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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 2006.

# **SOUTH AMERICA**

# ASUNCION

## Procedures

The INL program assistant conducted periodic visits throughout the year to verify the status of commodities located in the outlying areas of the country. In addition, new color-coded and numbered stickers were placed on all items that were donated to the Government of Paraguay (GOP) to include vehicles and office furniture. INL provides computer equipment, software, training course, vehicles, and tactical equipment to a variety of Paraguayan Government agencies. These agencies include the Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD), the Financial Analysis Unit (SEPRELAD), the Ministry of Women for Trafficking in Persons Program, the Specialized Investigation Unit (UTE), and the Statistics Center Unit of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC).

## Status

All items provided to SENAD, SEPRELAD, the UTE, MIC, and the Ministry of Woman's Affairs are in good working condition, except for a few equipment items that were identified as deteriorated by normal wear and tear. The deteriorated equipment was separated out in order to proceed with the proper disposal. The GOP maintains INL-provided commodities in several field locations including Ybyturuzu, Ciudad Del Este, Concepcin, Mariscal Estigarriba, Asuncion and Pedro Juan Caballero. All equipment is used for its intended purpose.

- **Vehicles**

The SENAD has 21 INL-provided vehicles ranging in model years from 1996 to 2005. These vehicles are in good condition and are currently in use by SENAD for operational and interdiction purposes. Also, SENAD has four INL-provided motorcycles. UTE has three INL-funded vehicles for operational and interdiction purposes. These vehicles are in excellent condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

INL provided computer equipment to UTE, SEPRELAD, SENAD, MIC, and the Ministry of Women in prior years. All equipment is in good working condition and used for the purpose intended. In 2006, INL provided two new computers and two printers to SENAD.

- **Detector Dogs**

INL funds support the detector dog program, which employs 10 dogs. INL funding provides veterinary care, food, new dogs, uniforms, and maintenance of the kennels and vehicles used to transport the canines and guides. One detector dog died this year; two new dogs were purchased and are expected to arrive in February 2007. The canine units are housed in kennels located at Asuncion Silvio Petirrossi International Airport, Pedro Juan Caballero, Ciudad del Este, and Mariscal Estigaribia.

- **Communications Equipment**

Thirteen hand-held radios were donated to the K-9 unit in 2006. The rest of the communications equipment donated in prior years is in fair condition. Post recommends that this equipment be replaced.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The SENAD laboratory is equipped with one auto-injector module for eight sampler turrets, an auto-sampler tray module and a Chem-Station PC bundle system. This equipment, donated in 2005, is in excellent condition. The drug laboratory played a key role in identifying the drugs, contributing to the conviction of drug traffickers.

The SENAD Central Counter Drug Laboratory has an Agilent Gas Chromatograph, a 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 future investigative procedures and help bring investigative standards closer to international standards.

- **Construction Projects**

INL initiated the construction of a regional office facility for SENAD in Pedro Juan Caballero located in the northwest region; this project is designed to enhance the Government of Paraguay's narcotics enforcement activities as it relates to other southern cone countries. The construction of the new facility (phase I) was completed in July 2006. Phase II which includes the construction of a hanger and a K-9 kennel facility is scheduled for completion in May 2007.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

New office furniture was donated to the new regional SENAD facility in PJC and includes twelve bunk beds, 24 lockers, ten desks, kitchen appliances, ten tables and 36 chairs. All of the equipment was inventoried and accounted for. In addition, an inspection of the office furniture at the Ministry of Women and UTE was conducted. The office equipment is in excellent condition.

## **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 important drug networks that operate in the country.

Assistance to SEPRELAD is focused on enhancing its investigative 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 in the tri-border area.

# BOGOTA

## Procedures

- **Consultations with counterparts**

Bogota NAS held regular working meetings with 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 obtained selected GOC inventories of USG-provided equipment to compare with NAS records, ensuring donated materials were accounted for properly.

- **NAS Program Manager Responsibilities**

Each NAS Program Manager, in coordination with the NAS EUM, is responsible for the reviews of support provided to the program he/she oversees. The NAS tailors the technology and methods for tracking support to the size and scope of each program, ranging from simple hand receipts to spreadsheets to bar-coding and electronic databases. American Direct Hire (USDH) and American contract (USPSC) personnel are responsible for contributing to the annual report, using the results of site visits and inventory checks. USG-provided equipment managed by contractors is also covered by the EUM process.

- **NAS Bogota Audit Unit**

The NAS management section has a six-person unit that assists program staff with the EUM program. The audit unit implemented updated monitoring procedures, carried out inventory checks and audits, and oversaw the disposal of surplus and hazardous materials in 2006. In addition, this group met with each program manager to determine if EUM procedures were followed during the year. The audit unit confirmed and evaluated the methods used to check the inventory at different locations throughout Colombia.

- **EUM Training Program**

The audit unit also conducted EUM training sessions to educate USDH and USPSC program managers, Locally Employed Staff (LES) and GOC counterparts on the purpose and importance of EUM.

- **NAS Aviation Unit**

The NAS Aviation Unit (NAU) met its annual EUM requirements, verifying the location and condition of 705 accountable property items valued at \$42,602,443. Under the NAU, the Plan Colombia Helicopter Program (PCHP) working with



COLAR (Colombia Army Aviation) verified the location and condition of 234 accountable property items. Under the NAU, the Eradication Program (ERAD) accounted for 440 property items valued at \$39,056,812.

All property was successfully accounted for or properly reported as Lost, Damaged or Destroyed (LDD) in accordance with property listings. Post confirmed property location and condition through review and reconciliation of the NAU property book, DynCorp property book, and field visits. The NAU completed a one hundred percent inventory review in CY-06. The Department of State INL property book officer visited Colombia in November to review property management procedures and found no major discrepancies.

- **Institutional Contractor Support**

In addition to USDH and USPSC staff, the NAS has 1,300 American, Colombian, and third country national contract personnel, employed under contracts with Lockheed-Martin (LM); Contracting, Consulting, Engineering (CCE); DynCorp (DI); Aeronautical Radio, Inc (ARINC); and Olgoonik Logistics LLC. These institutional contractors are an integral part of the NAS program and actively participate in monitoring the use of USG provided equipment, conducting inventories and preparing status reports on program 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 purpose.

## **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. There are currently 188 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. The NAS conducts random reviews of flight logs for all USG-supported aircraft.

*Eradication Program*-The CNP Eradication Program and COLAR Aviation Program both managed by the NAU and supported by a contract with DynCorp were major recipients of INL support. NAS Bogota and the INL Air Wing (INL/A) conducted regular program reviews to ensure that aircraft were being used for the intended purposes and that the contractor was complying with all contract support requirement. There are currently 188 aircraft for all programs.

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

<b>COLAR Helicopters</b>
Twenty-two UH-1N
Twenty-eight 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 INL's Office of Aviation (INL/A).

The NAS compared CNP and other GOC written and computerized data with its own records to assess resource status. The NAS LES 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 receive daily aircraft status reports, status reports on engine repair and procurement, and additional reporting on aircraft-on-ground incidents.

One Foreign Service program manager, five USPSC advisers, one LES, four locally contracted staff, and several contractor personnel from LM and Contracting, Consulting and Engineering (CCE) participated in monitoring ARAVI assets. NAS held regular working meetings with ARAVI and DIRAN

administrative operations, and intelligence officials to discuss the status of USG-provided assets.

The NAS compared CNP and GOC written and computerized sources with its own records to assess the proper use of resources. Seven NAS LES voucher examiners analyzed purchase documents for all CN items purchased through USG-funded accounts. The CNP has five fixed warehouses for aircraft spare parts and one fixed warehouse for fuel equipment spares throughout Colombia. All ARAVI equipment and armaments are recorded in the Advanced Maintenance Management System (AMMS).

NAS advisers received daily aircraft status reports, engine repair reports, and procurement status updates, focusing particularly on aircraft-on-the ground (AOG) issues. Two NAS locally contracted Colombian fuel advisors monitored purchases, deliveries and use of NAS-purchased fuel at all bases and airports. The NAS audit unit assessment of fuel controls will be completed in CY-07.

The USG-supported CNP fleet flew 26,959 hours in CY-06. The CNP complied with the requirement to seek Embassy authorization when using assets for non-counter-narcotics missions, e.g. counter insurgency operations, high value targets, or the evaluation of wounded security services personnel.

The ARAVI aircraft inventory changed during CY-06 for a variety of reasons.

- The CNP removed three Bell 206-L3 helicopters, two Cessna Caravans, and three Cessna C-206G aircraft from NAS support.
- April 2006: DC-3 was added to the fleet
- July 2006: C-26B was added to the fleet.
- September 22, 2006: one UH-II crashed. The helicopter was titled to the United States, but operated by the CNP and supported by NAS. The helicopter was a complete loss, and three crew members were killed.

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

*The Air Bridge Denial (ABD) Program*-The ABD manages five Citation 560 tracker aircraft and one C-26 reconnaissance aircraft to suppress illicit aerial traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances over Colombia. One NAS

USPSC oversees the program. The COLAR provides the aircrews. The United States provides aircraft maintenance and safety monitors under a contract with ARINC. Five Citation 560 tracker aircraft have been loaned to the COLAF. Two C-26's were donated to the COLAF in 1998 under the 506 drawdown program.

<b>AIR BRIDGE DENIAL</b>		
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 2006, the CNP fuel office supported over 30 eradication and interdiction missions throughout Colombia. The NAS supplied 4,116,011 gallons of A1 jet fuel, aviation gasoline, and methanol to the aircraft programs valued at \$12,470,404 as of October 31, 2006. The NAS also supplied 49,758 gallons of regular gasoline and 16,811 gallons of diesel fuel to CNP vehicles with a value of \$165,298.

The NAS installed fuel recuperation tanks at four fixed sites and will install tanks at four additional sites in CY-07. Recycling drained fuel should result in annual savings of \$34,000. Waste fuel and oil is very difficult to dispose of locally. Local fuel companies do not always adhere to environmental laws for disposal. Environmentally safe fuel burners have been installed at five fixed sites to burn accumulated waste fuel and oils.

The NAS provided equipment to the CNP to establish an in-house capacity for a fuel equipment calibration program. The testing laboratory and staff training should be completed by May 2007.

The NAS closely monitored fuel quantity, equipment, calibration, and consumption. Military procedures were used as a model to develop checklists for documenting fuel deliveries and daily quality control. The NAS audit unit is in the midst of an extensive and thorough audit of CNP fuel control systems.

- **Construction**

The NAS has a construction unit comprised of three architects and three civil engineers. The unit manages all phases of NAS-funded construction projects including contract administration and advice to GOC on projects requirements and maintenance issues. During site visits, the NAS program staff ensured that facilities were used for their designated purposes. In 2006, there were over 40 NAS-funded construction projects valued at \$3,978,978.

The NAS supported construction for the PCHC COLAR base in Tolemaida including office space, classrooms for nationalization training, and an aircraft parts warehouse. In Bogota, the construction unit managed a NAS Plan Colombia-funded building project on the CNP Police Intelligence (DIJIN) headquarters compound for a joint ATF-CNP Center for Anti-Explosives Information and Firearms Tracing (CIARA). The CIARA center opened on December 6, 2006, and will house all explosive-related intelligence (D-Fuze System) and all firearms tracing (E-trace system) information under one roof. ATF owns and manages the electronic data systems and CNP manages the daily operations of the facility. The NAS and ATF expect CIARA's nationalized capabilities to service a broad community: ATF, CNP, DAS, CTI, Colombian Military Industries (Indumil), and COLMIL.

The Reinsertion into Society Program facilities were upgraded in CY-06 with refurbishment of office space and installation of computer cabling and functional office furnishings. At the Forward Operating Base (FOB) in Larandia, security improvements included upgraded perimeter lighting and guard towers.

In Cumaribi, the NAS completed emergency runway repairs and barracks upgrades to ensure safe and sanitary conditions for eradication missions.

- **Vehicles**

INL provides funds for vehicles which NAS, in turn, distributes to a variety of NAS and Department of Justice programs responsible for counternarcotics support to host country agencies. In CY-06, the following vehicles went to host agencies: 5 to DEA; 6 to NAU COLAR and Eradication; 8 to the Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPBAT); 3 to ABD; 10 to the COLAR Counterdrug (CD) Brigade; and 282 to the NAS Rule of Law Program to Reestablish Public Security in Conflict Zones. All 314 vehicles added in CY-06 are in good condition. A breakdown of vehicle types follows:

<i>Type</i>	<i>QTY</i>
Minivan	1
Motorcycles	175
Pickups	154
Automobiles	35
SUVs	21
Armored SUVs Level 3	5
Armored SUVs Level 5	5
Taxis	7
Trucks	88
Vans	16
Watercraft	5
Gators	3
Golf cart	1
Tractor	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>517</i>

In 2006, the NAS supported 249 CNP Antinarcotics Directorate (DIRAN) vehicles with routine maintenance and fuel. These vehicles are dispersed throughout Colombia and used in CNP counternarcotics operations such as transporting officials and operational personnel to interdiction and eradication sites; transferring program materials; performing surveillance; pursuing arrests; and detaining members of narcoterrorist and illegally armed groups.

NAS oversight of the CNP vehicles and fuels program is direct and extensive. The NAS audit unit staff includes an automotive engineer who serves as a Vehicle Maintenance Advisor. The advisor monitors vehicle use and vehicle locations, and operates a database that documents maintenance, performance, and fuel consumption. The advisor also provides CNP personnel with basic training in safety, maintenance, and recordkeeping and will begin establishing in-house CNP vehicle support capability under long-term nationalization goals. A breakdown of the CNP DIRAN vehicles list follows:

<i>Type</i>	<i>QTY</i>
Ambulance	2
Automobiles	21
Boat	1
Buses	7
4x4s	11
Crane truck	1
Pickup Trucks	73
Fork Lifts	2
Light Trucks	27
Motorcycles	49
Tank Trucks	7
SUVs	35
Vans	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>249</i>

The NAS motor pool provides oversight for all vehicles assigned to DynCorp International (DI). All vehicles are in satisfactory condition. The NAS and DI conduct an annual one hundred percent inventory review (or accounting) in accordance with established procedures.

NAS interdiction program managers provide vehicular support to Colombian counterparts with Mitsubishi L-200 trucks and Yamaha motorcycles.

CNP units outside of the DIRAN also received vehicles support. These units provide periodic inventories and status reports to NAS program managers who work with the audit unit to resolve any problems.

- **Defense Articles**

The NAS provided arms and ammunition to the CNP and COLAR. These items were monitored through access 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 which are reviewed by NAS program managers.

NAU weapons and ammunition are issued to users and controlled by the INL contractor. NAS-funded ammunition provided to the PCHP is monitored and accounted for on a daily basis by U.S. contractors.

ARAVI received aircraft-mounted and small arms weapons, as well as weapons training, funded by security assistance programs. In CY-06, two million rounds of 7.62 mm linked ammunition for GAU-17 miniguns and M-60 machine guns were provided in support of eradication and interdiction missions.

ARAVI upgraded 34 GAU-17/MK44 weapon systems. In CY-07, the remaining 29 GAU-17's will be replaced as they reach the end of useful life-on an "attrition basis." The M60D weapon system will be replaced by the M-240D weapon system.

The strict controls over USG-provided Defense Articles extend to Night Vision Goggles (NVG). Any unit that receives weapons or NVG support must prepare monthly inventories and status reports, which are reconciled by NAS program managers.

- **Communications Equipment**

All NAS counterpart agencies that received communications equipment provided inventories and status reports upon request. Equipment includes two-way radios, portable satellite phones, digital hybrid IP PBX, radio C-5000, and VHS transmitter receivers. Comparison of NAS records with analysis of Colombian inventories showed no major discrepancies. The NAS employs a US PSC Communications Advisor who aides the CNP and other GOC entities in identifying requirements, conducting training, and monitoring program implementation. The adviser also works with host nation counterparts to develop a nation-wide strategy for regional and tactical communications support.

