funds. All three boats are operational.

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

- **Aircraft**

Six UH-1H helicopters were donated in 1994. Two are operational and are being used for their intended purpose of Anti-Narcotics, Search and Rescue, and as an alternative for Support and Transportation. The four grounded UH-1H's that were scheduled for repairs in 2005 have not been refurbished due to lack of funds.

- **Canine Program**

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

The Dominican government expanded its counternarcotics explosive detection canine units with U.S. Dutch and international assistance, extending coverage to all international airports and major sea ports.

- **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 fax machines, helmets, handcuffs, bullet-proof vests, and electronic typewriters, concealed recording devices and transcription equipment. Each DOIF received a stock of flashlights, handcuffs, and nylon wrist/ankle ties. The NAS bought surveillance equipment, office furniture, and appliances for the DEA vetted unit in 2002.

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

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

Program Changes

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

Problems

- **Preventive Maintenance**

Vehicles, vessels, and other complex equipment subject to rough treatment tend to suffer from systemic inattention to preventive maintenance and lack of funds for repairs. The Dominican Navy, having received delivery of six refurbished patrol craft and two newly constructed vessels, is unable to employ 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. Establishment of a new norm of public service without bribery and favoritism is a prerequisite for any real progress in strengthening the judicial law enforcement systems. However, due to an excellent working relationship between the USG agencies and their local counterparts, NAS-provided resources are not at great risk for misuse. This excellent working relationship will continue to 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, Cuero Especializado de Seguridad Aeroportuaria (CESA), Cuerpo Especializado de Seguridad Portuaria (CESEP), and the National Drug Council. Other agencies in the Embassy's law enforcement community are working with National Police, Customs, Immigration, the National Investigation Department (FBI equivalent), DNCD and military agencies with law enforcement powers including CESA and CESEP. Continued law enforcement cooperation with the GODR is vital to avoid losing the battle to smart, well-organized delinquent gangs and their corrupted henchmen in official positions.

SOUTHWEST ASIA

ALMATY

Procedures

In 2005, post provided equipment to numerous host government institutions located throughout Kazakhstan. These institutions include the Statistics Division, of the Procurator General's Office, the Ministry of the Interior's Committee on Combating Narcotics, the Border Guard Service of the Committee for National Security, the National Laboratory of Narcotic Control of the Ministry of Justice, and the Financial Police Academy of Astana. Over the course of the year, post conducted periodic spot checks on the equipment in conjunction with separate programs such as training events, site visits, etc.

With the exception of vehicles provided to the Border Guards, the Government of Kazakhstan cooperated in all requests for verification concerning the use of equipment donated by post. While the size of Kazakhstan prevents post from inspecting every piece of equipment donated to the Government of Kazakhstan on a regular basis, the results of spot checks have shown that the equipment is being used properly and is helping the country's efforts at combating the trafficking of narcotics and the laundering of money.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2004, post purchased 62 computers, 62 printers, two color printers, and four notebook computers for the Statistics Division of the Procurator General's Office. The computer equipment was distributed throughout Kazakhstan to 17 different branches within the Criminal Statistics Division. In 2005, post verified that the computer equipment provided to eight of these offices of the Procurator's Office in the south of Kazakhstan is being properly maintained, stored, and used.

Twenty-five desktop computers, two projectors, two projector screens, office furniture, two printers, two scanners, and two servers were donated to the Financial Police academy in Astana. Post works closely with the Director of the Financial Police Academy to insure proper usage of the computer equipment. Post conducted four spot checks throughout 2005. None of the checks found any irregularities in the proper use of the equipment.

Sixteen desktop computers, two laser printers, six office chairs and desks, one electronic scale, one laboratory scale, and one technical scale were installed at the National Laboratory of Forensics Control. Post conducted several spot checks of the newly-equipped classroom in conjunction with drug identification seminars held at the Laboratory. The checks found that the equipment is being properly used and maintained.

- **Vehicles**

In February 2005, post transferred UAZ vehicles to the Border Guard Service

of the Committee for National Security for use on the Kazakhstan Russian border. Post has encountered several problems obtaining information about the vehicles. The problems are primarily associated with the lead time necessary for verification visits.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Post transferred technical equipment to be used at the Ulken checkpoint. The equipment included drug test kits, fiber optics borescopes, and CT30-480 kits. Post inspected the equipment in conjunction with the inspection of the hanger. All donated equipment is located at the checkpoint. The equipment is not yet in use due to the need for additional electrical work at the checkpoint. The head of the Ulken checkpoint asked post to translate the drug test kits instructions from English into Russian.

Post also transferred technical equipment, including drug tests, fiber optic borescopes, and headlamps needed to search vehicles for contraband on the Kazakhstan-Russian bore. Post was unable to monitor the donated equipment in 2005 but has a verification trip planned in the first half of 2006.

Problems

The host government mostly cooperated with post on matters related to equipment monitoring. Due to the fact that Kazakhstan's territory is about four times the size of Texas and the fact that post's counter-narcotics and anti-money laundering programs are implemented throughout the country, post is not always able to perform on-site inspection of equipment. Furthermore, the host government's requirement stipulating that all diplomatic notes are due at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs six weeks prior to a proposed event, meeting, or monitoring visit created additional difficulties for post in its monitoring efforts. This was particularly the case with the equipment and vehicles provided to the Border Guard Service given this agency's chain of command. Because the Border Guard service is part of the Committee for National Security (KNB), decisions concerning post's work with the Border Guard Services are channeled through and authorized by the KNB.

Impact

The equipment donated to the Statistics Division of the Procurator General's office was part of a larger project aimed at improving the collection of criminal statistics in Kazakhstan. The Division is post's main source for data and trends concerning counternarcotics and anti-money laundering activities. Since the commodities handover, post has witnessed better quality reporting concerning these trends and statistics which are annually included in the INCSR.

Despite repeated requests from post, the Committee for National Security (KNB) has not yet provided any official statistics related to the seizure of narcotics to the Kazakhstan-Russia border. In 2006, the Border Guard Service promises to provide the post with an official report on the use of equipment provided for operations on the Kazakhstan border.

Since the opening of the computer laboratory at the Financial Police Academy, post has used the laboratory to conduct two training sessions on financial crimes investigation for financial police officers and the students of the Academy.

COLOMBO

Procedures

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

Status

A photocopier was provided to the SLANA in 1998. The equipment is in good working order at the SLANA office in Colombo. A Sony 14" color television was purchased for the Mithuru-Mithuro Drug Rehabilitation Center in 1999. It is no longer functioning.

Impact

The lack of a television set has had a negative impact. The staff has been unable to play educational and instructional video tapes. The photocopier and television, when operable, have helped the post provide comprehensive anti-narcotics support. Aiding these preventative and rehabilitative organizations complements post's anti-narcotics law enforcement assistance.

DHAKA

Procedures

Post visited the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) lab and examined the INL-funded equipment and questioned laboratory personnel on its maintenance and use. Lab staff members were cooperative in showing the equipment and answering questions. The Embassy officer also met with the Director General (DG) for the DNC.

Status

INL has funded the purchase of several pieces of laboratory equipment for the DNC. All equipment is in open-air rooms, exposed to dust and pollution. Most equipment appeared dirty. An analytical balance, a top-loading balance, and a polarizing microscope were donated to the DNC in July 2000. The analytical balance has malfunctioned because an internal circuit burned with power fluctuations; it remains unused. The top-loading and polarizing microscope are in good working order, although the polarizing microscope remains underutilized in a room separated from the rest of the lab. One of the two lab technicians trained on the polarizing microscope has left the DNC.

Of the two high-powered microscopes donated in 2005, one is used in the lab while the other is kept in storage. The more sophisticated equipment is used only in the identification of cannabis, although chemical testing is the preferred means.

Problems

There is not much support for the laboratory facilities from the Government of Bangladesh (BDG). The laboratory remains understaffed. The main source of laboratory staff training in the last five years has been from the ICITAP. Extreme electricity fluctuations in the country have caused internal electric problems with the analytical balance.

Impact

The number of samples referred to the DNC lab has doubled from 2004 to 2005. Each seizure must be tested at this facility, where there are only two technically trained staff members. They use INL equipment and training to identify more than 1,000 samples per month. Bangladesh courts accept their results as evidence in narcotics cases. The impact of USG program is clear, but is not fully realized because of apathy within the DNC and BDG.

ISLAMABAD

Procedures

The NAS performs End Use Monitoring in the course of day-to-day program management, on-site inspections, procurement of new equipment and commodities, and contact with GOP counterparts. The NAS Director and Deputy Director also routinely reinforce EUM objectives with counterparts in recipient agencies. As needed, NAS management raises issues of commodity abuse or fraud with appropriate officials; recommends areas of improvement; and follows up to ensure timely compliance. GOP agencies are generally cooperative and responsive to EUM requirements. Recipients of NAS assistance are well aware that the NAS will not tolerate malfeasance.

In 2005, the NAS designed and distributed a template to all GOP recipient agencies for quarterly reporting on inventory, status, location and impact of INL-provided assistance. Making effective use of the template, GOP agencies began to provide the required info, including better examples of impact, in a more uniform manner this past year.

- **Commodities**

In 2005, the NAS End Use Monitoring team organized a schedule of 62 visits to recipient agencies throughout Pakistan, including Islamabad, Quetta, Karachi, Makran coast, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and FATA agencies. During field trips throughout the year, the NAS staff also conducted over 120 spot-checks of various recipient agencies in different locations throughout the country. NAS and counterpart agencies jointly verified and updated inventories.

In cases where travel to an area was neither feasible (due to remoteness) nor safe, agencies transported commodities to main locations for inspection by the NAS staff. When taking vehicles or equipment away from their main area of deployment would have harmed operational effectiveness, NAS Management staff compared NAS-generated computerized inventory records of commodities against recipient agency written inventories provided in quarterly reports. NAS communication experts also verified the condition of equipment when agencies brought back items for repair. For example, political agents from North Waziristan personally delivered equipment to NAS Islamabad for repair, given that NAS staff could not travel there due to ongoing counterterrorism operations.

During 2005, the NAS team physically inspected about 78 percent of the 1,989 INL-funded vehicles and motorcycles, verifying their condition and location of deployment. The NAS physically inspected all 10 FLIRS, 61 percent of the 206 Night Vision Binoculars (NVBs), and about 54 percent of the 3,578 pieces of communications equipment. Most of the vehicles, communications equipment, NVBs and NVGs that were not seen were deployed in authorized counterterrorism operations in North and South Waziristan and in remote, dangerous border areas, particularly in Balochistan.

- **Construction**

For construction activities, road, and small water schemes, the NAS' engineering section is involved from the planning and costing stage to implementation to the final certification and payment. NAS voucher examiners monitor the bills and expenses submitted and make occasional field visits to verify expenditures as necessary. Engineers monitor independently and with counterparts to assure host contract compliance and assure the quality of construction. The counternarcotics roads are monitored frequently to assure quality. For road construction and small water schemes, the NAS staff, along with the technical department, oversee the construction and carry out a final inspection and certification at completion. Completion reports are jointly signed by the executing technical agency, the NAS and the political agent in the agencies to assure accountability.

- **Aviation**

In 2005, the Senior Aviation Advisor (SSA), with the assistance of the NAS personnel, carried out field-based End Use Monitoring of the aircraft and equipment provided to the MOI Air Wing. Co-location of the SSA in Islamabad and Quetta provides USG contractor oversight of both DynCorp contractor performance and Pakistan MOI aviation employment. Helicopters and aircraft are operated and maintained under the direct supervision of USG contractors, except when deployed. The MOI Air Wing is required to notify the NAS before it launches a mission, but no longer requires NAS approval, so long as the mission is within the scope of the Letter of Agreement.

- **Aircraft Fuel**

Aircraft fuel is monitored through flight logs that are maintained and reviewed by State Department contractor personnel. When deployed away from Quetta, fuel/invoices are given to flight crews for aircraft fuel provided. These invoices are verified by the MOI personnel and periodically submitted to NAS staff, who verifies them against quantities billed by the supplier.

Status

With a few exceptions, commodities were in place and being used for the purposes for which they were provided. Overall, post has found that the law enforcement agencies impose tight internal controls and strict administrative practices. GOP agencies generally have a good track record on maintaining current inventories of NAS-provided equipment. The condition of items varied from location to location.

During 2005 and previous EUM visits, the NAS identified for disposal or auction commodities that were unserviceable or would have excessive maintenance cost. The NAS conducted an auction of a first batch of 50 vehicles (out of 139) in 2005.

- **Vehicles**

Law enforcement agencies reported appropriate use of INL-funded vehicles for counternarcotics and counterterrorism operations. Vehicles helped law enforcement staff move to check points for stakeouts; patrol border areas; pursue, apprehend and transport suspected border smugglers; conduct background investigations; and search for drug storage areas and laboratories. Vehicles also transported GOP managers to carry out feasibility studies for development projects; monitor the implementation of various development schemes and road construction; and verify GOP reports of crop eradication.

The vehicles provided to Home Department /FATA were found to be in assigned locations. The use of logbooks is now up to 95 percent, which will help with maintenance of vehicles.

The Frontier Corps (FC) reported proper use of BSP vehicles during the year. The FC-NWFP informed NAS staff that one Isuzu truck was destroyed by an IED in South Waziristan; twelve FC officers also died in the accident. To date, 13 NAS-provided FC-NWFP vehicles have been destroyed during counternarcotics operations. FC-Balochistan also reported that landmines in the Dera Bugti area destroyed two Isuzu single cabin pickups.

Customs Directorate General, Intelligence and Investigation (Customs and Excise) informed NAS that one Toyota Hilux Coublin Cabin was robbed at gunpoint from a Customs Assistant Director in Karachi. Customs Intelligence Karachi has begun a departmental inquiry into the matter. Customs has promised to send the final report to the NAS once completed.

The NAS observed that three motorcycles intended for use by the Drug Enforcement Cell in Customs were being used by Customs administrative staff. The NAS wrote to Customs requesting that the vehicles be reassigned to the Drug Enforcement Cell. Customs advised that it had allocated all NAS-funded equipment and motorcycles to Customs field formations entrusted with drug interdiction functions and that the vehicles are being used for preventive measures, gathering drug-related information and other operational activities. The NAS is following up with Customs to ensure that such commodities are indeed being used for the intended purposes and that proper controls are in place.

The NAS identified several cases in which vehicles had been transferred among different law enforcement agencies. In one case, FC-Balochistan reported that two of its vehicles had been transferred to the Ministry of Interior and the Pakistan Rangers. NAS requested the Ministry return both vehicles to the FC-Balochistan, and is still awaiting a response. In another case, NAS discovered that a vehicle assigned to the Balochistan Police in Quetta had been transferred to the National Police Academy. The NAS subsequently wrote to the Inspector General of Balochistan Police on the matter. The IG responded that the car performing duty in NPA Islamabad “is hereby withdrawn with immediate effect and until further order.” Although these cars have continued to be used for law enforcement purposes even when transferred, the NAS has stressed the need to be consulted on such changes.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

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

- **Office Equipment**

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

- **Field Gear**

Seven hundred sixty-three (763) INL-funded bullet-proof jackets and other field gear were properly used in law enforcement operations. The Frontier Corps Balochistan located for NAS inspection the one missing NVG noted in last year's EUM report. In addition, the Paskitan Rangers returned to the NAS three NVGs. They are in the process of retrieving from remote locations two other damaged NVGs provided in 1994 that were determined to be beyond repair.

- **Surveillance Equipment**

Recipient GOP agencies reported using surveillance (FLIRs, NVGs, and NVBs) and communications equipment to plan, coordinate and conduct counternarcotics and counterterrorism operations. INL-funded HF and VHF radio equipment has enhanced command and control on the border areas, allowing law enforcement agencies to reach their stations nationwide. Coast Guards noted that communications equipment has ensured a 24-hour link among all its posts and timely passage of information related to smugglers activities. In remote areas, radio equipment is crucial to operational outposts. The NAS has provided solar panels and power generators to various agencies to provide uninterrupted service to non-electrified areas.

Much of the communications equipment is deployed in extremely rugged, remote and dangerous terrain, making physical monitoring difficult. However, during the course of End Use Monitoring, the NAS staff found that GOP Customs failed to provide some INL-funded communications and other equipment that should have been available for inspection. Upon bringing the matter to the attention of the Directorate General of Intelligence and Investigation, Customs ordered in writing that all its departments make all such commodities available for NAS physical inspection at centralized locations.

- **Vessels**

The NAS-provided 27-foot “challenger” Boston Whaler assigned to Pakistan Customs is once again operational after the GOP financed the overhaul of the boat chassis and repaired the engine.

- **Construction Projects**

Area Development/Agricultural Projects-Fourteen (14) different road projects were under construction in Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber during the year for a total distance of 55km. Construction of 10 kms of road was completed in Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber agencies. In Khyber agency, 45 km of roads are under construction. Twenty-seven (27) small water schemes were also under construction in the three agencies. Four hundred eighty-eight (488) acres of demonstration plots were established in Khyber agency during the year, including 368 acres of wheat, 20 acres of rice and 100 acres of onions.

Border Security Roads-In 2005, 56 kms of roads were completed against 145 km planned. Due to the security situation, road projects were held up in South And North Waziristan.

Outposts-Twenty-seven (27) Frontier Corp (FC) outposts were completed in Baluchistan, while work on the two remaining outposts continues. Nineteen (19) FC outposts were completed in NWFP, while work on four is underway. Due to security problems in North Waziristan Agency, three FC outposts have yet to be started, and are expected to be implemented in alternate locations this year.

- **Aircraft**

Eight UH-1H II helicopters flew a total of 875.3 hours from January to May 2005. With the addition of two UH-1H IIs, the fleet flew 1,237.3 hours from May to December 2005 for annual total of 2,112.6 hours. The operational readiness rate for the year was 69.2 percent. Three fixed-wing Cessna Caravan 208 aircraft were flown 1,176.7 hours and were maintained at a fully mission capable rate of 78.3 percent.

From the arrival in May 2005 of two additional Huey II helicopters to December 2005, the Air Wing's ten Huey IIs executed 467 operational missions involving 112 aircraft sorties. These included an air assault on a suspected drug compound, poppy surveys, medevacs for personnel injured during FC operations, support for our FC border interdiction missions, and border reconnaissance. The three fixed-wing Cessna Caravans, equipped with FLIR surveillance equipment, executed 55 missions, including border surveillance, medevacs, and command and control support for large operations.

The aircraft took part in rescue and relief efforts for three major humanitarian crises in 2005. During severe flooding in the south of Pakistan, four Hueys deployed for rescue operations, logged a total of 104.4 flight hours from February 11-14. Immediately thereafter, two Hueys deployed to provide assistance after an avalanche hit northern Pakistan, logged 62.7 hours from February 21-March 1. The earthquake that occurred in October caused a full-scale shift to relief work through December. During this period, the Hueys flew 837 sorties logging 825.6 hours. Over 2,600 rescue and medical personnel were transported (to include the entire Japanese and British Rescue Teams) while 772 casualties were evacuated. The fixed-wing Caravans were used both for reconnaissance (finding isolated villages, determining road conditions, etc) and regular passenger service to the only operable airfield in the devastated area. The Caravans logged over 200 hours in support of earthquake relief operations.

In March, one MOI helicopter took fire during a poppy survey over Bajaur Agency in NWFP. There were no injuries and no aircraft damage other than a hole in the cargo door. Another bullet struck one MOI helicopter on August 2005; the helo (determined to be irreparable within Pakistan) was airlifted to the United States. In December, another MOI helo took fire over Kohlu, Balochistan, and received engine damage that requires an engine change. Both the Inspector General Frontier Corps and his deputy who were on board the aircraft suffered leg wounds from bullets.

Impact

Pakistan made progress toward sealing a porous border with Afghanistan against infiltration by drug traffickers, terrorists, and other criminals, using INL-supplied helicopters, vehicles, and other equipment. In general, law enforcement agencies have stressed that the commodity assistance has provided them with greater mobility and a more rapid response capability for operations in the remote region, especially on the Pak-Afghan border.

- **Border Security**

The Frontier Corps NWFP reported using NAS-provided vehicles, communications and surveillance equipment in search operations for al-Qaida suspects, which resulted in the arrest of 315 al-Qaida members and 1,345 other suspected terrorists. The agency also reports having opened up 3,150 sq. kms. of previously inaccessible areas, mostly bordering Afghanistan with INL assistance.

- **Narcotics Seizures**

From January to December 2005, GOP security forces reported seizing 24.3 metric tons (MT) of heroin (including morphine base) and 6.4 MT of opium, a nearly 61 percent increase from 2.5 MT in 2004. In particular, ANF's opium seizures increased from 677 MT to 3.76 MT and FC's opium seizures increased from .64 MT to 1.21 MT. Of the 90 MT of hashish seized by all GOP law enforcement agencies, the Coast Guard interdicted over 7.3 MT, more than the total number of CG hashish seizures for the last four year combined. Other drugs seized by ANF in 2005 included over 2,438 kgs of opium poppy straw, 38 kgs. of opium liquid, .683 kgs of Pseudo-Ephedrine, Ecstasy tablets, 210,000 of Buprenorphine injections, and other synthetic drugs.

- **Arrests**

From January to November 10, 2005, the GOP authorized reported arresting 33,932 individuals on drug-related charges. As of November 30, 2005, the ANF had registered 437 narcotics cases in the GOP's court system, 387 of which were decided with an 89 percent conviction rate.

- **Opium Poppy Control**

With USG assistance, the GOP conducted extensive ground and aerial monitoring this past year in NWFP and Balochistan that confirmed a 58 percent decrease in Pakistan's poppy cultivation to 3,147 hectares in 2005. This is largely contributed to a significant drop in cultivation in Balochistan from 3.067 hectares in 2004 to 278 hectares in 2005; GOP forces reported complete destruction of the Balochistan crop. USG-provide aircraft, vehicles and communications equipment were used to investigate and monitor the 2004-2005 opium poppy crop; help forces eradicate it if necessary; and verify its destruction.