The Andean Counterdrug Initiative and Special Investigative Unit program funding supports a wide variety of communications equipment such as interceptors, radios, and recorders in locations throughout Colombia. DEA agents work closely with the GOC units that receive this equipment to ensure proper use.

In CY-06, ARAVI operations received secure aircraft radios, cellular phones, and a new computerized aircraft tracking system. There are now secure communications between aircraft and ground units. All aircraft in flight are

automatically monitored by a secure internet-based system that tracks location, speed, altitude, and alternate communications options in case of emergency.

DI, the NAU Eradication and the PCHP program contractor have a section that manages all communications equipment used by DI in the two programs. All equipment is in satisfactory condition. The contractor issues equipment to personnel using hand receipts and conducts an annual one hundred percent inventory as stipulated in the contract.

The NAU Logistics and Facilities Section monitors the use of communications equipment assigned to the NAU program advisors. Equipment is tracked in the NAU property book, and accountability is enforced through an annual one hundred percent property inventory review and inspection process.

- **Computer Equipment**

USG-provided computer equipment forms the backbone of systems for 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. Intrusion detection equipment has been installed at all five fixed bases, which completes all planned installations. Extensive damage to the systems due to operator error and lightning strikes were also repaired. The NAS Management Section employs a computer programmer and two computer specialists who assist program staff and GOC counterparts with maintenance and technical support and aid in identifying requirements for new and upgraded systems and databases.

NAS computer equipment was inventoried as part of the annual inventory inspection. Lost, damaged, or destroyed items (LDD) were reported in accordance with State Department regulations and procedures. The NAS Audit unit oversaw the disposal of LDD items. DI has a separate IT section that manages all IT equipment DI uses in support of both the Eradication and PCHP programs. All IT equipment is in satisfactory condition. The contractor controls IT equipment issued to contract personnel using hand receipts and conducts an annual one hundred percent inventory as stipulated in the contract. The NAU Logistics and Facilities Section monitors the use of IT equipment assigned to NAU program advisors. NAU IT property is tracked in the NAU property book, and accountability is enforced through the annual one hundred percent property inventory and inspection.

NAS program managers supported Colombian counterparts with a variety of IT equipment including tactical rugged laptops, desktops, digital cameras, network switches, printers, and servers. The GOC units receiving computer support have provided the requested inventories and status reports.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

ARAVI installed Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) at five fixed bases, completing full installation plans. Extensive repairs were made to systems damaged by operator error and lightning strikes. An official letter was sent to



the PNC requiring them to pay for the repairs. The NAS will not fund repairs caused by abuse. Effective August 1, 2007, post will not longer support IDS.

INL funding channeled through DOJ provided digital cameras and video cameras to the Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalia) and law enforcement agencies throughout Colombia to enhance the effectiveness of investigations. The equipment is being properly maintained and in good condition.

## **Impact**

- **Ammunition**

There were problems with 7.62 ammunition from Mast Technologies. The ammunition has proven to be within commercial specifications, but CNP gunners and armament technicians required additional training in maintenance procedures and operations with this ammunition. The ARAVI Armament Program was provided appropriate training and weapons upgrade parts are currently being received.

- **Aerial Eradication Program**

The Colombia Army Counterdrug Brigade (CD) provides three important services that support U.S. objectives in Colombia: protection of aerial eradication missions; drug interdiction missions; and occasional missions against high-value targets.

CY-06 was the sixth consecutive year of record aerial eradication in Colombia. While spraying over 172,000 hectares in 2006, spray planes nonetheless recorded the lowest level of impacts from ground fire. This record level was made possible by CD Brigade ground support. In addition, through October 23, 2006, the CD Brigade seized over 1.8 MT of cocaine, blew up 14 HCL labs and 235 coca base labs, and destroyed thousands of tons of precursor chemicals. Without NAS funding and support, the CD Brigade would not be able to maintain the level of readiness and professionalism needed for these critical missions and the Brigade would not have seen such impressive results.

- **Vehicles**

U.S. vehicle support to Colombia is a proven force multiplier, increasing the mobility of counternarcotics units. One significant example is the donation of NAS-purchased Mitsubishi L-200 pick-up trucks. Most counternarcotics units operate in remote rural areas without paved roads. The trucks give the Colombians the means to mobilize rapidly against terrorist elements. They can now locate, close in on, fire on, and outmaneuver the enemy. Continued U.S. support is crucial to increasing the units' success against the narcoterrorist organizations.

- **Aircraft**

CY-06 was another record year for eradication of illicit crops in Colombia. ARAVI aircraft and crews continued to play a significant role in providing support for spray operations. T-65 operations are wholly supported by ARAVI gun ships and Search and Rescue (SAR) helicopters. All other spray operations, using AT-802 and OV-10 aircraft, have CNP copilots and gunners. CNP “Halcon” gunships provide additional cover and were instrumental in rescuing the crew of a downed eradication helicopter in December 2006. With Embassy approval, AVARI participated in security support operations for Colombian congressional and presidential elections and continued to play a role in numerous interdiction operations. ARAVI provides aerial intelligence platforms and, with Embassy approval, supports other police units when assets are available.

Under the aerial monitoring provided by the ABD program, the number of illegal tracks has been reduced to nearly half the number compared to the outset of the ABD program. The location of tracks has also changed significantly. At the beginning of the program, illegal tracks were found throughout Colombia, but are now confined primarily to northern areas on the Venezuelan border and near the Caribbean coast.

- **DOJ Programs**

INL funding for DOJ programs is key component of the total support to the Fiscalia and GOC law enforcement agencies of Colombia. Equipment donations, training efforts, unit development, an on-site technical assistance all increase GOC abilities to investigate and prosecute crime.

GOC investigations conducted in coordination with DEA led to several high profile extraditions in CY-06. The new Colombian penal code, modeled after U.S. legal systems, has enabled DEA to streamline the investigative process and provide readily admissible evidence in U.S. courts. New equipment for GOC counterparts is similar in quality to equipment used by U.S. law enforcement agencies. Raising the standards in Colombia has played a significant role in ensuring that evidence obtained here will meet U.S. legal requirements.

- **Environmental Programs**

The NAS Environmental Program’s support to the CNP ranges from airlift and protective equipment to basic items, such as lodging and meals for eradication personnel. CNP compliance with the Environmental Management Plan is crucial to continued government and public support of the aerial eradication program.

In 2006, the NAS and the CNP completed two verification trips. They also completed five to ten monitoring and five to ten damage claims trips.

The CNP Pijaos experimental plot received NAS-funded equipment and infrastructure support in CY-06 and now has a functioning 2,000 plant coca plot. Under the oversight of the NAS eradication policy adviser. This experimental plot is used to conduct tests on glyphosate mixtures, to measure the timing and effectiveness of aerial spraying, and to evaluate the efficacy of pruning and

replanting efforts by local growers. All the data obtained from these experiments will serve as important indicators in evaluating the overall success of the eradication program.

- **Explosives Equipment**

By establishing new standards, training, and protocols, the ATF Explosives Program directly supported the creation of 74 explosives units around the country, 62 bomb squads, and 12 explosive investigative units, all of which have proven very effective in combating terrorism. Since the start of the ATF Explosives Program in CY-02, the fatalities among bomb technicians during “render safe” procedures dropped substantially. From six fatalities in 2002, the rate dropped to zero fatalities in CY-03 and CY-04. There was only one fatality in CY-05 and CY-06.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS USPSC Communications Adviser supports the CNP and other GOC entities in identifying requirements, conducting training, and monitoring program implementation. Communications support enabled Colombian counterparts to improve command and control performance both at the tactical level and at the national level. Satellite iridium phones and ICOM, Inc. air-to-ground radios enabled the man on the ground to communicate with aircraft and gave ground commanders nationwide communications, which is especially important in the jungle.

All aircraft except for the Bell 212 fleet have secure communications capability. The Bell-212 aircraft wiring and cockpit reengineering is underway and the entire fleet will have secure communications capability by the end of CY-07. Repair of extensive corrosion and previously unreported operator damage will be completed in 2008.

- **Reentry into Society Program**

NAS assistance to GOC ministries under the Reentry Into Society Program for demobilized combatants had a noticeable impact. In CY-06, the desertion rate for the FARC increased by 53 percent, from the ELN by 31 percent, and from other Colombian illegal groups by 3 percent. Valuable intelligence for deserters prevented terrorist actions, aided criminal prosecutions in Colombia and the United States and led to the discovery and seizure of weapons, explosives, drugs, and other illegal material.

- **PSP Programs**

All GOC counterpart agencies have responded favorably to the entire range of Presidential Security Program (PSP) support, advice, training, and equipment provided. This includes on-the-spot advice on protection operations and security assessments, formal training for all protection personnel, and provision of security-related equipment. Since the start of the PSP program, the GOC has thwarted about ten attempts to assassinate President Uribe. Post attributes this

success directly to the effectiveness of the program and the resulting improvements to the protective details.

## **Problems**

- **Aircraft**

Reviews of illegal air traffic have highlighted 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.

- **Vehicles**

Funding restraints make it increasingly difficult to procure new and replacement vehicles for counterpart agencies. A significant number of donated vehicles date as far back as 1998 and are at the end of their useful life, especially considering that operations are mostly in remote areas with harsh terrain. Maintenance costs for aging vehicles are increasing rapidly, and many vehicles are no longer cost effective to keep in the inventory. The NAS needs to assist counternarcotics units annually to replace a percentage of decaying fleet. Funding limits have prevented the NAS and DEA from donating more than a token number of vehicles to recently established counternarcotics units.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Based on reviews of illegal traffic, ABD trackers and COLAF interceptors need to be forward deployed. Though ABD requested funding for construction of facilities at forward bases in FY-05 and FY-06 budget, the funding was not approved, and additional facilities were deferred. COLAF is relying on short-term deployment of interceptors and trackers. The transition of the two COLAF C-26 aircraft to a tracker role failed because DOD installed F-16 first generation radar in the aircraft, for which no parts are available. The two aircraft are usable only in a reconnaissance role. Budget restraints led to a 40 percent reduction in monthly flying hours (300 to 180), which has caused an up-turn in illegal tracks.

## **Program Changes**

Under the ATF support program, the first four phases of the Explosives Program are complete: Phase I-creation of bomb squads; Phase II-equipment purchases; Phase III-training on equipment; and Phase IV-establish operational protocols. In CY-06, ATF met

the Phase V goal of continued training. NAS and ATF will review the timeline for the final ATF goal of enabling each GOC agency to become self-sufficient in explosives programs.

# 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 2006.

## 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 is in use and played an important part in U.S. Coast Guard training given to the Federal Police in March 2006.

According to NAS and DPF/DRE records, there are currently 14 donated Boston Whalers in Brazil, dating from 1991. They are assigned to Belem (3); Macapa (2); Santaren (1); Manaus (4); Tabatinga (1); Porto Velho (1); Guajara-Mirim (1); and Foz de Iguacu (1). In 2006, six 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 vessels 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. In addition, the floating dock in Manaus is fully operational and used regularly.

- **Detector Dogs**

During 2006, the NAS provided the Brazilian Federal Police with five bomb detection dogs, which are distributed as follows: 1 in Brasilia; 1 in Rio de Janeiro; 1 in Belo Horizonte; 1 in Fortaleza; and 1 in Porta Alegre. The NAS has expanded the Brasilia kennel area and purchased equipment. Dogs now have individual cages as well as a separate breeding area.

- **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 2006, the NAS staff visited 8 CONENS (Amazonas, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Maranhao, Minas Gerais, Paraiba, Rio de Janeiro, and San Paulo). 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, stearns, night vision goggles, handcuffs, gun cabinets, bolt cutters and bullet proof vests. During 2006, NAS personnel visited four of the states (Acre, Amazonas, Rondonia, Para) and certified that the equipment was in order and being used regularly,

## **Problems**

The sheer size of Brazil (larger than the continental U.S.) and its difficult physical, climactic and infrastructure conditions present a unique challenge to Federal Police. This same size makes 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. Federal Police-supported units made major inroads last year against international narcotrafficking groups operating in Brazil, among the most notable being the arrest of a Colombian CPOT target in Sao Paulo. Other successes include the multiple seizures of U.S. bound heroin and the dismantling of a Brazilian group illegally selling prescription drugs via the internet.



# 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 2006. 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 ten 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 gas tank fibroscope and 20 digital cameras were purchased in 2006; the fibroscope was provided to the NBTF; of the 20 cameras, two were provided to the Argentine Federal Police, one to the Border Patrol in Bariloche, two to Customs, one to Mendoza Provincial Police, one to Coast Guard, two to the NBTF, two to the Condor Group. Nine are still to be distributed by DEA. 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 in previous years.

- **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**

Two laptops with networking system and 18 desktops were provided in 2006 to the Northern Border Task Force (NBTF). A large number of old and aging computers are nearing the end of their useful lives.

- **Vehicles**

One Chevrolet double cabin pickup was provided to the NBTF in 2006; one Ford Cargo Van and one sedan was purchased in May 2006. They were provided to the Mendoza Provincial Police. There was a delay in the delivery of the sedan to the Embassy, delaying delivery to the police. The vehicle will be delivered shortly. Vehicles provided in previous years (1993-1997) have over 200,000 miles on them and require fairly extensive routine maintenance on suspension and brakes. A few vehicles purchased in 1989 have reached the end of their useful lives.

## **Problems**

Post lost its Narcotics Coordinator position in June 2006. These additional duties were assumed by the PolMil Officer. A lack of PD&S resources limits the Narcotics Coordinator's effectiveness in managing post's INL account. The ongoing political instability in neighboring Bolivia coincides with growing cocaine transit through and trafficking in Argentina. However, the GOA's increasing willingness to work with post on counternarcotics issues provides post 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 needed 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 over the past several years. Post, lead by DEA, has actively assisted local law enforcement in their counternarcotics efforts.

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.

# CARACAS

## Procedures

Counternarcotics cooperation with the BRV collapsed in the second quarter of 2005 and has yet to be renewed. The low point occurred in July 2005 when President Chavez threatened to expel DEA from Venezuela and broke off all bilateral counternarcotics cooperation. DEA was never expelled but, despite the best intentions of some of our working level contacts, President Chavez has refused to authorize the renewal of formal counternarcotics cooperation, including signing the annual NAS Letter of Agreement. DEA continues to work informally with contacts within Venezuelan law enforcement.

The NAS and other embassy personnel continue to perform spot checks and on-site inspections of donated equipment. 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. The NAS and the USCG sponsored the TDY assignment of a dog handler to assess and support the canine unit. During 2002, the USCS Canine Center donated two new dogs to the unit. At the same time, the NAS entered into a contract with a local veterinarian to improve the health and nutrition of the neglected animals. The state of health of the dogs improved greatly, although the National Guard has not effectively used the dogs in counternarcotics activities. Without an LOA, post has had to cancel the services of a local vet. A contract to provide high-quality food to the canine unit will expire in March 2007 and will likely not be renewed.

- **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 used 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.

Two of the three Toyota FJ80 Land Cruisers assigned to the Port Security Project were stolen at gunpoint from one of the U.S. DHS/CBP advisors. The remaining Land Cruiser is in good condition. A Jeep Cherokee replaced one of the stolen FJ80's.

- **Vessels**

Six Boston Whalers donated by the NAS to the Venezuelan Navy in 1993 were not monitored in 2006. 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. The last information received was in 2004, indicating that 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 National Financial Intelligence Unit (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.

The eight computers and four laptops provided to the PDTF in 2001 continue to be operational and await reactivation of 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 39 computers and the Safe Passage software to train X-ray machine operators. Maiquetia Airport received six additional computers.

In 2005, the NAS donated 22 desktop computers, 5 notebook computers, 3 digital projectors, and 2 photocopiers to NGOs focusing on demand reduction. In many cases, donation of this equipment was coordinated with the NAS and the Ambassador's office as part of the mission's public outreach program to counter anti-American propaganda from the Chavez government.

In July 2006, the NAS donated 15 computers to the municipal departments to support counternarcotics investigations. Additionally, three air conditioning units were donated to the Sucre Municipal Police Academy.