- **Vehicles and Commo Equipment**

In a single operation on June 5, 2005, the Coast Guard used INL-provided vehicles, Night Vision Goggles, GPS and communications equipment to seize 2,770 kgs of hashish. From January to December 2005, the Frontier Corps Balochistan reported using 591 NAS-provided vehicles and 357 pieces of communications equipment in operations that resulted in seizing over 16,000 kgs of heroin and morphine, 1,200 kegs. of opium, and 5,630 kegs. of hashish. The Political staff in the Tribal Agencies reported using vehicles and communications gear to transport local khassadars (police), arrest poppy

growers, seize drugs, recover weapons and enforce general law and order. On August 10, Khassadars arrested suspected passengers at a checkpoint in Khyber after they admitted to having 50-grams capsules of heroin in their stomachs that were later retrieved.

- **Air Wing Assets**

Air Wing assets directly contributed to the seizure of 88 kgs. of morphine, 889 kgs. of opium, and 312 kgs of hashish, as well as the weapons and vehicles used by the smugglers. The NAS has made clear to senior GOP interlocutors that Frontier Corps and ANF, in particular, need to make greater tactical use of the assets in counternarcotics operations.

The MOI Air Wing was the first Night Vision Goggle (NVG)-capable helicopter squadron in Pakistan. The MOI Air Wing has both fixed wing night surveillance assets and a NVG-trained night interdiction Heliborne Assault Force (HAF). Surveillance of the border improved significantly with the fixed wing aircraft, providing useful information to the border security agencies.

Problems

- **Maintenance of Communications Equipment**

Maintenance of communications equipment continues to be a problem because law enforcement agencies lack resources and technicians with the advanced knowledge needed to do repairs. The NAS provided maintenance support for the radios of all agencies in 2005, but worked with the Pakistani technicians to enhance their capabilities in maintaining equipment. NAS radio engineers conducted two advanced training courses for law enforcement agencies in Islamabad in November 2005 and in Quetta in December 2005. The training will be replicated in Peshwar and Karachi in early 2006. The NAS also helped agencies set up proper repair shops, equipped them with tools and test equipment, and provided parts and accessories needed to repair the radio equipment.

The NAS discovered that 22 VHF hand-held radios were no longer in storage as indicated in the NAS inventory. The NAS found one of the 22 radios in the Frontier Corps NWPF stock of communications equipment which lead post to believe that this was most likely a problem with record-keeping and the rest of the radios were also probably with GOP agencies. However, since post had distributed thousands of radios in dangerous far-flung areas where counternarcotics operations are ongoing, post has not been able to do a complete inventory. The GOP agencies have stated that they do not have the radios in their inventory. The communication FSN in charge of inventory has since been fired due to numerous incidents.

- **Security Concerns**

In 2005, the NAS had difficulty monitoring assets and construction projects due to ongoing counterterrorism operations, particularly in North and South

Waziristan. Given that these are some of the highest impact areas for INL assistance, the NAS has worked with agencies to come up with procedures that meet End Use Monitoring needs but allow work and operations to continue.

- **Air Wing Missions**

The Embassy does not always receive timely prenotification from the Air Wing of all missions. In a few cases, the Air Wing did not seek Embassy pre-approval of missions when it was required to do so. The NAS and the Ambassador have emphasized the conditions under which the aircraft can be used in all levels of GOP offices, including the President, Prime Minister, Director General of Military Operations, and the Minister of Interior. The ability of the NAS to monitor use of the aircraft once deployed is also limited; the Letter of Agreement that governs the program specifically states that U.S. personnel are permitted to ride only on training flights, not operational missions.

- **Vehicles**

FC-Balochistan reported that the 62 Toyota Hilus Single/Double Cabin 4x4's that were received in 2005 were unable to gain speed beyond 100 kms/hour and experienced excessive smoke through the exhaust. ANF, the Coast Guards, and FC-NWFP conveyed the same concerns. Having recently procured the vehicles through RPSO Frankfurt, NAS wrote to Tokyo Tsusho Corporation (TTC) to look into the matter. TTC has since been in touch with the agencies to start repairing vehicles in batches.

KABUL

Procedures

The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) has verified and documented all work and contract activities involved in each project. Receipts, authorization statements, payment status, bank balance statements and copies of individual vendor contracts have been provided to INL Kabul. The INL staff has had several meetings in the past six months with MRRD officials to review their monitoring procedures and to collect documentation of payment completed. On-site inspections have been scheduled but have not been conducted to date.

Although the USG had not provided any equipment or other commodities directly to the Government of Afghanistan, INL Embassy staff and contract personnel provide reports of visits to field projects and make scheduled visits to specific project sites.

Status

There are 43 immediate impact projects located in 10 different provinces. INL Kabul purchased 10 Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to support the monitoring and verification of Governor-led eradication under the Poppy Elimination Program (PEP). The GPS' will be distributed to the monitoring and verification staff in the following seven PEP provinces: Kandahar, Nanghar, Helmand, Balkh, Badakhshan, Farah, and Urozgon as soon as training is completed in late January 2006. Construction projects include 104 classrooms, the digging of 484 bore wells, canal cleaning, construction of retaining walls, and installation of piping schemes to deliver water to housing as well as agriculture land.

Problems

Due to the security situation in most of the provinces where the projects were implemented and the fluidity of the INL Kabul staff during CY-2005, it was virtually impossible to monitor these projects directly. INL Kabul relied on the reports from the MRRD, Project Monitoring and Evaluations Section, and written reports to monitor the projects.

If the security situation stabilizes and INL Kabul is able to increase its law enforcement staff, INL Kabul intends to make field visits to assess a selected sample of these projects during CY-2006.

Impact

Every indication is that the immediate impact projects have had the desired effect. Providing means of irrigation, construction of classrooms where none or few existed and the drilling of wells to reduce the distance families have to carry drinking water is designed to give individuals alternatives to growing poppy. Direct assessment by INL Kabul taking place in CY-2006 should provide more solid evidence of the impact of these projects.

KATHMANDU

Procedures

Embassy officers visited the Drug Control Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU), the Supreme Court, the Police Laboratory and the Women's Cell and conducted spot checks of equipment provided. These organizations fully cooperated with post inquiries about the status of the USG-funded equipment.

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

The bicycles (20), motorcycles (5), and scooters (2) were given to the NDCLEU in 1997 and 1998. All of the equipment except for two motorcycles and two motor scooters are used infrequently because of their age. The motorcycles and scooters require frequent repair. The Government has banned new importation of two-stroke engines. Thus, finding equipment to repair the motorcycles and scooters is become increasingly challenging. 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. Five of the motorcycles are in Kathmandu and three are in other districts. The cell reported that all were operational. It has received funding from Police Headquarters to repair all motorcycles provided under the 1998 program.

- **Laboratory 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 Willey 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. All equipment remains in good condition.

- **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 in 1999. A digital scanner was provided to the NDCLEU in 2002. Dell computer monitors (65), Dell COU computers (61),

Uninterrupted Power Supply units (65), and Dell printers (20), were presented to the Supreme Court in 2005 for distribution to 15 district courts. The equipment is in good condition and used for its intended purpose. The Supreme Court reports that because of the voltage in Nepal differs from the voltage of the U.S. computers, the 2005 equipment cannot be used without Stavols, which the Supreme Court currently does not have funding to purchase for each donated computer.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

Problems

Travel to some areas of Nepal has been limited due to security concerns, thus affecting the Embassy's monitoring ability.

The NDCLEU desktop computer is the organization's only such computer. If it were to crash, the database of over 900 drug arrests and information entries is not back-ed up. Thus, each unit has requested another computer to devote to e-mail and to use as a backup to their database. The size and type for this database prevents back-up by other methods. The current computer is now getting older and is not able to support newer software programs, including the latest e-mail programs. Its slow running speed causes a slow internet connection, making phone bills higher.

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.

While all U.S. donated computers are not currently operational, the Supreme Court used their computers to leverage funding from His Majesty's Government of Nepal to purchase 300 computers. The Supreme Court now has a computer in each office, and has provided computers to District Courts. This has enabled the Supreme Court to improve filing and archive systems, and to publish hearing schedules and decisions electronically. The addition of Stavols would ensure that the 15 targeted District Courts could have the most updated equipment.

Equipment in the Police Laboratory has given the Police the capacity to accurately analyze samples, usually within two days. The Police laboratory, using USG-provided equipment, analyzed over 10,000 articles from over 2,200 separate cases in 2005. This included 485 articles in 132 drug cases. Analysis by the lab is recognized as expert testimony in court.

NEW DELHI

Procedures

Due to the size of the country, the locations where the majority of the items are dispersed and post's lack of travel budget, it is not possible or feasible to conduct a physical inventory of all INL-donated commodities and vehicles. The INL Program Assistant was able to inventory all donated vehicles and computer equipment. Post requires host government officials who received INL-funded commodities to sign a receipt and agree to maintain the commodities in accordance with LOA standard provisions. Post received a status report from the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Deputy Director outlining the conditions and use of all the computer equipment that was purchased in 2004 and distributed to NCB offices throughout the country. Post also received a written report on the vehicles distributed to the various NCB Zonal Offices nationwide.

The Consulate in Calcutta conducted End Use Monitoring of all vehicles and commodities donated to outlying areas in the Northeast either telephonically or by receiving written reports from the host government agencies. The Consulate in Chennai inventoried the vehicles distributed to the NCB by obtaining a report from the NCB Zonal Unit outlying the condition and use of the vehicles. Two employees from the Consulate in Mumbai inspected and drove the two Quail's to determine their condition.

Status

In the past, INL-funded commodities were donated primary to recipients in Northeast India (in the states of Assam, Mizoran and West Bengal) and in North Central India in states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. However, over the last three years, vehicles and commodities were delivered to other parts of India: Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmeddad, Varanasi, Tribandrum, Jodphur, and Chandighar, making the physical inventory of INP-donated items difficult. Post found that most of the commodities were well maintained and in excellent condition.

- **Vehicles**

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

maintenance. These bikes are used primarily for intelligence gathering and for special operations.

Over 50 motorcycles were provided to the CBN and distributed to the following CBN offices throughout Uttar Pradesh, Mahya, Pradesh, and Rajasthan: 6 to Chittorgarh in Rajastban; 2 to Neemcuh in Rajastan; 1 to Gwallor; 2 in Delhi; and 2 in Guwahati, Assam; 5 Mandsaur, 4 in Jaora; 3 in Garoth; 1 in Ratlam, 1 in Indore; I in Singoli; 1 in Ujjain; 5 in Kota; 1 in Jahlawar; 3 in Bhilwara; 3 in Pratapgarh; 3 in Barabnaki; 2 in Bareilly; 2 in TiThar; and 2 in Faizabad. All are in excellent working order. The motorcycles are used to patrol the licit opium growing fields for enforcement operations; chase and apprehend criminals; search for drug laboratories; monitor field measurements; and test measurements for poppy harvest. The motorcycles have also been used for the detection and eradication of excess poppy crop, physical check at weighment centers, and the carrying out of out drug and chemical interdiction efforts.

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

The NCB Zonal Unit in Mumbai received two Qualis SUV's and the one Hero Honda motorcycle in March 2003. This year a FSN physically inspected all vehicles and drove two cars, determining that they were in good condition and well maintained. These vehicles are routinely used for surveillance and operations.