- **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. However, access to this equipment was denied in 2006 under the VZ military.

*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. 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.

*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.

*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.

- **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. Ninety NAS-procured hand-held metal detectors were donated in 1996 for prisoner searches in the thirty-two Venezuelan prisons. Most have reached the end of their useful lives. The CICPC continues to use audio-visual equipment, camcorders, typewriters, fax machines, cameras and lenses. This equipment is in fair condition. The wide-screen television and VCR provided to CONACUID have ceased to function.

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

Two forklifts of 5-ton capacity each were purchased in 2005 for the unloading and loading of the containers in the Cargo inspection facility in Puerto Cabello. Construction of the facility was nearly complete when the program was frozen by the BRV in June 2006.

- **Construction Projects**

Construction of the Container Inspection Facility in Puerto Cabello was halted in May 2006 as a result of improperly imported Gamma Ray Detection System (GARDS) by a NAS vendor. The installation of dock doors and load levelers, a ventilation and CO monitoring systems are not fully completed.

## **Problems**

Venezuela is now the preferred transmit 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 there is still some informal cooperation between DEA and its counterparts, bilateral relations may worsen before getting better. As a result of Venezuela's refusal to cooperate and obstructionist behavior since March 2005, the U.S. Government was unable to certify the Venezuela Government as an ally in the war on drugs in 2005 or 2006.

Nevertheless, DEA continues working with its law enforcement contacts informally developing information and leads that contribute to multi-ton seizures by Venezuelan and third country law enforcement units. Venezuelan Government officials have linked renewal of cooperation to the signing of a bilateral counternarcotics document.

Access to Venezuelan military bases is essential in conducting 506(a)(2) EUM. Unfortunately, such access has been severely restricted under the current administration.

## **Impact**

In spite of the political firestorm, DEA continues working with its law enforcement contacts, developing information and leads that have contributed to record seizures by Venezuelan law enforcement.

# GEORGETOWN

## Procedures

Post monitors equipment supplied through conversations with and information requests to the relevant Government of Guyana (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. Three of the original twelve L-2000 hand-held mobile radios are partially serviceable and in use; six are unserviceable; and three are lost. The two base station radios are both unserviceable. The two multi-radio charges are serviceable and in use. Two single radio charges are serviceable and in use; ten are unserviceable.

- **Patrol Boats**

The MLO donated a fast interceptor boat to the Guyana Defense 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 one of the ex-U.S. motorized lifeboats to conduct patrols in Guyana's maritime territory. The three other donated boats are out-of-service awaiting the delivery of necessary parts. The MLO supports the maintenance and purchase of replacement parts for these boats, a process often complicated by communication issues with GOG.

- **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 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 Defense 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. Information given to the JICC is unavailable. 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. One video camera and one compact recorder provided to the Guyana Police Force (GPF) are no longer in use.

- **Miscellaneous**

Twenty-four 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. Four out of six night vision binoculars are serviceable. Twelve sets of handcuffs are serviceable.

## **Problems**

Most agencies of the GOG cooperated with post on monitoring efforts, although staff turnover has interfered with the continuity of monitoring efforts. The Guyana Police did not, however, respond to post's inquiries in a timely manner. After repeated requests for information, the GPF sent a letter stating that they were unable to confirm that the GPF utilized the other items and that the current ranks in the Narcotics Branch have no record or recollection of this equipment.

## **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 2006. The impact of the other donated equipment is limited by the fact that the FIU is not yet fully up and running, the JICC is currently not operational, and CANU is a flawed organization.

# LA PAZ

## Procedures

During FY-2006, the U.S. Mission provided uniforms, field equipment, computers, office furniture and equipment, vehicles, fuel, economic incentives, travel funds and per diem, leases, utilities payments, food, medical supplies, and services to support 26 counternarcotics related projects in Bolivia. This support was funded by an annual budget of USD 48.6 million. An additional USD .83 million was funded by DEA through NAS Bolivia in support of Bolivian police in 2006.

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) La Paz staff consists of three U.S. Direct Hires and two U.S. Personal Services Contractors (PSCs). NAS La Paz has one empty PSC position to be filled in FY 2007. There is one U.S. PSC position in Cochabamba and two U.S. NAS PSC positions in Santa Cruz. There are also three U.S. PSC positions in Santa Cruz managing the Red Devils Task Force (RDTF) project. The staff supervises and monitors all procurement, warehousing, personnel, communications, transportation and other administrative and budgetary requirements related to NAS-funded projects.

US Direct Hire Project Officers require adequate justification and strict accountability prior to initiating new procurement actions. NAS staff members and officials of other agencies and offices (principally DEA, USMILGP, USAID and INL Airwing) conduct regular reviews to account for and verify the condition and use of equipment and property provided by the USG to the Government of Bolivia (GOB) counternarcotics program. NAS Project Officers, 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.

The NAS Management Officer has primary responsibility for End Use Monitoring under the general supervision of the NAS Director. NAS Project Officers, NAS Regional Directors in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, NAS Audit Staff, and officials of other agencies (including DEA, USMILGP and USAID) assist the NAS Management officer in its preparation. The Logistics Section of the Bolivian Counternarcotics Police (FELCN) is the most developed entity within GOB and assists in End-Use Monitoring of interdiction programs. An inventory of property under the direct control of all NAS personnel was conducted during January-February 2006, and the reconciliation was submitted to the Department in March 2006.

## Status

- **Aviation**

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. NAS/Bolivia projects also include two light fixed-wing aircraft and ten helicopters, maintained under the Red Devils Task Force (RDTF) project.

The NAS-supported 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 U.S. PSC Aviation Advisor regularly reports the operational status of all NAS-supported aviation assets to the NAS Director and Deputy Director. The BlkDTF consists of 34 FAB pilots, copilots, flight engineers and navigators, in addition to 55 enlisted maintenance personnel. The C-130Bs fly in-country missions to support Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and UMOPAR (Bolivian Rural Patrol Units) 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 in La Paz that provide quality assurance and supervision for Bolivian Air Force mechanics. One NAS FSN provides logistics support and manages the C-130B warehouse operation, thus guaranteeing accountability for C-130B parts and equipment. The US PSC Aviation Advisor, the NAS Deputy Director and the Director approve all routine and operational missions and expenditures for the BlkDTF project.

Bolivian Air Force (FAB) personnel assigned to the RDTF operate the INL/NAS supported aviation assets controlled by this project. One U.S. PSC Senior Aviation Adviser (SAA) supervises the FAB personnel. The two currently vacant operations adviser PSC slots are due to be filled by INL Air Wing during 2007.

Current RDTF aircraft inventory includes: ten UH-1H helicopters, and two Cessna 206's. The helicopters are the property of the USG; the airplanes belong to the GOB. These assets are based in Santa Cruz, with permanent Forward Operating Locations (FOL) in Trinidad and Chimore. DynCorp provides the project its maintenance oversight and training, with additional training support provided through USMILGP. The fixed-wing aircraft maintenance program is now mostly Bolivianized. The Senior Aviation Advisor monitors the use of NAS-provided commodities to ensure they are used exclusively for NAS-funded authorized activities, in addition to serving as an adviser. Only the NAS Director or Deputy Director can authorize non-routine missions.

In 2005, the NAS had a total of 15 helicopters. Four UH-1H helicopters were sent to the U.S. to be upgraded to the Huey II standard. Four Huey II helicopters were scheduled to be delivered to Bolivia but were held back for political reasons due to the upcoming presidential election in December 2005. Deliveries of the four helicopters have been delayed for over a year, bringing our operational fleet down to 11 UH-1H's. On November 27, 2006, one UH-1H helicopter crashed in the Chapare, resulting in minor injuries to the crew. It has been removed from inventory and will not be replaced. That incident brings the current operational fleet to ten UH-1H's.

A total of 14 NAS Foreign Service National/Personal Services Agreement (FSN)/PSA personnel (supervised by the U.S. PSC SAA) are responsible for ensuring operational continuity of the RDTF facilities in Santa Cruz, Chimore, and Trinidad. NAS contract personnel, RDTF, and BlkDTE personnel participate in inventory management and property oversight.

- **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 Foreign Military Financing (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, two M49's two and a half ton fuel trucks, 23 HMMWV'S, four ambulances, eight five-ton dump trucks, three five-ton contact trucks, two 5-ton wreckers, two forty-ton tractors, two contact trucks, three International Harvester fuel trucks, two fuel tankers (5,000 gallons), two 12-ton semi-trailers, one (40-ton) semi-trailer low-bed, four water trailers, one Hyster fork lift (with a capacity of 6,000 pounds), and seven NAS project vehicles. The GDTF is staffed by 125 Bolivian soldiers commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Operational readiness in 2006 was maintained at 98%. A total of ten NAS FSN personnel (supervised by one U.S. PSC) are responsible for ensuring operational readiness.

- **Vessels**

The NAS-supported Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) is a 140-person Riverine unit of the Bolivian Navy organized into six task groups, with a 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 three mother ships (two were recently auctioned), 33 Boston Whaler-type patrol boats, and 52 Zodiacs (of which only 31 are currently operable, due to age). The NAS purchased 12 new Zodiacs during 2006. In April 2007, eight Zodiacs were sent to Santa Cruz to be auctioned off. These boats were transferred to the Bolivian Navy via FMF funding or constructed (in the case of mother ships) with INL funding.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS maintains more than 1,450 project vehicles, including GDTF vehicles, of which 237 are over 10 years old and 20 are undergoing repair. During 2006, the NAS distributed 94 new Nissan vehicles (the last batch of 230 vehicles ordered in 2005 to replace old vehicles fleet). Post's planned purchase of 100 new pickups trucks in 2006 to supplement the existing fleet and replace some of the non-repairable truck fleet designated to support the Yungas eradication efforts was put on hold by the Ambassador due to political uncertainty in Bolivia. In November 2006, 40 of the vehicles in the worst condition were auctioned off, generating about \$160,000 in proceeds. The NAS motor pool personnel in the regional offices conducted unannounced checks of vehicles two to three months after certain items, including batteries, voltage regulators, etc. were replaced to ensure the items were not removed from vehicles by project personnel and replaced with older ones.

- **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	1,222
Santa Cruz	330
Trinidad/Beni	307
Chimore/Cochabamba	693
Oruro	49
Potos	18
Tarija	73
Sucre	31
Pando	48

Another 604 radios are held at the 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 Non-Expendable Property Accounting System (NEPA) that identifies location and personnel accountable in each organization. Another 230 hand-held UHF equipment sets and 10 base UHF stations do not appear in the NAS inventory because they 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 perform preventive maintenance.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2006, the NAS provided 72 computers, 33 printers and other devices to NAS offices and GOB agencies participating in NAS-funded activities. Part of this equipment was used by users in the FELCN computer training lab in La Paz Eradication Programs and the inspector tracking system of the prosecutors program.

The NAS currently maintains about 3,800 pieces of computer equipment (CPU, monitors, printers, scanners, laptops, and projectors) and four servers (two for NASBOL, two for the Intelligence and Special Operations (FOE) Unit) at its offices and project sites. NAS Bolivia provides 21 points of ADSL internet services and 14 points of Dial-up connections through different providers in the regions.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The NAS purchases (low-tech) laboratory supplies for FELCN Forensic Laboratories, which relies on manual techniques.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

The NAS issues uniforms and equipment on a regular basis to Joint Task Force (JTF), FELCN, UMOPAR personnel and all NAS-supported projects. The NAS has contracted for an IDIQ contract to assure itself of timely delivery of uniforms for issue. In 2006, 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 \$2.8 million) in support of 1,639 FELCN police officers and approximately 2,200 military personnel assigned to various counternarcotics projects, including eradication. The NAS has purchased riot gear (including helmets, shields, shin guards, etc.) valued at approximately \$209,000 to donate to police crowd control units. The donations are on hold due to social turmoil.

- **Canine Program**

There are 81 working K-9s in Bolivia, of which eight are for the detection of explosives. Four of the eight explosive detection K-9s were bred and trained at El Paso (a FELCN Police Base and canine training center in Cochbamba, Bolivia). The program has twenty-two K-9's (puppies of 5-6 months old) that are in training and should be ready by June 2007, fully trained and each with its own handlers.

In 2004, NAS delivered to the FELCN canine program four young adult Malinois explosives detector dogs from a U.S. breeder, and continued to supply dog food, veterinary supplies, specialized training equipment, travel and per diem expenses, and facilities maintenance. Post expects future purchases of dogs to be rare or nonexistent as the program has now developed sufficient breeding and training capacity to maintain its current size. The

program currently supports 81 guide dog teams assigned at various FELCN posts, which is half the ideal number, but near the maximum that can be sustained with current program support and DEA/FELCN operational priorities. In FY-2005, there were 95 dogs. In one year, three passed away and 11 were removed from the program due to falling below the minimum performance standards or due to old age.

- **Construction**

NAS construction engineers/architects advise, design and provide oversight during all phases of construction projects related to NAS-funded activities. The engineers are responsible for executing projects by direct administration. During 2006, the NAS completed 25 building projects that provided the physical infrastructure necessary to support NAS-funded activities. The building projects included the following: El Paso shooting range; FELCN roofing; security; car park; work areas; fuel tanks in Villa Tunari; new fuel tanks for Cochabamba office; Aranjuez land exterior areas; UMOPAR old bases repairs; Ivirgarzma well perforation; remodeling office at NAS Cochabamba; Chimore construction and computation repairs; Tips PTJ Cochabamba remodeling; communications post for Santa Cruz; communication post for Sucre and Tarija; women dormitories for canine facilities at Cochabamba airport; Tips villa Fatima remodeling; electric diagnosis for UMOPAR Bulo Bulo and El Castillo; jump tower for Garras swimming pool; communications offices and labs; La Paz canine facilities; Yapacani school repairs; DIGECO prefabricated post; C-130 offices first phase; Irpavi II rehabilitation center sanitary system; motor pool Chimore renovation; motor pool Villa Tunari renovation; up grade Voroico second phase; UMOPAR km 53 repairs; old NAS warehouse expansion; NAS El Alto lightning rods installation; C-130 offices second phase; Huaricollo communication post; km 52 communication post; FOE house at Cobija base; new fuel tank for Chimore Offices; Rinconada energy provision, diagnosis and final design.

The NAS construction section currently has ten concrete mixers, ten concrete vibrator machines, four manual compacting machines, one roll compacting machine, two scales, one topographical machine, 48 well barrows, 53 shovels, and 45 picks.

## **Problems**

- **Misuse of Vehicles**

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

- **Fuel Distribution**

With the nationalization of hydrocarbons, the multi-year contract awarded in 2003 became invalid, forcing the NAS to sign a bridge one-year contract in June 2006 given the GOB's incapacity to provide fuels to supported programs in over 50 locations around the country. Further, in November, the implementation of a poorly drafted decree doubled the price of jet fuel, severely affecting the budget of NAS air operations. However, swift negotiations with the sole provider of aviation fuels in Bolivia allowed the NAS to be charged the original price while parallel negotiations with the GOB sought to clarify permanently the interpretation of said decree.

The NAS is now allowed to purchase jet fuel at domestic prices for flights outside of Bolivian territory. With regard to fuel accountability and safety, and in line with NAS efforts to certify in ISO 9000 procedures, new checks and balances have been implemented at all NAS sites.

- **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 as well as working with the Bolivian Army Ninth Division to safeguard sensitive items. For police counternarcotics interdiction-programs, increased vigilance by NAS-supported police internal affairs investigators has helped markedly reduce the numbers of losses and /or thefts of weapons reported. FELCN has done a better job at weapons accountability lately.

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

- **Property Accountability**

It remains difficult to track equipment and defense articles issued to projects. For NAS and DEA-issued property, the FELCN's record-keeping system and procedures are not sophisticated enough to consistently track property from unit to unit and through special operations. Troops only check, fix, and account for those items that they know their commander is interested in. The NAS Supply Section in conjunction with FELCN Logistics Section are in the process of completing and implementing an End Use Monitoring module, which will help the tracking of NASA, as well as the other agency that provided expendable and non-expendable supplies from the project's supply units to the end user. Currently, there are over 10,000 items with an acquisition value of over \$12 million of NAS-provided property distributed nationwide to support projects.

A property management shortcoming was identified. The FSN/PSA Program Assistants were issued non-expendable property on behalf of the supported



projects and no end user receipts were submitted to indicate to whom the property was delivered. This resulted in the loss of accountability of about \$38,000 in one instance. In order to avoid further incidents of a similar nature, the NAS has implemented policies and procedures whereby any NAS employee receiving non-expendable property on behalf of a supported project has five working days to submit end user receipt of the property. The NAS continues to support FELCN Logistics by keeping parallel records using NEPA property accountability system and extensive warehouse facilities.

NAS/Bolivia operates nine warehouses located as follows: two in La Paz, one in Cochabamba, three in Chimore/Villa Tunari area, two in Santa Cruz, and one in Trinidad. Additionally, there are three GOB warehouses supervised by U.S. PSCs and FSNs, one at the GDTF headquarters, one in Santa Cruz at the RDTF site, and one in La Paz at the BDTF site.

The NAS also built a motor vehicle facility in Aranjuez, La Paz for use by the FELCN on FELCN-owned land. The U.S. Embassy has occupied this facility since May 2006 as an interim Embassy warehouse. The embassy paid \$2,400/month in security guard costs and has offered to pay utility costs. The facility was built to save the NAS about \$10,000 to \$15,000 per month in vehicle repair costs by being able to repair vehicles in-house. A new facility has been identified to become the new Embassy warehouse. Until then, the Embassy will remain in the NAS Aranjuez facility and the NAS will be unable to use it for its intended purpose.

## **Program Changes**

- **Interdiction**

The NAS continues to adequately equip and support 1,721 police agents working in counternarcotics. The NAS has recently purchased GE Ion scanners that will be installed and used in the Chapare, the Bolivia-Argentina border, and rotated to various locations, to better detect drugs, especially hidden within shipments of licit fresh fruit exports leaving Bolivia. The NAS is also engaged in the purchase of X-ray machines to use in the three major major airports to detect those who have swallowed cocaine capsules and are on their way to Spain and other countries.

- **Demand Reduction**

The NAS is expanding its demand reduction project by assisting the GOB CONALTID Coordination Secretariat 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**

NAS Bolivia has developed and introduced an automated administrative management system called National Integrated System (NIS) which integrated most of the NAS administrative functions throughout Bolivia through a Wide Area Network. The NIS system integrated procurement, financial accounting, travel and property accountability functions. Although the system is still very much a work in process, post is making steady and positive progress towards enhancing its internal control and accountability system while providing timely and effective administrative support to its customers.

Also as a means of enhancing its quality management practices, post has undertaken to achieve ISO 9000 certification. Most of its FSN/PSA employees have been trained on the concept of ISO 9000 and post is in the process of implementing the ISO 9000 administrative framework into its operations for eventual certification in the near future.

## **Impact**

- **Eradication**

Eradication in the Tropico de Cochabamba region for the cultivation of illegal coca is the sine qua non of any realistic Bolivian counternarcotics strategy. Previous 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. At the end of 2006, only 5,070 hectares were eradicated. Overall, it is likely that coca cultivation increased this past year and in the coming years, total cultivation is likely to rise rapidly as newly planted coca matures. Bolivia's estimated potential cocaine production is now at 115 MT.

- **Interdiction**

In 2006, the FELCN seized 1,344 MT of coca leaf, 14 MT of cocaine/base and 125 MT of cannabis, as well as 1,352,152 liters of liquid precursor chemicals (acetone, diesel, ether, etc) and 323 MT of solid precursor chemicals (sulfuric acid, bicarbonate of soda, etc). FELCN also destroyed 4,070 cocaine labs and made 4,503 arrests.

- **Law Enforcement Development.**

During 2006, the NAS Law Enforcement Development Project (LEDP) continued supporting and training the offices for Professional Responsibility (OPR/DNRP) and the related Tribunals of the Bolivian National Police (BNP) throughout the country on procedures and requirements of the new Police Disciplinary Code. The LEDP also followed-up the implementation of the manual and regulation approved for the proper running of Disciplinary Court procedures and supported the OPR officers with economic Incentive to OPR personnel to encourage continuity within ranks and help to prevent corruption. The LEDP also continued its four-year program to upgrade the knowledge and skills of the BNP and the

Public Ministry, including the areas of human rights and human dignity. In addition, LEDP implemented new curriculum developed with MILGRP and DEA for the counternarcotics training school. The LEDP also worked with local government, Bolivian NGO's, and other international agencies to sustain achievements and efforts made against Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP).

# LIMA

## Procedures

- **Inventory Management**

NAS Logistics is a nine person Logistics Section headed by an American U.S. hired 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 unannounced 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 8 U.S. hired American Personal Services Contractors (Field Advisor security specialists). A U.S. Coast Guard PASA shares responsibility for End Use Monitoring with the Logistics Section. Two eradication advisers and a program analyst monitor commodities and assets donated to CORAH (Coca Reduction Project), its subdivision, CADA (Coca Measurement Corps), and the Institute of Tropical Crops (Instituto de Cultivos Tropicales- ICT). ICT is a Non-Government Organization (NGO) dedicated to improving crops that may be substituted for coca. 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 2006, NAS Logistics visited 111 counterpart sites in 17 different cities and conducted inspections of 3,664 donated items out of a total of 6,284 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 their 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 are used to update the NAS databases.

The Embassy's Management Section is responsible for the physical inventory of non-project (NAS) 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. In 2006, Logistics reconciled property book inventories of 2,251 NAS program items out of a total of 6,731 items. The balance of items inspected has not been recorded at the time of this report.

## **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**

NAS Logistics maintains an inventory of about 662 vehicles nationwide, and tracks and/or supports in part about 391 project vehicles, and 194 motorcycles and 77 program vehicles. The vast majority of the vehicles are provided to various elements of the central and regional Drug Police (DINANDRO and DIVANDRO), the Aviation Police (DIRAVPOL), the Coca Reduction Project of the Upper Huallaga (CORAH), its sub-division, the Coca Measurement and Eradication Verification Corps (CADA). CORAH/CADA has 64 vehicles and 29 motorcycles in their inventory. Nineteen (19) vehicles and two (2) motorcycles are beyond their useful lifespan; however, they are operational. The Instituto de Cultivos Tropicales (ICT) was funded previously under CADA but is not funded with its own budget. Besides NAS-provided vehicles, it has acquired various vehicles and motorcycles through a coca yield study (Breakthrough) funded by DEA. ICT has a total of four vehicles and 9 motorcycles. Five motorcycles are beyond their useful lifespan; however, two are still operational but three are not. Three vehicles are beyond their useful lives. The latter 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 four inoperative/obsolete NAS program vehicles. Two were donated to counterparts; one sold at auction; and one was destroyed. At the present time, there are 14 inoperative/obsolete counterpart vehicles being prepared for action and/or disposal. Any funds received will be returned to the program in accordance with regulations.

A mobile X-ray van for box and luggage inspections was purchased in May 2006. It is used to conduct random inspections both at the airport and seaport.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2006, the NAS continued to monitor the use and maintenance of radio equipment to support interdiction and eradication missions.

- **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 and as funds permit.

Additional project equipment was provided to DEA's Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU's) in 2006. DEA agents performed End Use Monitoring activities throughout the year. They did not find any instances of equipment being misused, poorly maintained or used for purposes other than those intended by the USG.

- **Defense Articles**

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

*Riverine*-The Chief of Mission and the NAS Director cancelled the NAS Riverine program due to inefficiency and lack of commitment by GOP counterparts. Personnel and resources previously dedicated to the NAS Riverine Program have been reprogrammed to the Maritime and Ports Program that is focused on interdicting drugs leaving Peru by sea and airports.

- **Aircraft**

The Aviation Program, working jointly with the Airwing of the Police (DIRAVPOL), provides airlift support for interdiction and eradication missions. In 2006, the Aviation Program helicopters (UH-1 and UH-II) logged 5,892.5 hours and the total for aircraft flown was 8,167.1 flight hours. NAS has a B 1900 D aircraft to facilitate CN operations east of the Andes.

Without the airlift and emergency evacuation capabilities of the 23 INL helicopters, NAS-supported PNP helicopters and fixed aircraft, the eradicators would not have been able to operate in most coca-growing locations. The ability to move operations quickly from one location to another added the element of unpredictability needed to safely operate in areas of grower resistance to eradication missions.

The NAS supports a total of 23 USG-owned INL Airwing UH-II helicopters that are operated by the National Police Aviation Directorate (DIRAVPOL) for counternarcotics interdiction and eradication missions. NAS Lima received ten of the 23 in 2006. 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. This aircraft supports CN operations in Peru. The B 1900 is pressurized. A fixed wing C-208 single engine passenger aircraft capable of carrying 8 passengers or light cargo is stationed at the Main Operating Base at Pucallpa. 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. The NAS supports two FAP V-26s (four were donated by the USG) with maintenance support, fuel, and crew training. One of the FAP C-26 has a FLIR installed. The FLIR is interchangeable with the C-26s. The C-26s are used to identify illegal runways, reconnaissance, and transport for CN personnel in support of NAS and GOP CN efforts in Peru.

NAS Aviation Program personnel and the INL Air Wing contractor DynCorp, performed support and End Use Monitoring activities for the NAS Aviation Program in 2006. DynCorp and NAS aviation personnel maintain flight and maintenance records for all INL aircraft. A task order incorporated into DynCorp's contract authorizes procurement of spare parts, lubricants, chemical additives, and aviation life support equipment (ALSE) for CN aircraft. No diversion of NAS-purchased parts and equipment has been detected.

The MAAG continues to conduct EUM inventory of 24 Dragonfly A-37 aircraft. Two other aircraft had been lost to attrition and three are being used as static display.

- **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 ordering, receiving and payment procedures in place. In 2006, \$2,040,000 was spent on the purchase of aviation fuel. An additional \$200,000 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 11 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; Palma Pampa has 18,000; Puerto Maldonado has 20,000; 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 all locations at least quarterly.

The NAS also purchases fuel for the Riverine Program for use by PNP and Coast Guard Riverine Unit. However, no fuel was purchased in 2006 due to the initial stage of the program. Several offshore operations are planned for 2007 in which the NAS will provide fuel and parts for maritime assets donated by the U.S. Coast Guard.

- **Ion Scan Machines**

The three Ion scan machines purchased by Ports program, which detect atomic-sized particles of cocaine (or other drugs/explosives if so programmed) have been used daily on cases ranging from airport passengers to cargo and fishing vessels.

- **Construction**

The NAS provides construction support to advance counternarcotics operations through CORAH personnel. During 2006, CORAH carried out 46 projects at a cost of \$1,226,274. This included 11 projects for aviation, 17 for the police program, 4 for the Maritime and Ports , 7 for CORAH facilities, 1 for Drug Executive Office (OFECOD) of the MININTER, and 1 community support project. In all cases, renovated facilities were used for their intended purposes.



- **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.

## **Problems**

- **Reassignment of Vehicles**

During an inspection of DIRANDRO, post discovered that four NAS-donated vehicles had been reassigned to other police sections by the Director General of the Peruvian National Police (PNP). This was immediately reported to the NAS Police Program Adviser. Shortly thereafter, the Director General of the PNP was changed and the NAS Police Adviser officially requested the vehicles be returned to DINANDRO. The New Police advised that the vehicles would be returned.

- **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.

- **Riverine**

The Chief of Mission and NAS Director cancelled the NAS Riverine Program due to inefficiency and lack of commitment by host nation counterparts. Personnel and resources previously dedicated to the NAS Riverine Program have been reprogrammed to the Maritime & Ports Program that is focused on interdicting drugs leaving Peru by sea and air.

- **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.

- **Stolen Fuel**

The NAS Police Adviser was alerted by a NAS employee at Palma Pampa PNP base that 1,200 gallons of diesel fuel for the base generators, provided by NAS Police Program funds had been stolen. The Police conducted a formal investigation confirming the illegal sale of the fuel by base personnel in complicity with an employee of UNIMAQ (the contractor that maintains the generators). The Police are taking legal action against the perpetrators. The prosecution of those responsible should serve as a deterrent for such action in the future.

## **Impact**

In 2006, NAS and DEA coordinated two high-seas interdictions totaling over 7.5 tons of cocaine. Cocaine seizures at the Jorge Chavez international airport exceeded 2.1 tons, more than doubling CY-2005 totals before NAS support. The maritime effort yielded multiple several hundred kilogram seizures in CY-2006.

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	12,687 hectares
Coca leaf seized	1.078 metric tons
Cocaine HCL seized	14.6 metric tons
Essential chemicals seized	334,243 kilograms
Illicit laboratories destroyed/seized	724
Cocaine base/labs	713
Cocaine HCL labs	11

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.

# MONTEVIDEO

## Procedures

Post conducted periodic checks of resources provided through INL funding to the following GOU agencies: The Directorate General for the Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking (DGRTID), the Coast Guard (Prefectura), the National Drug Secretariat (NDS), the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU), and the Ministry of Interior (MOI). An annual inspection is conducted and these agencies provide annual inventory reports that specify the use, status, and location of all equipment supplied by the USG. Post maintains regular contact with the Government of Uruguay (GOU) officials throughout the year with regard 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.

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. The vehicles are still in use within the Prefectura's headquarters in Montevideo. They were distributed to Prefectura stations along Uruguay's main maritime ports of entry. These computers are used primarily to form the information backbone for their central database. 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.

- **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, seven 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 are using cannibalized space parts from motorcycles to maintain the other.

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

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

The following equipment was donated to the Ministry of Interior (the Direccion Nacional de Identification Civil) for use in improving immigration controls and databases: channel storage system (2); hard drive (2); IEC cord (2); 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.

- **Construction Projects**

In 2005, post funded the National Drug Secretariat Drug Rehabilitation Clinic, including a telephone clinic, in a northern Montevideo suburb specifically for “pasta base” addicts. The program, known locally as the “portal Amarillo,” opened in April 2006. It is staffed by recent graduates of Uruguay’s largest nursing school. It services about 200 patients a week.

- **Canines**

The DGRTID and Prefectura’s canine programs are operational with dogs in MVD and in frontier offices. Both agencies carry out dog performance controls and training activities on a yearly basis. They breed their own puppies and donate to good homes ones that are no longer useful.

## **Problems**

Accountability of equipment purchased between 10 and 30 years ago is problematic. GOU officials have been accommodating to post's request for information over the years and post has documented any accountability issues.

## **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 has formed comprehensive information networks that improve data sharing between Uruguay's ports of entry and Montevideo. Without INL funding and assistance, many anti-narcotics projects would not be possible or would lack depth.

DGRTID records show that 1,691 individuals were arrested in 2006 for drug trafficking activities; 460 were prosecuted. Yearly seizures in the internal markets reached 434,432 grams of marijuana, 29,339 grams of cocaine, 92,600 grams of pasta base.

# 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. Documentation 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. 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 regard 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-06 and previous years is used by various units within the Surinamese Police Force, including the Narcotics Brigade, Police Liaison Unit, Special Investigations Units, special unit assigned to the Embassy area, Financial Investigative Unit, and a police ombudsman unit within the Ministry of Justice and Police Forensics. The equipment is being used and maintained properly. The Criminal Records database is located in a secure environment within the KPS Forensics Unit. All items donated are being used in accordance with their stated purpose.

- **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. The success of the program has also deepened and strengthened the bilateral relationship and cooperation. In 2006, Surinamese authorities arrested and deported Shaheed "Roger" Khan, a Guyanese national suspected of narcotics trafficking, on charges of false documentation. In another joint operation, police units in two western districts of Suriname seized 100 kilograms of cocaine hidden in an oil-storage tank and arrested two men. Additional arrests and seizures throughout the year also helped point to the effectiveness of increased INL help and funding.



# 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. The NAS staff performs random, sample inventories when visiting outlying offices and checkpoints. NAS personnel concluded the labeling of newly-purchased commodities and those from previous years which had not been labeled. Inventories of sites with only a small volume of donated commodities were verified in the course of project site visits by any NAS personnel.