NCB New Delhi received (1) Toyota Quali, (2) Hero Honda motorcycles, (1) Mahindra Bolero, and (2) Maruti Esteems. The Maruti Esteems are used for surveillance as these vehicles blend into the urban traffic pattern of New Delhi. The Hero Hondas' primary functions are to perform reconnaissance, issue subpoenas, and make deliveries. All of these vehicles are in good condition.

The Seven vehicles located at the NCB Zonal Units in Chandigarh, Varanasi, Jodhpur, and Ahmendabad. remain in good condition and are used primarily for enforcement and surveillance work. Chandigarh has: (1) Hero Honda motorcycle and (1) Qualis; Varanasi has (1) Bolero; Jadhpur has: (1) Qualis and (1) Ahmedabad had (1) Hero Honda motorcycle and (1) Bolero.

- **Cameras**

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

One camera each was delivered to the Superintendent of Excise in Saiha and, the Anti-Narcotics Squad in Champhai and two to the Excise Headquarters in Aizawl. All four cameras are reported to be inoperable and are unservicedable. Post will explore the option of replacing the cameras.

NCB Headquarters 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.

Eight digital cameras were purchased for the Central Bureau of Narcotics for use in their Joint Licit Opium Poppy Survey (JLOPS) in 2003. The cameras are used mainly to photograph and catalog the different stages of poppy growth in each field office and by inspectors visiting the various fields. The cameras remain in good condition.

Eighteen Cannon Powershot A400 digital cameras and (4) Canon Powershot A520 digital cameras were donated to the CNB in September 2005. They are in excellent condition. They are used for recording various stages of poppy cultivation as well as documenting seizures and arrests of diverted poppy/opium.

- **Computers**

In 2004, post purchased (18) IBM desk top computers and monitors, (18) HP desk jet printers, (18) webcams, (18) back up UPS's and (16) copies of Analyst Notebook Software for donation to the NCB nationwide. The following NCB Zonal offices throughout the country received one set of computer equipment: Varanasi, Calcutta, Jammu, Chandigarh, Trivandrum, Mumbai, Delhi Jodhpur Ahmedabad, Chennai and Imphal. The NCB New Delhi headquarters received (7) sets of computer equipment. With the exception of one back-up UPS in the Calcutta Zonal offices, all remaining computer equipment is in good condition. Post will replace the defective UPS this year. In April of 2005, post donated a HP ML570 Server with keyboard and monitor to the NCB headquarters in New Delhi. The server is in excellent condition.

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

Nine HP laptop computers were donated to the CBN in July 2005. The computers have been distributed to the following CBN offices: (4) CBN HQ Gwalier, (2) New Delhi, (1) Kota (1) Neemuch, and (1) in Lucknow. The computers are in excellent condition and are used primarily for storage of opium poppy cultivation data (JLOPS) and data related to the poppy crop.

One IBM laptop was donated to the Competent Authority (CA) in New Delhi in May 2005. The laptop is in excellent condition and is used to prepare materials and presentations for workshops on asset forfeiture from drug traffickers.

- **Communications**

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

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

- **Miscellaneous**

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

The following equipment was provided to CBN for use in field locations in JLOPS survey in 2003: 8 digital cameras, 11 digital calipers, 60 hygrometers, 6 electric weighing scales, and 11 heavy-duty drying ovens. The cameras have been used to photograph and catalog the different stages of poppy growth in each field office. The 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.

Mid-range weighing balances were procured for use in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for weighing poppy samples. Three damaged scales were repaired last year.

A Sharp LCD Projector was donated to the competent Authority, Northern Region in May 2005. The CA uses the projector with the laptop to give presentations and workshops on asset forfeiture from drug traffickers. The projector is in excellent condition.

Two Thales Mobile Mappers (GPS) were donated to the CBN in September 2005. They are used to plot coordinates of all the licit poppy fields to pinpoint their exact locations. The CBN uses the GPS' to determine the plot sizes to better estimate opium crop yields. They are in excellent condition.

Forty sensor technology radiation pagers were donated to Indian Customs this year. They are in excellent condition. They have been distributed to various Indian Customs offices for their use in determining whether shipments contain radioactive material. Often, traffickers will mark containers radioactive, concealing contraband, hoping that no one will verify its contents.

Two Ion Track itemizers were donated to Indian Customs for use in the airports in Mumbai and New Delhi. They will be used to scan suspicious luggage where they suspect contraband is being smuggled. They are in excellent condition.

Sixteen Steiner binoculars were used in various Indian Customs operations and surveillance. They are in excellent condition.

Six Nikon Tundra binoculars were donated to CNB in July 2005. Four are in Gwalior; 1 in Kota; and 1 is in Neemuch. They are used for surveillance and undercover operations to apprehend diversion of the licit opium crop. They are in excellent condition.

Ten weed trimmers are located at Guwahati for use during operations to destroy illegal cultivation. Eight belong to the Guwahati Office and the other two are borrowed from CBN headquarters in Gwalior. The weed trimmers have not been used for the last two years since there has not been a program to eradicate

poppy in Acunachal Pradesh. The weed trimmers are reported to be very cumbersome and difficult to carry over the 5-10 kilometers in hilly areas where illicit poppy growth has been discovered in the past.

Impact

INL's assistance to the NCB through donated computers and software has greatly enhanced the operational efficiency in conducting complex drug trafficking investigations. This had led to an increase in the targeting of high level drug trafficking organizations rather than couriers and low level drug traffickers. Using INL-donated computer equipment and vehicles, the NCB conducted a joint investigation with DEA counterparts in India and the US to dismantle an international pharmaceutical smuggling ring that supplied pharmaceuticals purchased over the internet, from India, to clients in the US, Costa Rica, and Australia.

The INL-funded vehicles donated to the NCB throughout India have enhanced NCB's ability to apprehend traffickers and make seizures, especially in outlying areas. The following seizures and arrests were made using INL-donated vehicles in the following NCB zonal Units: New Delhi NCB Zonal Unit-seized 3.6 million dosage units of psychotropic substances and 13.05 kg of heroin with 22 arrests; Mumbai NCB Zonal Unit seized 58.5 kg of heroin and ephedrine. The vehicles were used for surveillance and the subsequent arrests of 61 persons. Chennai NCB Zonal Unit seized 354 kg of opium poppy hush, 3 kg of heroin, and 12,340 tablets of pharmaceutical, making 12 arrests. The NCB Varanasi Zonal Unit seized 7.8 kg of amphetamines and 648,070 tablets of pharmaceutical making 12 arrests. The Jodhpur NCB Zonal Unit seized 7.8 kg of amphetamines and 648,070 tablets of psychotropic substances, arresting 4 individuals. The Calcutta NCB Zonal Unit seized 9.5 kg of heroin arresting 14 individuals. The Chandigarh NCB Zonal Unit seized 64 kg heroin arresting 17 individuals. The Ahmedabad NCB Zonal Unit seized 40kg of hashish, arresting 9 individuals. The Imphal NCB Zonal Unit seized 4,913 kg of heroin. The Jammu NCB Zonal Unit seized 28,715 dosage units of spasmo proxyvon pyrevon as well as 4.5 kg of heroin, arresting 7 individuals.

INL's donations of the vehicles and equipment used in the JLOPS survey has greatly enhanced the mobility of the CBN's staff and helped CBN effectively monitor the harvest of the opium crop and subsequent processing. This year, the CBN seized 19.45 kg of opium using the INL-donated motorcycles.

TASHKENT

Procedures

Post has a full-time FSN to support INL training courses and equipment donations. Post continues to improve its procedures to monitor INL-financed equipment on a day-to-day basis. Post personnel travel to remote border posts and meet with appropriate officials to verify proper storage, maintenance, and use of the INL-provided equipment. DEA maintains an inventory of all equipment transferred to the SIU. It has instituted a tracking system for property transferred to the SIU. The Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) end-user agency is required to sign an End User certificate for every lot of INL-provided equipment. The various GOU agencies are required to provide the Embassy with information regarding final disposition of each donated items in the lot, including the serial number, name of the items and geographical distribution.

Status

- **Vehicles**

In August 2000, Uzbek Customs Committee received nine 4-wheel drive Jeep Cherokees and spare parts. All vehicles were equipped by Customs with a HF radio. They are currently divided into five mobile units patrolling rural border areas. Post has confirmed that the six of the vehicles are in satisfactory condition. A seventh vehicle is inoperable because of difficulties in finding spare parts on the local market. Two of the vehicles are being used by the National Security Service and General Prosecutor's Office to conduct joint tactical operations.

Twenty-eight vehicles were obtained for use by the Special Investigative Unit (SIU). All vehicles were accounted for and in operating condition.

- **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. Border Guard officials have reported that they are able to process passengers and trains transiting the borders more efficiently. Previously, Border Guards used notepads to record passport data and submit the information to headquarters for analysis. They had to wait nearly one month for results. Officers can now register passengers much faster and can more readily identify wanted criminals.

- **Document Examination Equipment**

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

- **Laboratory Equipment**

In 2004, post furnished laboratory equipment to enhance the GOU's capabilities to perform forensic analysis of explosives and narcotics substances. The equipment included a portable explosive detector, five digital scales, and an Agilent Electrophoresis system. The explosives laboratory played a key role in identifying the explosive substances used by the suicide bomber who attacked Embassy Tashkent in July 2004. The Drug Laboratory received an Agilent Gas Chromatograph and Mass Spectrometer System, which greatly support evidence processing in criminal drug cases.

- **Miscellaneous**

Basic investigative equipment was distributed to the Counterdrug Department of the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs. The equipment transferred included 21 digital video cameras, 68 portable digital audio recorders, 36 digital cameras, and 19 TV sets and VCRs. Transfer of this equipment helped outfit the counternarcotics units with basic equipment.

In December 2002, inspection mirrors (300), "Mag-Lite" flashlights (300), and Narcotics Identification Kits (140) were provided to the State Customs Committee to ensure that every Customs post on the border had a least basic inspection and testing equipment and to increase potential drug interdiction at ports of entry/exit. The equipment was distributed to 60 stationary and mobile Customs border posts, as well as to Customs training facilities. The provision of this durable low-tech equipment has ensured thorough coverage of vehicular and rail traffic through Uzbek borders and freed up limited GOU funds for other equipment purchases available on the local market. The majority of this equipment is in working condition. All mirrors are fully functional and in use. Ten flashlights are inoperable due to malfunctions with the on/off switch. The equipment and test kits are a vital part of the inspection process.

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

The following equipment was donated in support of the SIU for use in targeting and dismantling high-level transnational drug trafficking organizations

operating in the area: office safes, binoculars, handcuffs, scanners, digital scales, digital camcorders, SLR cameras, folding chairs, Polaroid cameras, computer software, GPS units, Motorola radios, voice recorders and supplies, TV sets, cellular telephones, typewriter, office furniture, printer, digital CD cameras, laptop computers, desktop computers, VCR's, televisions, high power telephoto lens, technical investigative equipment, and mobile printers, USP units, office safes. DEA conducted an unscheduled inventory of equipment during 2005.

Problems

Post has encountered some problems obtaining information about donated equipment from the host government. These difficulties have increased as the U.S.-Uzbekistan bilateral relationship has deteriorated. In addition, post is unable to monitor the majority of donated equipment on a regular basis, as it is in remote, difficult to access locations.