## Status

In 2006, NAS Ecuador continued support to the Ecuadorian National Police (ENP) Anti-Narcotics Division (DNA) with vehicles, communications equipment, computer equipment, field gear and construction projects.

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

*Weapons/Ammunition*-The Ecuadorian National Police (ENP) Anti-Drug Division (DNA) received 743 Pistols Sigaeuer and Beretta 9MM from the USMILGP in 2000. Those weapons are in use and in good condition. They are located as follows: Pichincha (144); Orellana (10); Manabi (53); Azuay (15); Los Rios (24); Tungurahua (10); Carchi (33); Imbabura (50); Esmeraldas (21); Morona Santiago (10); Sucumbios (16); Galapagos (4); Guayas (136); GEMA (138); El Oro (20); Nap (5); Cotopaxi (5); Chimborazo (6); Loja (30); Puyo (10); and Bolivar (3).

The USMILGP also donated 500 Colt-AR15 M-16 guns as part of the 506 (a) drawdown. They were distributed to ENP units as follows: Pichincha (66); Guayas (71); GEMA (149); Imbabura (29); Carchi (20); Esmeraldas (35); Manabi (21); Tungurahua (5); Los Rios (10); El Oro (10); Azuay (5); Napo (8); Cotopaxi (5); Chimbozo (5); Sucumbios (15); Loja (20); Orellana (40); Puyo (3); Galpagos (2).

The DNA received 519 flak vests from the 506 (a) Drawdown in 1999. They were distributed as follows: Pichincha (154); Guayas (73); GEMA (127); Imbabura (9); Carchi (19); Esmeraldas (29); Manabi (34); Los Rios (5); El Oro (49); Azuay (10); Napo (3); Cotopaxi (9); Chimborazo (4); Sucumbios (16); Loha (20); Morona Santiago (3); Orellana (6), Puyo (10). One was lost and 16 were auctioned. All but 30 are due for replacement.

The DNA received 469 helmets from the 506 (a) Drawdown. They were distributed to the various ENP offices as follows: GEMA (100); Carchi (19); Imbabura (6); Esmeraldas (26); Manta (20); Tunguragua (4); El Oro (44); Azuay (10); Napa (5); Chimborazo (4); Caar (10); Sucumbios (12); Morona Santiago (5); Puyo (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); Ibarro (12); Coca (4); Shushufindi (6); San Lorenzo (7); Machachi (5); Manta (3); Military Maintenance shop (3).

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

In support of its 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 purchased sixty 5-ton trucks from the same excess U.S. military lot as the trucks donated by NAS. Five of the 60 trucks replaced those sent to Haiti; the replacement was completed in 2006.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS provides support for all USG-donated vehicles totaling 174 cars/trucks/vans buses and 86 motorcycles. In 2006, the NAS purchased 34 vehicles. Only 3 vehicles donated through 506 drawdown prior to 1999 are operating; the others are out-of-service. The vehicles are assigned to the following counternarcotics units throughout Ecuador: Pichincha (51); Guayas (28); Carchi (8); Esmeraldas (5); El Ora (2); Loja (3); Manab (3); Azuay (2); Tugurahua (1); Imbabura (3); Cotopaxi (1); Sucumios (5); Napo (1); GEMA (17); SIU (36); COAC (5); Pastaza (1); Judicial Plice (1); and Military (19).

The motorcycles are assigned to the following locations: Pichincha (15); Guayas (6); Carchi (3); Sucumbos (1); Exmeraldas (2); Loja (2); Imbabura (4); Azuay 1; Manab (3); El Oro (2); Cotopaxi (1); Tungurhua (2); Napo (1); Orellana (2); Chimborazo (1); Caarl (1); Los Rios (1); Zamora (1), GEMA (8) COAC (4); Judicial Police (1); SIU (9); Military (15).

Twenty-four vehicles and two motorcycles were auctioned in 2006. Proceeds of those auctions are being cycled into replacement vehicles and motorcycles.

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.

- **Aircraft**

In 2006, the NAS supported the ENP's Aeropolitical with the purchase of a Eurocopter helicopter. It is based in Santo Domingo e los Colorados, a growing city, both in terms of population and narco-related crime. The local community raised \$400,000 from private and community sources towards the purchase of the aircraft. NAS does not provide fuel, maintenance or spare parts. However, the NAS monitors flight hours and general use of helicopter.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS currently supports the Ecuadorian National Police Communications with 22 repeater stations, 38 base stations, 75 mobile units, 475 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 NAS donated 262 Motorola Portable hand-held radios to the ENP in 2006.

The DNA has 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. Currently, those 20 radios are inoperable and stored at the ENP warehouse.

The Ecuadorian Army (the 19th Jungle brigade, Coca) has 87 Manpack VHF radios, chargers and accessories that were donated in FY-2002. The equipment was upgraded and repaired by the manufacturer in 2006.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS completed the upgrade of the computer equipment. Two hundred ninety computers, 91 printers, 117 digital cameras, 35 scanners, 14 servers, 51 laptops were distributed throughout Ecuador at the following antinarcotics facilities:

*Computers*-Pichincha (158); Guayas (67); Imbabura (6); Carchi (18); Esmeraldas (4); Tungurahua (4); 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 (3); Bolivar (1); Morona (1); San Lorenzo (1).

*Printers*-Pichincha (27); Guayas (28); Imbabura (3); Carchi (1); Esmeraldas (21); Tungurahua (1); Los Rios (2); El Oro (2); Canar (1); Azuay (1); Napo (1);

Zamora (1); Cotopaxi (2); Orellana (1); Sucumbios (1); Pastaza (1); Manabi (8); Loja (1); Galapagos (1); Puyo (1).

*Digital Cameras*-Pichincha (51); Guayas (18); Imbabura (6); Carchi (4); Esmeraldas (5); Los Rios (1);; 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); Puyo (1).

*Laptops*-Pichincha (23); Guayas (4); Carchi (1); Esmeraldas (1); Tungurahua (1); Los Rios (1); El Oro (1); Azuay (1); Zamora (1); Chimborazo 1; Sucumbios (1); Pastaza (1); Manabi (3); Loja (2); Galapagos (1); Napo (1). The NAS donated 7 laptops to the Ecuadorian Military in Sucumbios.

*Scanners*-Pichinchi (7); Guayas (6); Imbabura (2); Carchi (2); Esmeraldas (1); El Oro (1); Sucumbios (1); Manabi (3).

*Servers*-Pichincha (7); Guayas (6).; Carchi (1).

- **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 79 dogs in the canine unit donated by the NAS. They are located as follows: Pichincha (17); Guayas (21); Manta (9); Machala (5); Mascarillas (7); Carchi (6); Cotopaxi (3) San K Lorenzo (3); San Jeronimo (3); Esmeraldas (5).

Most dogs 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.

- **Vessels**

Three 27-foot launches were donated to the Ecuadorian Marines to provide 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 and are in good working condition.

- **Construction Projects**

The following construction projects were completed in 2006: a C-130 workshop in Pichincha; remodeling of canine kennels in Pichincha; enlargement of workshop for tactical vehicles in San Lorenzo; a warehouse for CONSEP in Pichincha; maintenance workshop for tactical vehicles in Santa Cecilia, Sucumbios province; enlargement of GEMA Police /check Point in Baeza; construction of kennels for canine unit in Santo Domingo; design and construction of a tactical tower; integrated police check point in La Y del Jobo, El Oro; aeropolicial control base in Santo Domingo.

- **Field Gear**

In 2006, the NAS purchased significant amounts of field gear for the Ecuadorian military and police: 32 binoculars; 70 expandable batons; 255 trauma kits; 145 compasses; 590 canteens; 375 hats; 75 belts; 1076 tactical gloves; 166 flashlights; 1115 sleeping pads; 23 tactical life preservers; 50 tactical lights; 100 boots; 85 overalls; 480 hammocks; 100 pepper spray; 11 head mounts; 32 GPS; 150 tactical harnesses; 360 ponchos; 150 florescent jackets; 8 overalls; 415 tactical harnesses; 140 boots; 240 flashlights.

- **Miscellaneous**

The NAS provided the DNA with 18 emergency generators in previous years. They are in service at the operational units as follows: Pinchincha (1); Guayas (3); Manta (2); Sucumbios (2); Baeza (2); Carchi (2); San Lorenzo (1); San Jeronimo (2); Machala (2); Napo (1).

The NAS provided three portable Ion scanners in 2003. They are located in Tulcan (1); LaAgo Agrio (1) and Guayas (1).

Two digital X-ray machines are located at the Quito and Guayaquil airports. The X-ray machine at the Guayaquil airport is out-of-service after a passenger struck the machine in anger in refusing to submit to an X-ray examination by police.

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

## **Problems**

No particular problems were encountered. There are no indications of systemic abuses 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 2006 were (metric tons):

*Seizures*

Cocaine hydrochloride	25.58
Coca Base/paste	6.04
Cocaine total	30.62
Heroin	.15
Cannabis	1.10

*Drug Laboratories* 3

*Arrests* 3,327

# SANTIAGO

## Procedures

Post is able to take advantage of official travel for spot-checking on an ad hoc basis. However, on-site inspections are infrequent, as the small size of the program does not merit resource dedication to monitoring trips. Post supplements personal inspections with information obtained from Chilean contacts about the use and status of equipment. Experience has shown the Chileans to be reliable in their reporting.

## Status

The host government agencies participating in INL-funded projects are the National Drug Commission (CONACE), the Chilean Investigative Police (PICH), Chilean Customs Service, and the Chilean Uniformed Police (Carabineros). 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. It is no longer in use.

- **Communications Equipment**

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.

The Carabineros has four telephone systems in five locations. Three are in good condition; one is in fair condition. The Carabineros 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.

The computers purchased for the PICH-Narcotics were used to replace a limited and obsolete supply of software components that frequently crashed and had backup/storage problems. The new computers are currently used by PICH-Narcotics personnel for the preparation of investigative reports and related forms; to perform intelligence reporting and analysis; and to present PowerPoint presentations used for investigative and operational briefings and training.

PICH-Narcotics uses these machines daily. They have expressed gratitude for the resulting increased productivity for their police unit.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2006, the following was procured for the PICH-Santiago Narcotics Unit: one Systemax Mission small office server; 20 Systemax Intel P4 computer hard drives (with warranties and data security protection); 21 Magavision MV177V 17" monitors; 15 Microsoft Windows server user license agreements; six Microsoft 3PK OEM Office basic packages; two Microsoft 1PK OEM Office basic packages; two Hewlett Packard HP Laserjet 1320n network printers; two Hewlett Packard HP color Laserjet 3600n printers; one Netgear FS108P Prosafe Switch, and one Netgear GS724T 513MB USB flash drive.

The equipment is excellent working condition. It was installed in the PICH-Santiago Narcotics Office in December 2006. PICH-Narcotics uses this equipment daily.

## **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.

## **Program Changes**

Chilean police have made a request for pole cameras to monitor suspected areas of urban drug activity, and for mobile radar that would enable them to detect go-fast boats or desert movement as they guard their northern border from the trafficking of drugs and people.



## **NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA**

# BELMOPAN

## Procedures

The NAS received monthly statistical reports from the Belize Police Department on drug seizures and arrests. These reports, together with discussions on their content, provided detailed information on counter-narcotics activities during 2006. The NAS performed periodic spot checks and on-site inspections of National Coast Guard, the Department of Immigration and Nationality, Police Department, National Drug Abuse Control Council (NDACC), and the National Forensic Science Services. The NAS also received status reports from the Department of Justice Forensic Adviser on equipment conditions and use of donated equipment.

The NAS held periodic meetings with the NDACC, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the National Coast Guard Services to discuss counter-narcotics activities and to evaluate maintenance and usage of equipment.

The DEA Attache and NAS program assistant discussed the importance of properly maintaining USG-donated equipment and vehicles. DEA also provided recommendations and procedures on the maintenance of vehicles.

The provision of large items is documented in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) format. Smaller items are documented through a signed receipt that clearly states the intended use of that item.

The host government cooperated fully and allowed the NAS to effectively monitor donated resources.

## Status

- **Vessels**

In 2006, the USG donated the third refurbished 39-foot Educadono “Go Fast” motorboat. The NAS also provided tactical gear, which included Night Vision Goggles, marine binoculars, body armor vests, life jackets, equipment to fit the vessels and communications equipment. The NAS provided maintenance and equipment assistance to correct problems with communications equipment in the vessels. The vessels are fully engaged in counternarcotics and search-and-rescue operations. The Military Liaison Office continues to provide technical assistance to the BNCG through the Foreign Military Financing assistance program to increase the effectiveness of the unit. All donated equipment is in good condition and new policies have been established to ensure that the equipment is used and maintained properly.

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 had 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. The vehicle 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 in 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 the seven 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. 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 measures to care for the equipment to remove any salt-laden moisture that may accumulate when not in use.

- **JICC Equipment**

In 2006, no new equipment was donated to the JICC. However, the JICC continues to work closely with DEA and NAS and provides status of monthly drug seizures. Equipment donated in 2003 was found in good working condition and serving their intended purpose.

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 received 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 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**

In 2006, the NAS provided missing parts and extension mirrors for the Contraband Detector Kit donated in 2003. These parts were reported as lost in post's 2005 report. The contraband kit is operational and being used to search and detect illegal drugs in vehicles fuel tanks.

In 2006, the Crime Scene Unit of the BPD was equipped with digital cameras, including underwater cameras and a computer with software and photo printer for up-to-date methods of crime scene documentation.

In 2006, USG provided sports equipment and uniforms for the life skills "You Got Game" drug prevention program for secondary schools children. The program has been successful. USG plans to expand the program to primary schools in 2007.

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.

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**

The ADU continues to have mechanical problems with the 2003 F-250 donated by USG in 2003. The ADU lacks the resources to repair the vehicle. NAS assisted with repair of the vehicle as available funds permitted.

The DINS has been experiencing frequent power failure, which has caused the Machine Readable Passports System (MRPS) to have problems at start-up. These power failures could lead to a catastrophic failure of the MRPS and corruption of the data in the database.

The 2003 Prado donated to the K-9 unit was totaled during a rollover accident.

## **Impact**

In 2006, drug seizures by Belizean law enforcement authorities decreased over the amount seized in 2005. In 2006, authorities seized 7,653 grams of crack cocaine, 80,683 grams of cocaine hydro and 650,937 grams of processed cannabis, and minor quantities of other drugs. Law enforcement made 1,397 arrests. USG counter-narcotics assistance to the GOB has strengthened Belize's efforts against drug trafficking and related crime. The Ministry of Home Affairs has played a central role in improving the National Forensic Science Services laboratory but still lacks the resources to properly equip the laboratory. Coordination among Belizean law enforcement and USG support for this organization seeks to further strengthen this organization's role. The USG has also worked to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts by the National Coast Guard and Police Department. Finally, USG assistance to support improvement of the prison rehabilitation system is vital to ensure prisoner's re-integration to society.

# GUATEMALA CITY

## Procedures

The USG/NAS has LOA's with the Ministry of Government, Public Ministry and SECCATID, which is under the Office of the Vice President. The procedures used to monitor resources are a combination of on-site inspections, USG and host-government reports, spot-checks, and NAS inventory/maintenance records. Counterpart agencies are appreciative of the resources provided and actively participate in the NAS monitoring efforts. All items donated to the Government of Guatemala (GOG) have corresponding receiving/tracking records entered into the NAS internal inventory system. These reports are used by NAS personnel in conducting semi-annual inventories, on-site inspections, and regular spot checks during site visits. Site visits and inspections are conducted by program managers, the logistics coordinator and technical personnel.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

There are 109 cars and 30 motorcycles procured with program funds. Twenty-eight cars are totally inoperable and will be disposed of. All other vehicles are in running condition. The vehicles are being used nationwide by the respective agencies. Preventive and corrective maintenance are provided by the NAS-based SAIA automobile shop or local automobile shops where post has a blanket purchase agreement in place. Proper use of the vehicles is verified during the continuous preventive maintenance performed by SAIA personnel and on-site inspection by NAS staff. Any incidents of improper use are reported to the respective program manager and discussed with local counterparts during program reviews for appropriate action.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS provides radio repeater equipment at seven sites and 25 hand-held radios to the Narcotics and Border Police Units during eradication and interdiction operations. The NAS Communications Specialist and NAS trained Narcotics Police (SAIA) technician provide preventive maintenance and repair to all communication equipment issued to the local government. The NAS conducts on-site inspections at least three times a year. All equipment is in working order. Older equipment is replaced upon request of the GOG and NAS technician. All items are in the NAS internal inventory list.