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 inspection visits to Judicial Technical Police (JTP) in the Bangkok Metropolitan area in August-September 2005 and to all three regions of Thailand. In some instances, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) agencies in Bangkok had forwarded accountable items to regional offices which NAS subsequently inspected. This occurred occasionally and affected limited quantities of monitorable commodities. Counterpart agencies were cooperative and responsive in implementing End Use Monitoring procedures, which resulted in a verification rate of 88 percent. A total of 164 end-user sites were visited by NAS staff. Survey teams physically inspected 2,160 of the 2,453 non-expendable commodity items that are 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 INL-funded commodities are not dedicated to the support of the RTG activities against abuse, trafficking and production of illicit drugs, or measures against other forms of crime, to which they were assigned.

End Use Monitoring accountability and verification of commodities located at ILEA is provided by the USG officials who serve as Executive and Deputy Director. ILEA inventory and accountability procedures are adequate and records generally appear sufficient and currently maintained. NAS Bangkok and RTG officials assigned to ILEA physically inspected all accountable commodities.

Inspection of equipment donated to the SIU's was conducted by officials of DEA Bangkok in coordination with the NAS.

Status

At most units, the commodities provided are 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 consists of one analyzer, audio amplifiers (23), audio surveillance systems (13), audio tape recorders (71), base station radios (3), cellular phones (22), contraband detectors (2), digital sound recorders (6), handheld radios (63), microsette tape recorders (6), mobile radios (6), telephones (29), video transmitters (2).

ILEA equipment consists of cellular phones (11), power megaphone (1), telephones (38).

SIU equipment consists of handheld radios (119), car radios (21), audio tape recorders (60), base station radios (3), antennas (3), and microcassette (22).

- **Computer Equipment**

RTG Computer equipment consists of PC's (314), printers (313), USP units (323), software (35), servers (20), scanners (63), modems (12), notebooks (44). SIU equipment consist of PC's (119), notebooks (30), printers (30), scanners (5), servers (5) an UPS' (119).

ILEA equipment consists of PC's (37), Notebooks (3), printers (37), scanners (3), UPS' (3), and modems (5).

SIU equipment consists of PC's (119), printers (30), scanners (5), notebooks (30), UPS' (119).

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Cameras, photocopiers, video cameras, fax machines, televisions, power generator night vision devices, typewriters, tape recorders, overhead projectors, paper shredders, slide projectors, electric fan, washing machines, water coolers, barcode readers, air conditioners, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, lawn mowers, CD players, 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.

The following miscellaneous equipment was provided to ILEA: television, projector, typewriter, digital video camera, fax machine, paper shredder.

The following equipment was provided to the SIU's: digital cameras, refrigerator, video camera system, vacuum cleaner, copy machine, file cabinets, digital cameras, air conditioners.

- **Helicopters**

From 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 provided by the Royal Thai Army Third Region Command. Of the aircraft in the inventory below, 1716 has been in inventory since October 1997; 1717 since July 1999; 1718 and 2401 since 2000; and 2402 since October 1999.

Aircraft

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

Of the ten Bell helicopters, four are grounded at the Police Aviation Unit in Bangkok; three are being used by the Police in Bangkok; three are being used by ONCB in support of RTG opium crop surveillance and crop eradication programs in northern Thailand.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS and counterparts inspected 7 motorcycles, 15 pickup trucks, 16 sedans, 1 land cruiser, 1 station wagon and 3 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.

A total of 47 motorcycles, 26 pickup Trucks, 24 sedans, 7 SUV's, and 4 vans were assigned to 10 Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU) sites. All inventoried vehicles are in serviceable condition, although some items purchased more than five years ago are reaching the end of their useful lives. Many of the vehicles have exceeded 100,000 miles of use. No vehicles appear to have been used for other than its intended purpose and no equipment was unaccounted for.

All vehicles procured specifically for use by the SIU's were assigned by the RTP and ONCB to cooperate directly with DEA in this program. The SIU's are located in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Chiang Rai provinces.

Six sedans, 1 station wagon and 1 van were assigned to the International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA) in Bangkok. ILEA vehicles have all exceeded their useful lives. They will be replaced in 2006.

- **Defense Articles**

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

Problems

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

Impact

The overall impact of the Thai Government programs has been considerable and positive in all respects. The Thai opium poppy reduction program is one of the most effective in the world. USG assistance has been critical to attaining the crop control strategic success. Effective RTG drug law enforcement efforts have resulted in significant identified diversion of illicit international movements. Illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse remain a substantial problem in Thailand. 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.

Program Changes

During 2005, the NAS concurred with the ongoing RTG program being implemented by counterpart agencies to identify unserviceable or overage motor vehicles (or other monitorable items) provided by NAS projects over ten years or more and to delete them from project inventories. Proceeds derived from the sale of such items are returned to INL program for use in implementing drug and crime control projects supported by NAS. The overall size of the INL program in Thailand continues to decrease. There is less need for commodity-heavy traditional crop control and drug law enforcement and a continuing emphasis on training and technical assistance in crime control and the criminal justice sector.

JAKARTA

Procedures

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

Status

All of the donated equipment is in good operable condition and resides in the originally assigned locations. Post has found that the INP is very meticulous and responsible in the maintenance and operation of the equipment provided. It has found no instances where the equipment has been misused or used for purposes outside of agreement made between INP and INL.

- **Vehicles**

Vehicles were donated to the INP for use in transporting Logistics Unit personnel as follows: North Sumatera Regional Police (4); South Sumatera Regional Police (3); Jakarta Regional Police (4); West Java Regional Police (4); South Sulawesi Regional Police (5); Yogyakarta Regional Police (3); Sorong Divisional Police (1); Pania Divisional Police (1); South Sorong Divisional Police (1); Regional Police East Java (4); Sub Regional Police Surabaya (1).

All vehicles are well-maintained; assigned as agreed upon between INL and INP; and used only in the performance of official duties and tasks.

- **Communications equipment**

Motorola ATS VHF radios donated to the INP were distributed as follows: Regional Police South Sumatera (50); Regional South Sulawesi (20); District Police Sukabumi (50); Police Academy (95); ACEH Regional Police (75).

Two hundred thirty-five (235) radios are in INP inventory awaiting distribution in correlation with INP restructured Polres and Polsek alignment.

- **Computer Equipment**

Four desktop computers, four monitors, and four laptops are assigned to the Regional Police Center Sulawesi; four desktops, four monitors, are assigned to the Regional Police Maluku; four laptops, four desktops, and four monitors are assigned to the Police School Seulawah Aceh; six laptops are assigned to the South Sulawesi Regional Police.

- **Miscellaneous**

Eight donated overhead projectors and twelve micro cassette recorders are used by the Regional Police Center Sulawesi.

Impact

The equipment continues to assist the INP with their counternarcotics efforts in Indonesia. The INP is severely understaffed relative to police to population ratios, as well as under-resourced. INP's ability to respond to public service demands and expectations and to replicate and integrate training would not have been actualized without INL funded assistance.

KUALA LUMPUR

Procedures

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

Status

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

PHNOM PPENH

Procedures

In 2005, the Drug Enforcement Administration (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. DEA arranged for a team of Vietnamese experts to assess the equipment. The team determined that the equipment is completely unusable due to seven years without climate controlled storage. Post is exploring options to dispose of the equipment. Any proceeds from the sale of the equipment will go back into the program.

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.

All trucks provided to the Lao American Project, Phongsaly are in good condition except for one pickup truck which was damaged in an accident. One vehicle is based at Vientiane; three in Bountai. One pickup truck was transferred to the Provincial Committee for Drug Control, Phongsaly Province. One Isuzu Trooper II was transferred for use in the NAS. One motorcycle is in Vientiane; one in Samphan and nine in Bountai. All motorcycles are in good condition.

All trucks provided to the Lao American Project, Liang Prabang are usable. Two are based in NGOY district and one is based in Viengkham district. Nine motorcycles are in Viengkham and NGOY districts.

Twenty-seven (27) motorcycles were provided to the Provincial Committee for Drug Control. Two Landcruisers, two Toyota pickup trucks and 22 motorcycles were provided to the Drug Control Department, Law Enforcement Project. One Isuzu Trooper, three motorcycles, and two Toyota pickup trucks were provided to the Lao National Commission for Drug Control (LCDC) and Supervision. Two of the motorcycles were stolen. LCDC replaced them. Two Toyota Hilus pickup trucks and nine motorcycles were provided to Savannakhet Counternarcotics Unit; four motorcycles and one Toyota Hilus Pickup truck were provided to the Bokeo Counternarcotics Unit; six motorcycles and one pickup truck were provided to the Oudomkay Counternarcotics Project; six motorcycles and one pickup truck were provided to the Houaphan Counternarcotics Office; six motorcycles and one pickup truck were provided to the Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office. (Two of the motorcycles are broken.); seven motorcycles and one pickup truck were provided to the Narcotics Unit Customs (one pickup is undergoing repair); five motorcycles and one pickup were provided to the Champasack Counternarcotics Office; eleven motorcycles and one pickup were provided to the Luang Prabang Counternarcotics Office; six motorcycles and one pickup were provided to the Xayaboury Counternarcotics Office; twelve motorcycles and one pickup were provided to

the Vientiane Capital; one pickup was provided to the Xiengkhouang Counternarcotics Office.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

Two HF-SSB radios, three VHF-FM mobile radios, ten handheld are used by the Savannakhet counternarcotics Office. One HF-SSB radio 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 20 hand-held transceivers are used by the Champasack Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and 20 hand-held transceivers are used by the Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and twelve handheld radios are used by the Houaphan Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios and 33 handheld radios are used by the Vientiane Capital (one radio is lost, four require batteries, and two are nonfunctioning); one HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and 17 handheld transceivers are used by the Luang Prabang Counternarcotics Office. One HF-SSB radio, five VHF-FM radios, and 55 hand-held transceivers are used by the Drug Control Department; one HF-SSB radio and one VHF FM base station are used by the Bokeo Counternarcotics Unit.

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

- **Computer Equipment**

Most commodities were purchased prior to CY-2003. Three Dell computers and one laptop computer were purchased in CY-2001. Four Notebook computers were purchased in CY-2004. A total of 7 Dell computers have replaced the old Gateway and Compaq Presserio computers. All items are in good condition.

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 require constant monitoring. The NAS has urged on numerous occasions that counterparts report problems with equipment and installations both during and between inspection visits.

Impact

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

EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

ANKARA

Procedures

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

All agencies maintain up-to-date physical inventories. Where feasible, post, in connection with such meetings, physically inspects some equipment. Physical inspections were carried out at the Turkish National Police (TNP) Istanbul and at Amatem in 2005.

Status

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

INL has not provided any assistance to Turkey since 1999, because 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 has been very useful. The TNP constantly uses night vision equipment in investigations. The analog voice recording systems is nearing the end of its useful life, but is still in use. About 200 voice-recording systems will be retired by year's end since the TNP has upgraded to digital systems. INL-funded equipment accounted for the bulk of specialized equipment in both Customs and TNP's inventories in Mersin. The INL-funded equipment was well maintained and property used.