Official cellular phones are used and inventoried by NAS every year. Proper usage/charges are reviewed and verified by administrative personnel before paying monthly bills.



- **Computer Equipment**

Computers are located in different government offices in the capital. A few are installed in the four border Police Offices (DIPA) and the Regional Canine School. These items are being used for the purpose intended. NAS technical personnel provide training for proper usage and conduct regular preventive and corrective maintenance service for all program computers. The NAS keeps records of disbursed, repaired and disposed computer equipment.

The equipment donated to the Total Information Management System (TIMS) is located in Guatemala City's Information Central and various points throughout the PNC where it provides connectivity for the police. The equipment is in good operating condition. The PNC is now gathering more reliable criminal information providing the police with a vital management tool for deployment of personnel and resources.

The i2 software was moved from the Financial Analysis Unit to the Special Anti-Money Laundering Task Force (UNILAT) of the Public Ministry, where it currently installed. Final implementation is pending due to additional equipment that needs to be installed in the new premises.

- **Vessels**

The two 25' Boston Whaler fiberglass boats are in the possession of SAIA. One is located on the Caribbean Coast at Puerto Santo Tomas and the other is located at Puerto Quetzal, on the Pacific Coast. Both were used for limited brown-water counternarcotics operations. The host nation National Civilian Police (PNC) has not maintained the boat engines; both boats are inoperable at this time.

- **JICC**

The Guatemalan Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) is located in SAIA central headquarters. It stores and collates information to help develop intelligence for support to SAIA investigations and operations. The 24-hour hot line was discontinued. Now a 110 hotline is manned and operated by the PNC, which permits callers to anonymously provide information on suspected illicit activity.

The JICC consists of 1 server, 11 desktop computers, 3 printers, 1 phone line, 1 TV and 1 scanner. The computers are linked to a server through a local network cable connection, which is also linked to the national police information management system via a fiber optic switch. NAS maintains and upgrades the computers, servers, and associated equipment. The development of an adequate database is ongoing. The primary obstacle to more efficient operation continues to be access to relevant databases from private and government sources, which are sometimes reluctant to share information with the police.

With the reorganization of SAIA and the training of new, better qualified and vetted personnel, the NAS is hopeful that this will help to develop the JICC into an operational intelligence and analysis center which will take raw information

from the field and convert it into useable intelligence for the analyst and investigator.

- **Construction**

*SAIA Regional Training Facility*-This project consists of an upgraded facility to provide housing for SAIA and DIPA female student personnel and other female student visitors and guests at the Regional Training Center. The project began in September and was completed in November 2006.

*110 Calling Center Project*-This project consists of electrical upgrades in the PNC office. The LED program purchased a generator and automatic transfer switch to upgrade the PNC hotline office facility located in Zone 6. The project began in July and was completed in August 2006.

*Security Upgrades in MP office*-The Public Ministry program provides security upgrades to the UNILAT office located In Zone 1. The project began in October and was completed in December 2006.

- **Canine Training Facility**

There are 45 drug detection and 5 explosive detection canines that provide services to the counternarcotics operations in the airport and sea/land border ports of entry in Guatemala. NAS personnel conduct on-site operations of the different K-9 facilities at least three times a week. All provided items are being used for the purpose intended.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The USG provides laboratory equipment to the MP for drug verification and identification. The equipment is installed in a MP laboratory in the capital. The NAS provides maintenance support. EUM inspections confirm that these items are being used for the purpose intended.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

The NAS purchased a wide variety of consumables/expendables in CY-2006, 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 are 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**

- **Vehicle Maintenance Costs**

Poor road conditions, mountainous terrain and poorly trained drivers contribute to the high wear and tear of vehicles. Maintenance and replacement parts for vehicles are expensive. Post, with INL approval, began buying US-assembled cars locally to take advantage of the vendor's warranty service, comparable prices and faster delivery.

- **Fluctuations in Electrical Current**

The quality and consistency of the electricity in Guatemala is sub-standard compared to that in the United States. The fluctuations in electrical current, even after being protected by UPS equipment, contribute to equipment failure and burnt parts. Replacement or repair is expensive and replacement parts are often not available on the local market.

- **Turnover in GOG Personnel**

The constant change of GOG personnel in charge of INL program activities supported by the NAS means that continuous and vigilant monitoring procedures are necessary. NAS Guatemala technical and program personnel site visits routinely incorporate on-site inspection of commodities and services provided at the locations being reviewed.

## **Impact**

Guatemala has made substantial progress in restructuring counternarcotics police functions and passing an organized crime control act that will permit wiretapping, while also continuing opium poppy eradication efforts.

The Guatemala drug law enforcement agencies underwent substantial restructuring after the arrest of one of the country's three top drug law enforcement officials in November 2005. USG resources helped recruit, vet and train new narcotics and border police officers.

The Ministry of Health was able to inspect all drug manufacturers and distributors for compliance to rules related to potassium permanganate. As a result of a 2005 inspection, the GOG filed their first court case against the illicit storage and commerce of pseudoephedrine.

The NAS Law Enforcement Development Unit (LED) continues to support the model precinct in Villa Nueva as a way to make inroads against gang-related drug distribution, extortion and murder. During 2006, the Villa Nueva Investigative Unit had a 200% increase in cases investigated and resolved, and now clears more than 60% of its cases. Crime indices in Villa Nueva continue to decrease and more citizens are filing formal

complaints as confidence in the police improves. Villa Nueva has initiated directed patrolling based on area crime statistics; the increased patrol in Villa Nueva's highest crime areas should further reduce crime and increase public confidence.

Narcotics traffickers pay for transportation services with drugs, which enter into local markets leading to increased domestic consumption and crime. With USG support, Guatemala Drug Commission (SECCATID) prevention awareness campaign and program activities reached more than five million persons last year.

Seventy-nine hectares of opium plants were eradicated in Guatemala in 2006. In addition, 280 kilos of cocaine were seized; 156,362 marihuana plans destroyed; and 3,752 drug arrests made. The Public Ministry reported that its specialized Prosecutors Unit obtained 21 convictions from 65 corruption cases pending from previous years.

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 2006, 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.

### **Program Changes**

The restructuring of the Narcotics Police into an elite investigative unit and the passing of the organized crime bill may require a slight change in the type of communications commodities requested. Commodities support for the Border Police (DIPA) will continue as SAIA and DIPA are being coordinated to be effective drug enforcement partners.

The GOG is in the process of creating a new government office responsible for drug inspection laboratories (INACIF). Some laboratory equipment donated to the MP will be transferred to this new unit. The change is mostly administrative and the usage of the equipment will continue to be unchanged.

# MANAGUA

## Procedures

DEA Special Agents and INL personnel 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.

An INL Program Assistant was hired on a part-time basis in April and became full-time in August. He is responsible for monitoring INL-donated equipment.

## 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. Post did not make any additional communications equipment purchase in 2005 or 2006, but continued to pay for the NNP's internet connections.

- **Computer Equipment**

INL has purchased computers, monitors, and miscellaneous hardware and software for the NNP. 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 eight laptop computers and eight portable printers to the NNP for use in the field. INL donated a large laptop computer and printer for use with DARE materials and anti-gang programs in 2006.

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 expects a visit by a technical expert in 2007.

In 2000, INL transferred \$392,000 to ICITAP Guatemala to finance the formation of an NNP Anti-Corruption Unit. ICITAP used these funds to buy 40 computers, 40 Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS), two laptops, a variety of radios, printers, and to provide training for the NNP Unit. The unit has been operational since 2001. 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.

- **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 based on observations by DEA personnel. 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, post 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. No new vehicles were added in 2006.

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). INL purchased one Toyota Yaris and one Toyota pick-up for the Anti-Corruption Unit (UAC) and ten motorcycles in 2002. All of these vehicles were paid out of Hurricane Mitch funds. All equipment remains in official use. 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 working with the NNP to sell the vessel either through an auction at the Embassy or other means. The proceeds will be use for ongoing counternarcotics efforts.

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-narcotics 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. In 2005, post donated 225 life jackets and 2 life rafts to the Navy. In 2006, post turned over \$25,000 worth of Yamaha engine parts for maintaining the fast boat fleet. INL refurbished a Dabur patrol boat for the Nicaraguan Navy that became operational in 2003. The second Dabur was refurbished in 2005. However, there are some continuing maintenance problems which were addressed in 2006. The vessel is not operational. Work is set to begin on the third Dabur in 2007. Also in 2003, the U.S. Coast Guard delivered one fast boat to the Nicaraguan Navy Bluefields and two others 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 Kaster to give the Navy a deep water capability in the Pacific. Unfortunately, during the two years that the Kastor was tied up in litigation, prior to the turnover, it deteriorated to the point that it was no longer cost effective to recondition it. It remains docked at the Navy base in Corinto.

- **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 thus enabling the NNP to have a completely freestanding and autonomous K-9 program. Therefore, post INL's contract with a US-based dog training contractor has been allowed to expire. Post has some concerns about the health of the dogs. Post has some concerns about the health of the dogs and the management of the program which will be addressed in 2007.

- **Construction**

In 2000, post signed a LOA with the Government of Nicaragua (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. INL and the DEA personnel visit Penas Blancas on a regular basis and have verified the status of the equipment. In 2006, INL funded repairs to the Vehicle Inspection Station,

including paving the vehicle inspection lane, revamping the dog kennels, repairing the water pump and pipes and enhancing security lighting and fencing.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

During 2000, INL installed ten closed circuit television cameras with recorders for use by the Narcotics Unit at the Managua International Airport. During 2002, six more cameras were installed and five more in 2004. The NNP Drug Unit uses these cameras for surveillance of the airport area and to monitor suspicious persons. In 2005 and 2006, the system was only partly functional due to ongoing remodeling and expansion of the airport. Post contracted with the vendor to re-locate cables and move cameras to make the system fully operational during the remodeling. Now that airport remodeling is complete, post INL will pursue plans to revamp and expand the current system.

## **Problems**

- **Equipment Maintenance**

Providing supplies and parts for upkeep of INL donations will be an increasing task for INL. Both the NNP and Navy have insufficient budgets to maintain all the equipment that INL is providing. Post needs to work with the NNP and Navy to ensure maintenance of INL donated facilities and equipment. This may include funding maintenance contracts for key programs such as the Dabur boats and the Penas Blancas vehicle inspection station. Post continues to have concerns about maintenance at Penas Blancas. It will address these concerns in 2007. Despite recent repairs, the facility is not being adequately maintained.

- **Loan of Vehicles**

Visits by the INL Program Assistant have shown that a number of the donated motorcycles are in need of repair. INL will further assess the problem in 2007 and decide which vehicles can be replaced. Several vehicles are “on loan” to other police departments. Post is addressing this issue and insisting that vehicles be returned to the proper unit or risk jeopardizing future donations.

## **Impact**

During 2006, seizures by the Narcotics Unit of the NNP and the Navy increased significantly for a total of 9,720 kilograms. The Vehicle Inspection Station in Penas Blancas is fully operational and has made major drug seizures. The Navy fast boats and Daburs are also making some seizures. The Mobile Inspection Units showed particular successes as did both the mobile and stationary K-9 units. The Nicaraguan Navy also achieved some successes on the high seas.



# 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 develop and maintain a centralized inventory of donated equipment.

## Status

- **Aircraft**

PGR officials 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. NAS/Mexico Project Coordinators and Locally Employed Staff (LES) also participated in specific EUM trips to confirm the data provided by the PGR. They confirmed the stationing of INL helicopters at locations specified by the PGR in their monthly reports. These monitors also noted that PGR personnel maintained the proper operation and cleanliness of aircraft facilities. Inadequate funding and planning by the GOM are the main reasons for the PGR's failure to procure spare parts for aircraft and the corresponding lower-than-optimal equipment operability rates.

NAS/Mexico supports PGR fleet operations with training for mechanics, corrosion technicians and other PGR Air Services personnel.

A U.S. company under NAS contract, ARINC, assists the PGR with the installation of fleet management software and procedures, covering warehouse management, ordering spare parts, scheduling of maintenance and tracking aircraft availability. No refurbished UH-1H's were delivered in 2006 because of the priority of military commitments. Selected older airframes were destroyed and/or demilitarized per State and Defense Department guidelines after removal of useful parts and components.

*PGR Air Services-UH-1H Helicopters*-Since 1990, INL has leased 39 UH-1H aircraft to the PGR's Air Services. Over the years, eight have been destroyed by accidents and/or hostile action. The following five were destroyed/demilitarized on April 10, 2006: XC-BBK; XC-JAB, XC-BBI, XC-JAE, XC-JAG.

The remaining 26 UH-1H helicopters used for interdiction are based at the following locations: XC-BBA-Hermosillo, XC-LIX-Guadalajara, XC-BBG-Hermosillo, HC-HGR-Mexicali, XC-BBH-Hermosillo, XC-JAX-Tapachula, XC-BBJ-Chetumal, XC-LJJ-Tapachula, XC-JAD-Hermosillo, XC-JAQ-Culiacan, XC-LJK-Acapulco, XC-JAN-Hermosillo, XC-LIY-Guadalajara, XC-JAV-Chihuahua, XC-JAM-Culiacan, XC-JAO-Guadalajara, XC-BBL-Guadalajara, XC-JAA-Acapulco, XC-JAS-Ciudad del Carmen, XC-JART-Chetumal, XC-JAU-Hermosillo, XC-BBF-Caborca, XC-BBE-Guadelaara, XC-BBD-Guadalajara, XC-LIW-Guadalajara, XC-LIZ-Chetumal.

Availability rates for the INL-leased Huey 1H aircraft continued to decline during 2006 to 33%. The low rates of availability are the result of several factors including age of the helicopters, normal wear and tear, and lack of funding to procure spare parts.

*PGR Air Services-Schweizer SAC 333 Helicopters*-By the end of 2006, INL had delivered to the PGR under a no-cost lease program eleven Schweizer SAC-333 helicopters for use in aerial surveillance and border security. One was destroyed in an accident in May 2006. A twelfth aircraft is pending delivery. The delivered and operational aircraft were deployed to Ciudad Juarez, Reynosa, Chihuahua, Culiacan, Acapulco and Guadalajara. Average availability rates have stayed over 80%.

*PGR Services-Other Aircraft*-In addition to the UH-1H's and Schweizers, during 2006, the PGR operated 31 USG donated aircraft in prior years and 27 remain in service. The number of aircraft in this category dropped in 2006 because several aircraft reached the end of their useful life. The aircraft are as follows: Bell 206 B-III helicopters (17), Bell 212/UH-1N helicopters (3), Cessna 206 airplanes (7).

The PGR continued to conduct depot level maintenance for rotary wing aircraft in Guadalajara, depot maintenance for fixed wing aircraft in Cuernavaca and Toluca and intermediate/field maintenance in Acapulco, Chetumal, Chihuahua, Chilpancingo, Culican, Hermosillo, Oaxaca, Tapachula and Uruapan.

Embassy personnel visited PGR facilities in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Chilpancingo and Chetmumal. They found the aircraft to be clean and 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. During the life of this project, SEDENA did not provide a robust stream of reports on the operational use of the C-26s nor much detail on its concrete contributions to interdiction.

- **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 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. While the system is functioning and the equipment is well-maintained, today it is virtually obsolete.

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) and the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit. The NAS visited the FIU and verified the proper use and maintenance of the equipment. The equipment is operational but is becoming obsolete.

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.

*Secretary of Health-* 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. The equipment helped COFEPRIS personnel implement stricter standards for issuance of import permits, reducing by forty percent the level of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine imported legally into Mexico by pharmaceutical companies. While the system is functioning and well-maintained, there are concerns about

the ability of COFEPRIS to control and maintain the equipment in various locations.

*Secretariat of Communications and Transportation-* The NAS and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation developed “Sim Fronteras” (border simulation) software for use at 21 Mexican ports of entry. The first “Sim Fronteras” T2CAgreement became operational in Tampico, Tamaulipas in 2005. The GOM used “Sim Frinteras” for the Reynosa POE (Tamaulipas) to model changes in infrastructure and staffing prior to undertaking construction at that land-border crossing. Installation of five other packages (computers and software) has been delayed, pending the signing of Technology Transfer Center (T@C) agreements between the GOM and the respective host universities in the remaining five Mexican northern Border States (Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila and 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, one scanner, two printers. The SIU in Ciudad Juarez has two printers, one scanner, two monitor, two CPU’s.

*Office of the Special Prosecutor for Money Laundering-*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.

*Office of the Attorney General of Mexico-*The NAS undertook the design and installation of a significantly upgraded operations center, of state-of-the-art voice and data communications lines and of a new system architecture. These activities enhanced the capabilities of the PGR’s Center for Planning, Analysis and Intelligence against Organized Crime (CENAPI) to process crime data and communicate it to the field. Purchases included over 350 individual computer workstations, nine servers, enhanced systems management software, refurbishment of alarm systems and more powerful analytical software. The system is fully functioning and the equipment is maintained. In addition, the NAS provided a business intelligence analytical package that allows CENAPI analysts to report automatically to other elements of the PGR on significant developments and strategic trends. All major systems related to this investment remain operational and are properly used and maintained. The system is functioning and the equipment is maintained.

NAS/Mexico also contracted for the design and installation of telecommunications and data systems hardware and software equipment for the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) that supports analysis, investigations and the prosecution of major federal crimes. NAS/Mexico personnel routinely visit the AFI compound and confirm the proper use of the equipment. In 2005, NAS/Mexico provided Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) telecommunications equipment to AFI that reduced AFI’s long distance telephone bills by 60 percent.

NAS/Mexico routinely visits AFI and have observed the proper functioning and use of the equipment. The systems are functioning and the equipment is maintained. However, the PGR has been lax in renewing needed CISCO SMARTnet maintenance services in a timely manner.

The NAS has supported the establishment of a nationwide database of warrants and arrests for the PGR. Its design and installation was completed in 2006. The system is functioning and the equipment is maintained.

The NAS installed a \$2 million DNA data system in the PGR's Forensics Laboratories. The equipment is not being used as stipulated in the donation agreement. The PGR is using it for cases outside the contract to investigate paternal cases as well as the string of women's murders in Chihuahua state. The system is functioning and the equipment is maintained.

- **Vehicles**

In 2006, the NAS delivered seven Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment (NIIE) portal vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS) gamma-ray inspection units to the Mexican Customs to check container vehicles for explosions, drugs and other contraband at strategic locations along Mexico's northern border. All seven units are expected to come on line in the first half of 2007. All other NAS-purchased Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment (NIIE), including a railroad VACIS, five portal Customs to detect contraband at the northern border and at the Mexico City International Airport are functioning and being maintained.

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.

DEA donated seven used ClanLab vehicles. They are being refurbished for use by the SIU units in five key locations in Mexico.

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 conspicuous 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 2005 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. The unit is functioning and the equipment is maintained.

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 units are deployed to AFI and all three are in proper working order.

The following vehicles were donated to the SIU's in 2005: one Ford F-250 truck; 4 Lobo Crew Cabs; 4 Exploper Limited; 4 Freestar LX base; 11 Mondeo; 3 Ford F-25 XL; 8 Yamaha Motorcycles. They remain in operation at the different SIU bases. They are periodically moved from city to city to maintain anonymity. The NAS and DEA monitor and verify usage through periodic inspections.

The 28 vehicles procured for the SIU in 2006 are periodically moved from city to city to maintain anonymity.

- **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 network 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."

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.

In 2006, the NAS designed and constructed the Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) access lanes at the border crossings of Tijuana (Baja California), Mexicali (Baja California), Nogales (Sonora) and Nuevo Laredo (Tamaulipas). Construction began on the SEBTRI/Matamoroe access lane in late 2006. The NAS-funded design drawings phase of the SENTRI/Reynosa (Tamaulipas) access lane also ended in late 2006 with construction planned for the spring of 2007. Construction of the SENTRI lanes in Matamoros and Reynosa ought to be completed by mid-2007.

## **Impact**

Program support provided in 2006 complemented the Mexican Government's substantial efforts against drug trafficking, terrorism, and other organized crimes affecting the citizens of both countries. Mexican authorities captured significant leaders of major drug trafficking organizations; disrupting the ability of these groups to smuggle and distribute illicit drugs on both sides of the border. The GOM 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 serial spraying of drug fields with paraquat and SEDENA deploying up to 35,000 troops at any one time to destroy drops manually.

The GOM's 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. President Calderon is committed to continue to pursue these shared objectives.



# PANAMA CITY

## Procedures

The NAS performs EUM visits periodically. The NAS Administrative Assistant serves as post INL Property Manager for all assets acquired for the GOP. NAS personnel also conduct informal EUM visits throughout the year during regular visits. The stand alone version of the Non-Expendable property Application (NEPA) inventory system is being implemented to track the project property.

The GOP is responsible for maintenance of all INL-donated equipment in Panama. The NAS sells items that have been returned as non-functioning/non-repairable at GSO directed embassy auctions. Auctions sale profits are returned to program funds.

## Status

- **Computer and Office Equipment**

*Judicial Technical Police (PTJ)*-The three computers are 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 excellent condition.

*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 (Customs)*-The NAS donated a scanner, a digital camera, 22 computers, printer and a combination lock safe. They are in good to fair condition.

*Banking Superintendency (previously the National Banking Commission)*- INL has provided modems, software, hard disks, Simms memory chips (for the server), 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. 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, five computers, typewriters, etc. Equipment is located at the Drug Prevention Office in the Ministry of Education Building located in downtown Panama City or at the

Drug Education and Information Center (CENAID) at Albrook. The majority of donated items are 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, and 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. JICC is now located at the former Ft. Clayton base. The center has integrated with other antinarcotics institutions such as the National Police, National Air and Maritime Service, Financial Analysis Unit, Judicial Technical Police and the Chemical Control Unit. The Center has

amplified access to other sources of information. All NAS donated assets including 16 computers have been found to be in fair to new working 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 12 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 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 25 computers, 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)*-The majority of the 24 computers is outdated. In 2007, post will proceed to write off the majority which have outlived their useful life. 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 20 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 three computers, printers, UPS and other word processing equipment. Most of the equipment has outlived its useful life and will be disposed of.

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

*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.

*10<sup>th</sup> Fiscalia (Intellectual Property Rights)*-NAS donated four computers, a film projector, a copier, a cable modem and internet. All equipment is in good 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, Civil Aviation Authority, and National Air Service. The equipment is in good to fair condition.

The SAN uses phones to provide valuable assistance to DEA, including photos of clandestine airstrips; tracking movement of suspected airplanes; identifying ownership and criminal antecedents of suspect airplanes; surveillance activity; maintaining the SAN's counterdrug database; and sharing aircraft intelligence received from the SAN's Colombian counterparts. The equipment is in good condition.

The SMN uses equipment in its operations unit for use in intellectual rights case support. The equipment is in good condition.

The PNP has a communications network in its PNP headquarters building. The equipment is used for counterdrug/operations support. It is in excellent condition.

- **Vehicles**

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

Pickups provided to the Riverine Operations Unit (UMOF) are in excellent condition. They have proven to be more reliable than Humvees. The passenger vans donated to the DNMM in 2005 are operational. 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. They 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). Four are deceased and eight have been retired from the program. The Panamanian National Police replaced the retired dogs with their own funding. The 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 day-to-day medical care and training a veterinarian in the proper usage of medication. 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-provided 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. 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 succeeded 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, 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, and Intelligence and Security Bureau used such equipment in their operations according to the terms of the Letter of Agreement (LOA's) signed with the Government of Costa Rica (GOCR). 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. With few exceptions noted below, all donated resources are fulfilling their intended purposes.

Embassy San Jose INL Section maintains an inventory of donated property using an Excel spreadsheet. Post's INL section has been using its own numbering and labeling system to keep track of items donated since April 2003. 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 donation document specifies the equipment being donated and notes the inventory and manufacturer's serial number. Donation documents include the following text: "If the donated items do not meet the user's needs, according to the Letter of Agreement, then the items may not be reassigned to another Department and the U.S. Political Section must be notified immediately."

## 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. They have reached the end of their useful life. 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 Rafael Mora and Juan Santamaria are stationed in the Pacific town of Puntarenas. The Pauncha Carasco is stationed in the southern Pacific coast town of Golfito. The Juan Santamaria is undergoing maintenance. All three are three operational.

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. Currently, both vessels require repairs to their engines.

- **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. The truck is undergoing repairs.

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 in 2004 and the gas pump in 2006. Under the current administration, the new ICD Director increased deployments during the last half of 2006.

Post donated a Ford E-150 8-passenger van to the PCD in 2003 to support operations throughout the country. It has proved useful for transporting groups of PCD officials to counternarcotics operations around the country.

A Ford E 350 15-passenger van was procured for the MPS K-9 facility located at the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose. Tools were provided for the van. 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**

In 2006, post donated 6 Dell computers, 1 Canon digital copying machine, and one Scanjet to the Interpol office.

In 2006, post donated the following to the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) Special Investigation Unit: 10 Pentium IV computers, 10 Epson printers, MS Office 2003 and Windows XP Pro software, 10 surge protectors, 3 Toshiba laptops and 1 Epson projector. The unit's focus has shifted under the current administration toward intellectual property crimes and stolen cars in addition to Anti-trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) efforts.

From 2001-2006, post donated 2 Jaquar computers, 1 digital camcorder, Cisco ASA Platform, 3 Dell power connect switches and 4 Dell Optiplex computers. Post financed the development of administrative software to enhance ICD's operational capabilities. The software has had numerous problems. The developer has assigned a full-time employee to the project and ICD officials believe that total installation of this software will be completed soon.

In 2005, post donated 1 Pentium IV computer, 1 Toshiba laptop, 2 Epson printers, and a video projector to the Supreme Court Judicial School.



From 2001-2004, post donated a Cannon digital copier, 4 Jaquar computers, 2 Jaquar high performance Pentium IVC computers, an Apple computer with DVD recorder, 3 HP DeskJet printers, 1 LaserJet printer and 3 Sony digital photo printers to the OIJ Narcotics Section. The digital copier needs to be repaired; the rest of the equipment is in working order around the country.

In 2003, post donated computer software to ICD to electronically communicate with the El Pasa Intelligence Center (EPIC) using the DEA's Guardian software in the format required by EPIC. The software was installed in PCD and SNGC offices around Costa Rica and is running well.

In 2004-2006, INL donated to the OIJ Money Laundering Unit and Cyber Crimes Unit: 3 Tashiba laptops, 8 Pentium IV computers, 2 HP scanners, 2 HP printers, 2 memory sticks, 8 flash memory devices, 2 PS60 shredders, 2 high volume shredders, 1 HP LaserJet, 1 Panasonic fax, 1 digital camera and camcorder, 1 copying machine, 6 Dell computers, 3 DAT external tape drives, 4 ATA Raid controllers, 2 wireless PC cards, 2 drivelock USB devices, 3 drivelocks in a caddy, 6 SCSI cards, 4 promise SATAS 150 controller cards, 4 Encase Forensic software and upgrade, 4 Access data forensic toolkits, and 1 password recovery kit. The 2 PS60 shredders are broken and repairs are not available in Costa Rica. One of the DAT external tape drives is damaged beyond repairs.

In 2002, INL donated the following to Precursor Control: one Jaquar computer, Microsoft XP and antivirus software, 1 HP deskjet printer, 1 Epson printer, and a Powerlite LCD projector. The computer is supplementing a Dell computer donated in 2000. This equipment was originally donated to the Ministry of Health which at the time had responsibility for precursor chemical control. In 2004, the ICD took over responsibility for precursor chemical control and the above equipment was moved from the Health Ministry to the ICD's headquarters.

From 2002-2004, post donated a Compaq computer, a Toshiba laptop computer, a Sony notebook Pentium 4 laptop computer, a Sony digital camera, a Sony Camcorder, an HP office jet print/copy/scan/fax, and a Riso high-speed reproduction printer in support of the Coast Guard (SNGC). In 2004, a computer was donated to the Quepos Coast Guard Station for an Operations Center which was moved the same year to the SNGC headquarters in San Jose.

In 2001, post donated the following equipment to the Police Academy: 2 Dell laptops, 1 scanner, 2 color printers, 1 digital camera, 1 camcorder and 2 video projectors. One of the Dell laptops was stolen; the screen of the other is not working; and both projectors need new bulbs. In 2005, post donated a Pentium IV computer, Toshiba laptop with case, 2 Epson printers, and video projector to the Instructor Development Section of the Police Academy.

From 2002 to 2004, post donated the following to the CSC prosecution Units in San Jose, Perez Zeledon, Quepos, Limon and San Carlos: 1 Jaquar computer, 3 HP foldable keyboards for HP IPAQ pocket PC, 3 DeskJet printers, 1 scanner, 2 microcassette recorders, 1 transcriber, 1 night vision scope, 4 digital cameras, 4 cell phones and lines, 8 desktop cassette recorders and 1 piece of specialized transmission/reception equipment. A voltage spike burned out the Jaquar computer in 2004. In 2005, post donated 8 Dell computers, MS office 2003 software, 8 Epson printers, 4 HP Scanjet, 4 Panasonic faxes, 4 Canon copying

machines., 4 Canon digital cameras and 8 voice activated recorders to the CSC units except San Jose.

In 2001-2003, post donated the following to the OIJ K-9 unit: 3 Jaquar Pentium III computers, HP Deskjet printer, HP Scanjet, 3 UPS, two 24-switch ports, 2 optical fiber converters, 1 Sony camcorder, and 1 memory stick. The ScanJet needs to be repaired. This equipment is at the OIJ's K-9 unit I Heredica.

- **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 not 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 and has gone bankrupt. Post and the Ministry of Public Security officials are reviewing legal options against the vendor who is now back in business and proposing to complete the project.

- **Canine Units**

In CY-2003, post contracted with CSI International for five narcotics detection dogs with a one-year training and certification package. One of the dogs died of chronic ehrlichiosis (transmitted by infected ticks) in June 2004. Another dog needed surgery for coxofemoral dysplasia in 2005. The remaining three dogs have coxofemoral dysplasia in grade two and four; all are still working but one will soon be retired. MPS K9 handlers were certified in September 2004. CSI has failed to adequately address concerns about the quality of the dogs it provided under the contract.

- **Construction Projects**

In 2003, INL funded the construction of a counternarcotics inspection station at Penas Blancas, located at a natural chokepoint on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Problems arose with the building's structure, drainage and electrical systems, fan, and air conditioner almost immediately. Regular visits by the contractor and better maintenance by the users addressed some of the problems. However, ongoing drainage issues combined with cracks in the floors and walls point to problems with the initial site preparation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

In 2003, post funded the construction of a 3,000 square foot two-story building in Quepos with a storage/maintenance facility for two fast boats, a dormitory for 15 employees, kitchen, dining facility/conference room, operations counter and storage facilities. The building has had problems with electrical outlets and fluorescent light ballasts.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Five complete contraband detector kits or "busters" were donated to the PCD. The "busters" are being used on a daily basis. The kits are currently deployed with PCD units located at the Penas Blancas and Paso Canas border checkpoints, the Juan Santamaria and Daniel Oduber International Airports, and the ports of Puntarenas and Limon. This equipment has proven highly effective in detecting cocaine secreted in hidden compartments, such as the fuel tanks and tires of tractor trailers crossing into Costa Rica. All of these detectors are heavily used and getting old. Delicate fiber optics are worn and, as a result, image resolution, is drastically reduced. Costly re-calibration of the density meters is required with increasing frequency.