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

The Turkish Customs was efficiently using the INL-funded Ion scanners and fiberscopes along the most important smuggling routes. Of the equipment previously provided to Customs, Ion scanners used to detect narcotics and explosives are the most useful. The GOT bought additional Ion scanners to be used in their most highly trafficked areas. The fiberscopes need to be updated. Customs updated these to videoscopes and sent the fiberscopes to less active border crossings. Customs also uses the digital cameras and night vision pocketscopes delivered in 2000-2002.

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

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

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

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

- **Vehicles**

The Turkish Grain Board (TMO) continues to use all 20 vehicles INL funded in 1992 and 1993 to conduct monitoring and liaison with Turkey's licensed opium farmers. Twenty-five vehicles provided in 1992-1993 and 1997 have been retired.

- **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 being 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, 10 Yaesu hand-radios, two AID-Unitel-3000 voice/image transmitter systems, one Panasonic digital closed circuit camera are all operational. The Department of 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 remain operational.

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

Problems

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

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

Impact

INL-funded resources materially aided Turkish narcotics interdiction efforts. TMO, in particular, noted that it was able to double the amount of morphine in its poppy seeds, this making it more marketable thanks to the equipment provided. TNP, Customs, and Jandarma all noted the equipments' assistance that the equipment provided in their narcotics interdiction efforts.

ATHENS

Procedures

Embassy law enforcement officials are in regular contact with the Alexandroupolis Unit.

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 by the National Police.

Impact

Greece is part of the traditional “Balkan route” for drugs flowing from drug-producing countries in the East to drug-consuming countries in Western Europe. Investigations initiated by the DEA and its Hellenic counterparts suggest that a dramatic rise has occurred in the number and size of drug trafficking organizations operating in Greece. Having a police boat on patrol in the Evros deters illegal smuggling and trafficking activities. The Greek National Police reported that through November 2005, 10,204 kilograms of hashish, 278 kilograms of heroin, and 39 kilograms of cocaine were seized by authorities throughout Greece. A total of 11,411 individuals were arrested by the Hellenic Authorities in connection with the above seizures. Cooperation between U.S. and Greek law enforcement officials is exceptionally close and professional.

CHISINAU

Procedures

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

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

- **X-ray Van**

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

- **Computer equipment**

Only 50% of the computers at the Police Academy are fully functional. It appears that they are substandard desktop PC's. Chips on the hard drives overheat. 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 purposes.

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 and reviewed government reports for Customs and Federal Drug Control Service (FSKN) procurements. Treasury has a U.S. representative at the Federal Service for Financial Monitoring (FSFM) who is present forty percent of the time and a locally hired representative who is present full time.

Status

All commodities were recently delivered to the FSKN and Russian Customs. They are being stored at the agency's storage facilities in Moscow pending delivery of the vehicles for which the equipment is intended. All equipment is in brand new condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

- **Computer software**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

- **Canines**

In 2005, Twenty-five participants and their dogs from Tadjikistan, Kirgystan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan participated in the canine training program to detect narcotics trafficking.

Problems

The LES Program Analyst resigned in August 2005; the new hire is not yet on board. The staff shortage affected post's ability to procure vehicles for the counternarcotics projects.

Impact

The computer software and training has been a key element of the Anti-Money Laundry assistance program and has allowed the GOR to enhance its investigations of money laundering cases. The equipment provided to Russian Customs will enable Russia to increase its capacity to fight narcotics trafficking at its borders. The canine program participants returned to their home countries with trained canines to assist in combating narcotics trafficking.

RIGA

Procedures

The RSO conducts spot checks on the equipment and meets regularly with police officials. The RSO and the Political/Economics Section are working with police officials formulating and implementing a formal equipment tracking system.

Status

- **Classroom equipment**

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

- **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 its intended purpose: night vision equipment; fiber scopes; contraband detectors; pinhole cameras; video cameras; analytical software; gas chromatograph; and genetic analyzer.

Impact

All equipment has been coordinated into operational activities and is considered effective by the Latvian Police. Equipment provided supports the mission goal of creating more professional and capable Latvian law enforcement agencies through equipment and training.

SOFIA

Procedures

The equipment donated to the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), 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**

Two PC model Pentium II workstations at the MOJ are used to handle the bulk of the Probation Service's workload, including all email and internet connectively and the compilation of statistics from affiliates across the country.

The six PC's and five printers at the Institute for Forensic Science are in use. Five of the six computers provided to the Minister of Interior are being used by the International Cooperation Directorate; the other has been retired.

The laptop, the seven IBM PC's, the IBM workstations, the three printers (3), and the scanner donated to the NSBOB are in good working order and in use. Six of the eight UPS' are in use. The other two are in need of battery replacement.

None of the MOI's UPS' are in use. The batteries have outlived their useful lives.

- **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 projector and 3M-tripod projection screen donated to the NSBOB are in use.

The polygraph machine at the MOI Psychology Institute is in use. Its portability allows it to be used in criminal investigations across the country. The gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer, video spectral comparator, electronic laboratory balances donated to the National Forensics Institute are in good working order and in use. The gas chromatograph donated by DEA is in need of a memory card and transformer for 220V current before it can be used. DOJ ICIITAP representatives are aware of this issue and are attempting to acquire the needed parts.

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 seek 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.

TBILISI

Procedures

INL-funded programs in Georgia provide both technical and commodity support. INL-funded Department of Justice resident Legal Adviser, Senior Police Adviser, Police Academy Adviser, and Forensic Adviser provide both technical and commodity support to the Minister of the Interior Ministry of Justice, and Office of the Procurator General.

Post relies on periodic meetings and visits with decision-making level personnel of the respective agencies to monitor use and to physically inspect equipment, which has been assigned to numerous locations through Georgia. All equipment that is located in Tbilisi has been physically inspected within the last twelve months. Frequent physical inspection of each item, however, is practically impossible. INL Section Chief, together with Police, Forensic Advisers, and LES, will continue and regularize these monitoring efforts.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

The Ministry of Interior Affairs received four desktop computers, one laptop and a server for use in the ministry itself to expedite information processing. The Office of the Prosecuro General (Procuracy) was given 47 desktop computers as well as one laptop and 27 printers and a flat bed scanner to expedite the processing of information. The Ministry of Justice has twelve desktop computers and twelve printers all located in the Forensic Bureau Laboratory. All of these listed items located in Tbilisi have been physically accounted for. The items located in the 13 regional law libraries have been accounted for by either an actual visit or by telephonic contact with the local prosecutors. A computer in the Racch-Lechkumi/Kvemo Svaneti office was stolen. A police investigation was undertaken with no positive results. All other computers are operational.

- **Communications Equipment**

The Minister of Interior Affairs received one facsimile machine, which is located within the ministry headquarters. The Prosecutor General's Office has 18 fax machines: 16 are located in the various law libraries, one is with the National Money Laundering Bureau and one is in the Civil Rights Office. There are 12 hand-held, two-way Motorola radios located in the Criminal Investigations Office. They are used for crime scene control purposes. All of the equipment is operational with no problems reported.

- **Vehicles**

Ten small four-wheel drive vehicles (Llada Nivas) were donated to the

Department of Justice Bureau of Probation for the purpose of allowing caseworkers to check on probationers. The vehicles have been distributed throughout the country and all are accounted for. They are located in the following areas: Tbilisi; Kutaisi; Telavi; Ambrollauri; Gori; Rustavi; Zugdidi; Akhaltsikhe; Batumi. There have been no reported maintenance issues with any of the vehicles.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The Forensic Bureau Laboratory has been equipped with new office furnishings. These consist of eight conference tables, 120 conference sizes, 210 office chairs, 30 laboratory chairs (stools), 70 filing cabinets and four executed style desk chairs. In addition, to these furnishings, 90 laboratory dividers and 20 laboratory benches have also been donated. Also, a generator valued at about \$100,000 and capable of powering the entire laboratory has been installed.

The following scientific equipment is on hand: HP (Hewlett Packard) Mass Spectrometer, HP Gas chromatograph, HP Gauge Controller, HP Chem.Station, HP Monitor, HP Gas chromatograph Control, Agilent (Hewlett Packard) Mass Spectrometer W/3 controllers, auto sampler, Vacuum pump, gas chromatograph, (2) Agilent gas chromatograph W/additional related items, (3) agilent gaschrometer w/additional related items, HP HPLC W/Related Items, assorted ink analysis equipment (glassware) and chemicals, stereo microscopes (4 each), ultraviolet observation box (for examination of questionable documents) 1 each, Hydrogen Generator (2 each) and assorted small parts and tools, assorted safety and First Aid equipment, petrolab petroleum testing system model ADU-4 w/supporting ancillary equipment and parts, petroleum laboratory fume hoods (4 each) w/installation materials, toxi-lab narcotics testing system w/parts and accessories (1 each), Toxi-lab fume hood (1 each).

All of the listed equipment is located in the Forensic Bureau and has been physically inspected by the Senior Forensic Adviser. Due to the poor electrical system within the Bureau, few of the more robust equipment has actually been installed.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Public Affairs Office (PAO) has received assorted cameras, recorders, lightning equipment and a mixer to better communicate with the local media and the citizenry of Georgia. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) has 55 Level III ballistic vests, as well as hand-held spotlights for patrol vehicles (100 ea), hand-held megaphones (20 each), car entry devices (Slim Jims) (40 sets), Police Barrier tape (2500 rolls), reflective road triangles (1,000 sets), plastic flex-cuffs (5000 packages), and Night Vision Binoculars (2 each). With the exception of the PAO equipment, all other items have been distributed within Tbilisi and the regions. The Prosecutor General's Criminal Investigative Unit was furnished with two refurbished interview rooms complete with two-way mirrors.

To support the facilities, the following electrical sound and video items were provided: video cameras (2), video recorders (2), audio recorders (2), video monitor (1). Furthermore, this same unit has a Crime Scene Search responsibility. To support this mission, they were provided with a LCD

projector (1), digital camera (1), video recorder (1), micro recorder (1), tape recorder (1), digital recorder (audio)(1), television (1), metal detector (1), video work station (1). The Prosecutor's General's Office received 16 copiers, 16 small generators, 32 sets of shelves, 16 sets of law books, 16 computer work stations w/chairs, 16 conference tables, and 128 conference chairs. All of these items were given in support of the sixteen Tbilisi and regional law libraries. Furthermore, the Civil Rights Office was donated one copier, six computer work stations, w/chairs, six file cabinets, twelve sets of shelves, one conference table w/eight chairs, and six small office safes.

The Money Laundering Bureau was given one copy machine, 20 conference chairs, ten small desks, seven sets of bookshelves, two office tables, ten "L" shaped desks, four file cabinets, one conference table, one internal office telephone network, ten telephones, one sound recording system, five security cameras, and one security system w/monitor. The Supreme Court of Georgia was donated one copier. All of the miscellaneous items have been accounted for during the past twelve months either by physical inspection or telephonic verification.

- **Problems**

With the exception of the theft of the computer in the Svaneti Region, there have been no major equipment problems in the past twelve months.

- **Impact**

The Forensic Bureau has made extensive use of the equipment that has been installed. These items have greatly assisted in support of the law enforcement community of Georgia. The Ministry of the Interior has put the PAO equipment to good use and established closer and more amicable relationships with the various media outlets. The addition of the ballistic vests and other police items will provide both the Criminal Police and the Patrol Police with vital tools to continue the improvement of both forces.

The Prosecutor General's Office has also made extensive use of the law libraries. The Criminal Investigative /Crime Scene Unit now has tools to better and more efficiently carry out the responsibilities assigned to it. The Civil Rights Office can now investigate civil rights violations and safeguard their findings. This organization has also made extensive use of the donated items.

- **Program Changes**

Post anticipates substantial changes within the programs with special emphasis placed on the Police School and the Forensic Bureau when both facilities are refurbished by the Corps of Engineers and better facilities become available. Post expects construction to begin in mid-2006 and end in late 2007/early 2008. Classroom space will be available to teach the new curriculum designed by the Senior Police Academy Adviser. There will be sleeping quarters that will allow regional officers to attend the school and derive benefit from the new educational process.

Additional purchases of basic police equipment and training items will occur in the near future which will greatly benefit the posture of the Patrol Police. Presently, the program of building a computerized vehicle database is on-going. The addition of a criminal database will allow the Patrol Police to deal with violators. The addition of vehicle mounted computer terminals will allow the Patrol Police infield access to vital information.

TIRANA

Procedures

ICITAP advisors who are assigned to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and Durres seaport confirm proper use of the donations through on-site inspections and daily interactions. The Albanian State Police (ASP) agencies have been cooperative in this effort.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2005, computer and office equipment were donated to ICITAP for exclusive use of the Port Security Force of the Durres Port Authority. Desktop computers, monitors, laptops, and photocopy machines were donated to the Deputy Minister of Interior/National Coordinator for use in Anti-trafficking.

Laptops and desktop computers were donated to the Albanian Minister of State Coordination's Office for use by the Anti-trafficking section in 2004. INL provided the MOPO with computers previously.

In 2004 and 2005, TIMS computer and communications equipment was donated to MOPO and the Albanian State Police (ASP). The equipment includes workstations, monitors, firewall devices, power supply equipment, thin clients, and printers. 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. The equipment is used by various units at the Ministry of Interior (MOI), such as the Criminal Analysis Unit, IT Directorate, etc. The equipment deployed at Kakavija, Kapshtica, Morine, Qafe Thane, Tushemisht, Hani Hotit, and Murigan Border Crossing Points (BCP's) is in good working order and well maintained; it is used mainly by the border police.

All-in-one machines, HP office jet 5110 (copiers, faxes, printers) were donated to the Port Security Force, Port of Durres Authority and to the Durres Police commissariat, Regional Police Directorate of Durres. They are in good working order.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2005, voice recorders, memory sticks, digital cameras, camcorders, and batteries were donated to the Organized Crime Directorate of the Albanian State Police for the exclusive use of the Organized Crime offices in twelve police directorates of Albania.

In 2004, ICITAP donated three hand-held radios, ICOM model IC-F15 Transceiver VHF to the Port Security Force, Port of Durres Authority. Two of the radios are in good working condition and are used by the Port Security Force

(PSF) in Durres. The other radio is in use by the Port Security Office in Viora Port.

- **Vehicles**

The FBI donated five Mitsubishi Pajeros to the Anti-Trafficking Sector of the Organized Crime Vice Directorate in 2004. ICITAP donated two motorcycles to the Special Operation Sector of the Organized Crime Vice-Directorate in 2004. Three vehicles are in good working order and assigned to regional field duty. A fourth vehicle is at the ASP motorpool undergoing mechanical repair, while a fifth vehicle was totally destroyed in a traffic accident. The two motorcycles are used in undercover operations by the Special Operations Sector. They are in good working order and well-maintained.

- **Canine Equipment**

New constructed kennels were donated for the use of the Police Commissioner's Office in 2004. The kennel in Rinas airport is used by the police commissariat, but it has some problems with ventilation. The kennels in Durres and Durres ports are in use.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2005, eavesdropping devices, digitized maps, spy phones, digital cameras, voice recorders, memory cards, hand radios, car radios were donated to the Special Operation Sector in the Organized Crime Directorate, Ministry of Interior.

Night Vision Goggles, portable digital dictation machines, camera adapter kits, and memory stick were donated to the Internal Control Directorate (OIC) at MOPO in 2004. They are in good condition and in regular use during operations conducted by the OIC.

Fax machines, copies, and printers were donated to the Port Security Force and Police Commissioner, Port of Durres Authority in 2004.

In 2004, ICITAP donated a rummage kit to the Regional Police Directorate of Durres. This equipment is in good working condition and is located at the Port of Durres ferry terminal. ICITAP has recently discovered that the equipment has been under-utilized and will take steps to ensure more effective usage.

ICITAP donated a portable CO2 detector, AMC CD2 Model to the Police commissariat of the Port of Durres. It was donated for the use of the anti-trafficking sector to detect people in concealed compartments in boats and vehicles. This equipment requires repair work

Problems

ICITAP advisors have not encountered any problems during the course of monitoring activities in 2005. However, many police units still lack sufficient training to use the donated equipment. In-service and end-user training is scheduled for 2006.

Impact

INL program donated resources have significantly increased the capacity of the ASP to control Albania's borders; interdict trafficking; and conduct criminal investigations. ICITAP qualitative analysis indicates an increase in drug seizures and related arrests in Albania since the ASP received the donated equipment. Donations to the ASP's anti-narcotics Canine Breeding and Training Institute impact the success of the Three Port Strategy, the goal of which is to tighten security at Mother Teresa Airport and the Adriatic Sea ports of Durres and Viora.

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

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

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

VALLETTA

Procedures

Post works closely with the Government of Malta (GOM) Police and the Armed Forces (AFM) to ensure proper cooperation and coordination on narcotics control issues. The RSO monitors the narcotics trafficking in the region and facilitates initiatives to expand law enforcement cooperation. Post is satisfied with GOM's efforts to control illegal drug activity and share information with Embassy officials.

The RSO works closely with the DEA Country Attache and the FBI Legal Attache based in Rome to foster cooperative efforts to strengthen law enforcement. In May 2005, DEA conducted a four-day training seminar for Maltese law enforcement agencies. Topics included surveillance techniques, raid techniques, information sharing, and interdiction tactics.

Status

An eighty-seven foot "protector" class patrol boat was provided to the Armed Forces of Malta through Foreign Military Sales in November of 2002. Post's Defense Attaché (DAO) works very closely with the Armed Forces on issues related to crew training and the boat's operational effectiveness. DAO monitors the patrolling activity for quantitative results. To date, the patrol boat has not been involved in a drug interdiction mission. However, the rigid hull inflatable boat participated in a June 2005 police operation that was successful in interdicting seven kilos of heroine in Maltese territorial waters.

Impact

U.S. law enforcement and security agencies and their Maltese counterparts continue to cooperate closely on drug-related crime. The joint effort to provide training, support, and assistance to GOM law enforcement agencies has clearly improved the Maltese enforcement ability to profile individuals possible involved with trafficking and /or in possession of dangerous drugs. The number of arrests and seizures for drug-related offenses has steadily increased, indicating that Maltese authorities are committed to battling the drug problem in their country. Although the drug problem in Malta will probably not reach a level with a concentrated INL initiative is warranted, GOM can clearly benefit from close USG cooperation.

YEREVAN

Procedures

Donations were documented through side letters and inventory spreadsheets. Post's INL officer inventoried all of the classroom equipment at the training facilities. The INL officer inspected the X-ray van at the postal warehouse where it is used to X-ray incoming and outgoing mail. EXBS office personnel regularly observe and receive usage reports on the X-ray van. It is inspected and serviced twice a year.

Status

- **X-ray Van**

In August 1999, INL installed an X-ray van for the Customs Department and provided relevant operation, maintenance and service training. Post regularly observes and received usage reports on the vehicle. It is inspected and serviced twice a year. It is based at the post office and used to inspect suspicious parcels and other materials. It also travels to various border crossings as needed.

- **Metal Detectors**

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

- **Classroom Equipment**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

Impact

The classroom and computer equipment at the training centers has enhanced the training programs at all three facilities. The Kanaker Police NCO Training Center has been relocated while the facility is being renovated. The classroom and computer equipment at the Procuracy Training Center has been used for training in support of the independent forensic lab being developed in Armenia. The X-ray van has been used on a regular basis to inspect suspicious parcels and other material.

Problems

The picture on the screen of the X-ray machine is not clear. It is time to upgrade the X-ray van if it is to continue to be used. The van has only 5,000 miles on the odometer. However, 61,990 inspections have been made.

AFRICA

ACCRA

Procedures

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

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

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2002, post donated three computers and one server to Ghana's Police Service's Women and Juvenile Unit (WAJU). It has been renamed the Domestic Violence Victim Support Unit (DOVVISU), but it still has responsibility for crimes targeting women and children. In February 2005, post donated four HP Compaq computers and one HP Laserjet printer to GPS's Police Intelligence and Professional Standards Unit. The officers have been observed using three of the computers to track human rights, abuses and complaints of misconduct. The fourth computer has been used as a server to permit file sharing by the unit's staff and to store the unit's personnel records. The computers are well-maintained by an outside vendor.

In 2005 ICITAP instructors donated the following equipment for use in basic police skills training course: 1 Hewlett Packard Desktop computer/monitor; 1 Hewlett Packard deskjet color printer; 1 Hewlett Packard laptop.

- **Communications Equipment**

Post distributed a mobile cellular transmitter and a voice stress analyzer to the NCB in calendar year 2002. The NCB has not had occasion to use the voice stress analyzer in interrogations. The Motorola radios received in 2004 are only used for training purposes. Since they are so large they attract attention during counternarcotics operations.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2002, post donated 22 bicycles to the Community Policing Unit at the Cantonments Police Station in Accra. An additional 20 bicycles were donated in

2004. In 2005, post donated another 20 bicycles to the Ghana Police Service's Community Policing Unit in Kumasi. Only four of the 42 bicycles donated to the Cantonments program are being used for regular patrols. Thirteen bicycles are broken down, primarily from lack of chain lubricant, worn out brakes, and other parts difficult to replace in Ghana. The 20 bicycles donated to the Kumsai unit are still in storage and have not been deployed because the GPS has not yet trained personnel to man bicycle patrols. The remaining five are with officers who formerly belonged to the unit. Post has called for their return.

Two Ion itemizers, sample traps, and calibration traps were provided to the NCB for detection of illegal substances at the airport. One itemizer is regularly used at Kotoba International Airport and the second itemizer is maintained at NCB headquarters for emergency deployment. The NCB has no budget for keeping the itemizers replenished with consumables. One itemizer is no longer being used for this reason. Post is exploring whether INL funds from prior years can be used to replace the consumables.

Post was unable to observe the covert gym bag, ghost phone or digital camera. NCB says these items are stored at its operation center at Kotoka International airport. An Embassy visit would disrupt their operations.

- **Vehicles**

Two Suzuki motorcycles and eight crash helmets and a KIA surveillance van were provided to the NCB in 2003 to facilitate the general functions of and expeditious response by the NCB in its counternarcotics efforts. Four additional motorcycles and one motorbike were donated in 2004. All are in use. It took two visits to observe the KIA van. Post had difficulty opening the side door. The van has not been used for investigations for some time. The NCB used three of the motorcycles regularly and two are held at the NCB's offices in reserve. The NCBN has been able to obtain a mechanic services without difficulty. All motorcycles are operating without problems.

Two motorcycles were not present at the NCB. The NCB handed these over to the counternarcotics units of the Customs, Excise & Preventive Service (CEPS) and GPS. The 10 handcuffs were in use in the field.

Impact

Despite the USG's donations of bicycles to encourage community policing in Accra and Kumasi, these programs are quite "dormant" according to its former commanding officer. The unit has suffered from staff recruitment and retention problems as well as poor bicycle maintenance. The Inspector General pledged to community policing officials that he will provide 12 to 16 new recruits to rejuvenate the bicycle patrol in both cities.

COTONOU

Procedures

The post Narcotics Officer visited the police station on several occasions during the past year. The Government of Benin (GOB) provides periodic reports on the use of all commodities.

Status

Fifteen Motorola Visar radios were distributed to the Beninese National Drug Interdiction Office and various Antidrug squads. The radios are currently being used and maintained properly.

Post received two itemizer chemical detectors for installation at the international airport in Cotonou to assist security-screening personnel. Post has obtained names of the GOB personnel who will use the itemizers, pending INL training.

Impact

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

LAGOS

Procedures

During 2005, the INL staff in Lagos used online inspections and periodic spot checks by USG personnel to monitor INL-funded equipment.

Status

INL-funded equipment was not donated to the Government of Nigeria in 2005. The INL staff enjoys a cordial relationship with the Nigerian Government Agencies. The agencies have tried to maintain the equipment to the best of their ability. The few items that are not operating are beyond repair.

- **Communications Equipment**

The 24 VHF radios donated to the Lagos State Police are in good working order. A Motorola VHF Base Station and 60 Motorola VHF radios were donated to the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA). Five VHS radios were assigned to the INL Lagos office.

- **Computer Equipment**

During 2003, post provided 25 computers, monitors, 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 Special Fraud Unit to support the Police Modernization Project. All are in use and in excellent condition.

The Nigeria Police INTERPOL unit received two desktop PC systems and two HP 1200 Laser Jet printers. The computers are in poor condition and not operable. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) received two Compaq laptops. The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons received two PC systems and monitors. The Special Assistant to the Presidency on Anti-human Trafficking received two computers. All are in good working condition.

- **Vehicles**

Two Hilux pickups, one Haice Mini Bus, one Hilux 4x4 and one Toyota Hilux 2x2s were provided NDLEA. The INTERPOL received one Toyota Hilux 4x4 and one Toyota Condor van. A Toyota Double Cabin and a Toyota Condor wagon were donated to the Special Fraud Unit of the Nigeria Police Force.

All vehicles appear to be in good condition and in constant use. Any repairs needed have been done by the GON. Vehicles are located at INTERPOL, SFU,

JOS Academy, Lagos HQS of NDLEA, the airport in Lagos, and Apapa zone and Tincan Island.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

During 2003, post provided a digital medical X-ray machine for use by NDLEA at the Lagos International Airport and AFIX tractor (fingerprint machine) for the 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 very well maintained and used on a daily basis by the airport command of the NDLEA in Lagos.

The following non-expendable commodities were received by NDLEA in prior years: file cabinets (6); desks (2); leather chairs (2); RICOH fax machines (2); ICOM radio chargers (12); Wang printer (1); ICOM radios (3); Optiquess UPS (3); sharp photocopy machine (1); Sanyo split air conditioners (4); video machines (4); Sharp multi-system TV (1); Panasonic TV (1); Sony handycam (1); Panasonic Camcorder (1); microcassette tape recorders (5); answering machines (2); Panasonic telephones (10); voltage regulators (4); Honda motorcycles (12), itemizers (4).

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

The following equipment was donated to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC): HP Laser jet 4200N printer (3); NEC projector (1); Elton P420 plastic card printer (1); Sony Cyber shot digital camera (1).

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

The following equipment was donated to the Lagos State Police: bulletproof vests (4) flashlights (70).

Impact

The X-ray machine at the Murtala Mohammed Airport in Lagos has been very helpful in drug interdiction. It has been used to detect illicit drugs swallowed by drug traffickers. Since its installation, many drug traffickers have been arrested at the airport. It has also served as a deterrent to drug traffickers, by shifting drug couriers to other airports in Nigeria and countries in West Africa sub-region, which do not have the equipment.

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.

Status

In 2002, ten computers were provided to the ANU. Nine of the ten computers are still in use. Post maintains regular contact with the ANU to allow close monitoring of the computers. The ANU also provides periodic reports on the use of the computers, including the location and condition of the equipment. The computers have not been exclusively used by the ANU. The CID controls their dissemination and placement within the Kenya Police Service (KPS). The ANU reports that the nine computers are in use at nine different police stations throughout the nation.

Problems

Continuing corruption concerns, coupled with diminished control by the designated recipient over the dissemination of resources, has hampered post's provision of additional assistance.

Impact

The ANU reports that the provision of the computers has enabled the KPS (and by extension the ANU) to improve recordkeeping and nationwide data collection. As a result, the ANU is able to compile data to provide more comprehensive, detailed, and reliable reports on anti-narcotics related activities.

PRETORIA

Procedures

During 2005, NLEA and the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) inspected the equipment provided to the South African Government and governments in the SADC region. NLEO visited the Special Investigative Unit (SIU) and physically viewed its equipment. The ICITAP Technical Adviser to the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police (JMPD) has access to some of the equipment and receives reports on the equipment dispersed to the officers. USSS officers travel frequently throughout the region and thus can conduct a physical inventory.

Status

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Seven desk stations, three drawer compartments, 5 four drawer steel filing cabinets, 2 steel lockable cupboards, 3 five tiered bookcases, nine chairs, 2 letter trays, and 3 waste bins were provided to the Special Investigative Unit (SIU) in 2005. In 2004, the SIU received 68 desks, 11 conference tables, 32 filing cabinets, 27 cupboards, 58 five tier shelves, 4 four legged chairs, 42 high back chairs, 14 mid-back chairs, 1 boardroom table, 90 stacker chairs, 13 workstations, 1 lectern, 2 reception desks, 2 coffee tables, and 4 waiting chairs.

In 2004, one infrared spectrometer, one gas chromatographer, one liquid chromatographer, 5 video recorders, 8 cassette recorders, 7 projectors, 1 DVD player, 76 flashlights, 2 laminators, 4 microscopes, 4 VHS tape duplicators, 2 shredders, 1 forensic tool kit, 91 cameras, and 6 thumb drives were donated to the South African Police Services (SAPS).

In 2003, 299 breath analyzers, one projector, one VHS player/recorder, one television, and one external mouse were given to the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department. The breath analyzers are in constant use as preliminary indicators of drunken driving, including roadside checks. The VHS player/recorder and TV are working well. The Swaziland Police were given 50 back-pack sprayers for use in drug eradication.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2004, five (5) video recorders, eight (8) cassette recorders, seven (7) projectors, one (1) DVD player, four (4) cell phones, 76 flashlights, two (2) laminators, four (4) microscopes, four (4) VHSD tape duplicators, ten (10) Motorola radios, ten (10) Motorola batteries, ten (1) Motorola desktop chargers were given to the SAPS and Scorpions during the Financial Crimes and Forensic Training.

A PABX System, which provides voice over IP via a WAN system, was provided to the SIU for use in operations in East London, Pretoria, Durban,

Nelspruit, Umtata and Capetown.

- **Computer Equipment**

The South African Police Service (SAPS) and Scorpions were given 25 scanners, ten (10) laptops, 22 forensic computers, 43 printers, four (4) Iomega CD-RW external drives, ten (10) palms, 21 external hard drive, forty (40) mouse and keyboards, and two (2) AXTZ microchips. The Kenya Police Service received two (2) forensic tool kits, two (2) 200 GB hard drives, one (1) microscope and two (2) printers. The Tanzania Police Service received one (1) forensic tool, one (1) 200 GB had drive, and one (1) printer. The Zambia Police Service received one (1) forensic tool kit, one (1) 200 GB hard drive, and one (1) printer. The Ghana Police Service received one (1) forensic tool kit, one (1) 200 GB hard drive, and one (1) printer. The Swaziland's Police Service and Uganda's Police Service each received one (1) microscope.

Impact

The increased demand by the various Departments of the South African Government for SIU to investigate corruption resulted in SIU's rapid growth. The equipment provided by INL for SAPS, the National Directorate for Public Prosecution, and six southern African countries, will allow for extraction of crucial information from computers seized during the course of an investigation.

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 at the Yaounde and Garoua airports are in good working order. The safe at the Douala International Airport has been out-of-service since the death of the one officer in possession of its combination. Little or no maintenance has been performed on the equipment. The CCAA has requested assistance and on-the-job screening training for the servicing of the equipment, including assistance with opening the safe in Douala.

Impact

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

GOG	Government of Guatemala
GN	National Guard
GODR	Government of Dominican Republic
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GOM	Government of Mexico
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GOU	Government of Uruguay
GOV	Government of Venezuela
GPF	Guyana Police Force
GPS	Trumble Transpak II Global Positioning Systems (GPS)
IMLET	International Maritime Law Enforcement Team
INC	International Narcotics Control
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics Matters
INP	Narcotics Subdirectorates of the Indonesian National Police
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
JDF	Jamaica Defense Force
JICC	Joint Information Communication Center
JNTFS	Joint Narcotics Task Force Units
LAN	Local Area Network
MC	Mission Capable
MCP	Ecuadorian Military Police
MILGP	U.S. Military Group
MLAT	Legal Assistance Treaty Office
MLO	Military Liaison Office
MTTS	Mobile Training Teams
NADAPP	National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Program

NAO	Narcotics Affairs Officer
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NBDF	Northern Border Response Force
NCB	Narcotics Control Board
NCO	Narcotics Control Officer
NDAC	National Drug Avoidance Committee
NDACC	National Drug Abuse Control Council
NDDCB	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
NDLEA	Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NDC	Narcotics Drug Center
NEPA	Non-Expendable Property Assessment System
NMC	Non-mission capable
NNB	National Narcotics Bureau
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province
OCNU	Organized Crime and Narcotics Unit
OFECOD	Interior Ministry Narcotics Policy Secretariat
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OIJ	Organization of Judicial Investigation
ONCB	Office of Narcotics Control Board
OPBAT	Operations Bahamas, Turks and Caicos
OSS	Office of Strategic Services
PASA	Participating Agency Services Agreement
PEPS	Personal Exchange Program
PGR	Attorney General of Mexico
PNB	Police Narcotics Bureau
PSC	Personal Services contractor

PSC	Port Security Corps
PTJ	Judicial Technical Police
RBDF	Royal Bahamian Defense Force
RMMIS	Regional Maritime Movement Information System
RW	Rotary Wing
SAO	Security Assistance Office
SAPOL	Police Air Service
SCS	Serious Crimes Squad
SDA	Senior Development Advisor
SENAD	National Anti-drug Secretariat
SMN	National Maritime Service
TAFT	Technical Assistance Team
TMO	Turkish Soil Products Office
TP	Turkish Police
UEA	Executive Anti-narcotics Unit
UMOPAR	National Police Rural Mobile Police Force
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Program
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USMLO	United States Military Liaison Office
VECG	Venezuelan Coast Guard
WLE	Waterways Law Enforcement