In 2002, post donated 60 optical passport readers, 5 mobile inspection terminals and funded the development of software for the Directorate of Immigration. The optical passport readers are located at the Juan Santamaria and Daniel Oduber, and Tobias Bolanos International Airports, Ports of Putarenas, Limon and Quepos, and the border crossings at Paso Canoas and Penas Blancas. Four mobile inspection terminals are located in the maritime inspection stations of Limon, Puntarenas and Golfito. 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. Nine of the passport readers are broken and awaiting repairs. In November 2003, INL donated security ink, special entry stamps and secure storage lockers to Immigration, but the stamps have not been used due to the lack of a local provider of additional supplies of secure ink. After three years of unsuccessful efforts to find a local ink provider, Immigration obtained permission to purchase the ink abroad and is in the process of opening a competitive bidding process.

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 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 mini DVD 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 2003-2006, post funded the purchase of technical equipment to provide video and audio surveillance in PCD operations. The equipment is highly versatile, essential for officer/agent safety, and has been used for documentation of undercover narcotics purchases. It provides valuable documentary evidence used in criminal judicial proceedings. Although all of this equipment has been well maintained, some of it is now so outdated that it draws attention during operations.

In 2002-2004, post donated the following to the OIJ: 20 remote GE tape recorders, 2 Panasonic 13" monitors, 2 Epson digital cameras, 2 Sony digital camcorders, 3 Sony Digital cameras, 2 Panasonic Digital camcorders, 4 standard, cassette transcribers and dictator, 6 Sony radio cassette recorders, 2 voice activated recorders, 6 double cassette decks, 2 micro recorders, disguised as cigarette packs, 2 micro recorders disguised as eyeglass cases, 2 Sony camcorders, 3 Sony cassette transcribing machines, 3 Sony micro cassette transcribing machines, 2 telex copyette duplicators, 3 Sony photo printers, 39 GE cassette recorders, 15 GE mini cassette recorders, and 4 L4 modified recorders. One Sony digital camcorder was stolen in 2003; one Sony digital camera needs to be repaired; one remote tape recorder burned out; the heads of one GE recorder are worn out; and the 6 double cassette decks proved unsuitable for their original purpose. The OIJ Section returned them to its Procurement office instead of to the Embassy where they were redistributed among OIJ offices in San Jose and two courts.

## **Problems**

The majority of post's problems are routine maintenance issues. A 2004 incident where the tape recorders that did not meet the OIJ's needs were returned to the OIJ's procurement office instead of to the NAS was repeated. However, post enjoys excellent access to all donated equipment.

## **Impact**

The SNGC experienced significant growth, increased its operational capability, and has become a more professional organization. In 2006, despite more limited assistance, joint US-Costa Rican cooperation led to record cocaine seizures of over 25 metric tons. U.S. assets seized more than half this amount from Costa Rican vessels or in Costa Rican waters.

The Penas Blancas Border checkpoint located at a natural checkpoint on the Pan-American Highway has paid off handsomely. Penas Blancas represents a permanent deterrent to overland narcotics traffickers.

The numerous computer systems donated to the various GOCR agencies have increased interagency cooperation by allowing easier communication and information-sharing. 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 Costa Rican Office. The equipment has also greatly enhanced 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. Salvadorian 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), the Canine Training School (K-9), and the Financial Investigation Unit of the Attorney General's Office (FIU) and closely monitor the status of donated items. Salvadorian 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 Salvadorian Navy for counternarcotics operations are in good working order and being used as intended.

The Motorola radios and communications equipment donated to the Police and the Attorney General's Office are in good working order and being employed as intended.

- **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.

- **Vessels**

A Zodiac-type boat with an off-board motor was donated to the DAN to improve the capability of the Anti-Narcotics Division of the DAN to perform drug-search operations in hard-to-access areas along the Salvadorian coastline.

- **Canine Dogs**

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. They are housed at the Canine Training Facility in Planes de los Renderos.

- **Construction**

Five training rooms were built at the Canine Training School (K-9 unit) to facilitate training. These facilities are being employed for their intended purpose.

- **Computer Equipment**

INL purchased twenty (20) desktop computers, eight (8) desktop printers, two (2) laptops, two (2) electronic projectors, twenty (2) UPS' 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.

Post purchased two (2) computers, one (1) air conditioner, one (1) server and one (1) CISCO system Pix 506 for the Secure Exchange Information System (SEIS) project at the Joint Intelligence Counter Narcotics Center (JICC).

Two (2) servers and one (1) CISCO System Pix 501 were donated to the Financial Investigation Unit of the Attorney's Office (FIU) for the SEIS project.

One server was donated to the Salvadorian Immigration Office. It will be used to back-up data of the passenger's movements at the International Airport.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

Fourteen (14) inflatable vests and fourteen (14) ACR strobe lights donated to the Salvadorian Navy are in good condition and being used for the purpose of the donation.

One set of night vision goggles, one photo camera, one video camera and one set of binoculars were donated for surveillance purposes to the Financial Investigation Unit of the PNC. It works in combined investigation processes with the Salvadorian Customs Office. The equipment is in good condition and being used for the purpose of the donation.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

INL San Salvador purchased fifty-six chairs, one conference table, and twenty office lamps for use at the anti-narcotics division of the police. The equipment is in good condition and being used for the purpose of the donation.

The laser-tattoo-removal machine used to assist gang demobilization efforts, initially functioned poorly but is currently operating at optimal levels.

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 fifty-six (56) chairs and one conference table donated to the JICC are in good condition and used for the purposed of the donation.

One (1) photocopier, one (1) fax machine and one (1) air conditioner were donated to the Anti-Narcotics Office of the Comalapa International Airport.

Ten (10) bunk beds and six (6) lockers were donated to the K-9 unit.

INL San Salvador purchased material to build five barricades for the Anti-Riot Units of the National Civilian Police. These barricades are located on the surrounding streets of the US Embassy.

The Special Group of the Anti-Narcotics Division (GEAN) was provided three video cameras and six photo cameras for surveillance purposes. Raid jackets were also provided to the DAN officers.

## **Impact**

Assistance provided with INL funds to the police has been essential to their professional development. All equipment donated enhances the police's abilities to combat international trafficking in drugs, contraband, and money laundering in El Salvador. The U.S. strategy in San Salvador continues to focus on strengthening the law enforcement and judicial sector through training, technical assistance, and the provision of equipment and infrastructure, especially for the units directly involved in combating narcotics trafficking and other international organized criminal activity that directly affects the United States.



# TEGUCIGALPA

## Procedures

Post uses three steps to identify and track donated equipment. An official designation letter is used to formally donate the equipment or services. The item or service is then entered into the NAS office database identifying its location, value, and recipient. Finally, continuous monitoring of the equipment is accomplished through End Use Monitoring inspections. Any problems involving donated equipment are immediately brought to the attention of the recipient agency who is then assisted in correcting the problem.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

Two Jeep Cherokees were donated to the Ministry of Security; one for the K-9 unit to transport dogs was overhauled and repainted, while two additional vehicles previously donated to the Migration Police (Isuzu pickup and Chevrolet Silverado) were repaired. All vehicles are operational and used by the police unit for law enforcement purposes.

Eight motorcycles, one sedan, and two pickups were donated to the Frontier Police in 2004. Of the motorcycles, four are operational and three are awaiting repairs. The Frontier Police are using the motorcycles at checkpoints or border crossings. The sedan and two pickups are operational and are being used by the Frontier Police in their law enforcement duties in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

The Elite Unit project, established during the second quarter of 2002, has three Ford pickup Rangers located in Tegucigalpa. The vehicles are not in working condition. Post is reviewing requests for the Elite Unit to purchase spare parts to repair the vehicles.

- **Computer Equipment**

INTERPOL has two desktop computers; the Direccion Gen De Investigacion Criminal has eight desktops computers; PDG has one computer desktop, and one laptop; FESCO has two desktop computers.

Post donated a number of computers and related equipment to various law enforcement units in 2006.

CEINCO received three laptops, three OEM software packages, two printers, one scanner, three memory sticks, and 125 CD-RWs.

Police Division Against Abuse, Trafficking, and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (DATES) received two desktop computers, one laptop, three OM software and one scanner.

The Human Rights office of the Public Ministry received four desktop computers, four office Pro Software packages, four printers, and one scanner.

The General Direction of Criminal Investigation (DGIC) received two desktop computers, two OEM software packages, three internal hard drives, four 1GB Dell Modules for Power Edge 4600, two printers and one scanner.

- **Communications Equipment**

A tower, catalyst switches, patch panels, and other electronic devices were donated to the National Automated Case Management Information System (NACMIS) project that began in 2001. The system now has the capability to allow various units and departments of the Ministry of Security to share and exchange information on wanted criminals, warrants, stolen items, illegal arms, and other criminal justice sensitive information. Units now have real-time access to information entered at any site thanks to wireless communication links. The system contains over 14 million records that can be accessed from all major cities for criminal investigations and is operating well.

Six portable radios were donated to the Frontier Police at the Guasale border crossing. Four radios were donated to the Frontier Police at the Pavana checkpoint. Transportation is limited in those areas and the radios are the only means of communications for the police units. The police at Guasale have used the equipment to coordinate efforts to interdict and report the smuggling of goods and people from Nicaragua.

- **Field Gear**

Sixty sets of BDU trousers, 50 handcuffs, 50 holsters, 50 magazine pouches, 36 reflective vests, 45 traffic cones, and 30 road signs were donated to the JK-9 Units and Frontier Police and are being used for law enforcement purposes.

- **Vessels**

The two 36-foot boats and two 25-foot boats in the maritime projects are not operational. Two are currently in Puerto Vortes, one on the island of Roatan, and the location of the fourth is unknown.

- **Canine Unit**

The canine unit was reduced to six dogs following the death of two dogs, assigned to the Pavana checkpoint and Las Manos border crossing, respectively. One dog is in poor health and no longer working as a drug dog. The remaining dogs are in good health and assigned as follows: one at Pavana checkpoint; one at Toncontin Airport in Tegucigalpa; one at the San Pedro Sula airport; one at the port in Puerto Cortes; and one in La Ceiba. Post donated food supplies and pays for veterinarian services for the dogs. The dogs are used to search for drugs hidden in vehicles, in luggage, or on persons.

The K-9 unit, handlers and dogs, attended retraining exercises at Lake Yojoa in May 2006.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

Furniture, such as desks and chairs, was provided both to CEINCO to be used by the polygraph team and to the Frontier Police. CEINCO was also provided with general office supplies for the polygraph team. The homicide investigation team of the Public Ministry received a digital camera and audio recorder and cassettes to be used for cases involving American Citizens.

## **Problems**

Due to staff shortages, not all items maintained on the NAS inventory could be inspected in 2006. Equipment donated in 2006 was verified after the donation to ensure it was being properly used. However, some items donated in prior years could not be inspected as they are being used by law enforcement in the field.

## **Impact**

Post's projects have had a significant and positive impact on the Ministry of Security. Computers and other equipment donated to CEINCO contributed to the 175 polygraph tests given to members of the National Police and Special Vetted Unit. The availability of instant communication and shared intelligence between law enforcement units as a result of the NACMIS system has resulted in more arrests and the confiscation of stolen vehicles and illegal arms. The radios have permitted units at the border crossing points to coordinate their activities to prevent illegal entry of contraband and people. The K-9 units are the most visible and best tool for law enforcement to combat drug trafficking by land. Training, and the care and maintenance of the dogs, has contributed to an increase in the amount of narcotics seized by the police. Overall, the donated equipment, especially computers and other electronic devices that would otherwise be unavailable, is a major element in post's goal to assist the Ministry of Security in transforming the National Police into a more modern, more professional, law enforcement agency.

# **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 reached the end of its useful life; a second is still in use. The 2003 Nissan X-Trail provided to the Barbados Information Centre remains in good 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, 12 Analyst's Notebook, four printers, one digital camera and one projector are in use at the Financial Crime Investigations Unit (FCIU). Their office has recently been moved to a larger building and they are in the process of setting up the NAS-provided plotter. The Barbados Community College Court Reporting Program uses 12 computers and three printers. Two printers, a server, scanner and a fax machine are in use at the Barbados Information Centre (JICC Program). Four computers purchased by the NAS in 2001 have reached the end of their useful life. The Drug Squad uses one computer and one printer provided in 2001.

*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 carts, A/C units, keyboard charts are all used daily. The Barbados Information Center uses its security access system and one photocopier. The shredder has reached the end of its useful life.

*Uniform and Field Gear*- One pair of Night Vision Goggles is in use at the Airport Security. The Drug Squad uses one digital camera and the Barbados Information Center uses one portable scanner and one digital camera.

*Vessels*-The Coast Guard has replaced the EMMs on H920 RHIB engines. They found it so useful to their operations that they have purchased a second one with Barbados Government funds. The 733 RHIB is being refurbished and fitted with a new collar, but needs new engines as well. The Boston Whaler is working well.

- **Dominica**

*Vehicles*-In 2006, the NAS purchased one Kubota tractor for the Coast Guard, which is used mainly for hauling and retrieving the H920 RHIB boat. One 2001 Nissan double cab purchased for the Dominica Customs was written off. The insurance company has paid for the vehicle and the NAS has made up the balance to purchase a new vehicle. One 1996 Jeep Cherokee is used by the Coast Guard. The Drug Squad uses one 2002 Nissan double cab and one 1998 Nissan Double Cab. Both have been used extensively and need to be replaced. One 2000 Nissan double cab, assigned to the Grand Bay is working well. The 2000 Nissan purchased for the Portsmouth Police station has problems with the computer and has been taken off the road for repair. One 2000 Mitsubishi Pajero Wagon provided to the Special Branch is in good condition.

*Computer Equipment*-The NAS purchased one laptop for the FIU in 2006. The FIU uses three computers, an all-in-one fax machine, i2 Analyst's Notebook, two printers, one laptop and one server. One computer and printer in the Commissioner's Office have reached the end of their useful life. Three computers, two printers, and one projector are in use at the Financial Services Unit (FSU).

*Communications Equipment*-The Police Force has one solar repeater in use.

*Maritime Equipment*-The 733 RHIB has been fitted with new engines acquired by TAFT and is working well. The H920 RHIB has engine problems but is serviceable. The 22' Nautica RHIB purchased in 2001 continues to experience engine and fuel tank problems but is serviceable and is used in shallow areas. Two 225 HP engines purchased in 2001 are operational.

*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. Their digital camera and BDU uniforms have reached the end of their useful life. The Coast Guard has one handheld spotlight, rain gear, night vision goggles, binoculars, body armor, a boarding kit, digital camera and fiber

optic viewer provided by NAS. Their lifejackets have reached the end of their useful life. 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 still has a broken headlamp but is operational. 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 2006, the NAS purchased one laptop for the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS). One computer and printer are used by the Police Community Relations Office (CRO). Two computers, two printers, one laptop and one fax machine are used by the Police Special Branch. The FIU is using six computers, a fax machine, digital camera, scanner, two printers, and two laptops. One computer monitor was damaged and has been replaced. 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*-Two VHF radios and one base station are in use at the Marine Unit.

*Vessels*-The Marine Unit's one Zodiac H920 "Go Fast" RHIB is not operational because it requires new engines. They will be purchased by the NAS. The engines purchased for the 733 RHIB overheat. One Boston Whaler, which is used mainly for training, is working well.

*Uniforms and Field Gear* - 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. One digital camera and twenty-five pairs of boots have reached the end of their useful life. The Marine Unit uses six sets of dive gear, fourteen sets of body armor, a camcorder, inspection mirror, fiber optic viewer, flashlights, batons, handcuffs, and binoculars. camcorder, inspection mirror, fiber optic viewer, flashlight, batons, handcuffs and binoculars. The FIU uses one pair of binoculars, three bulletproof vests and a digital camera. The Special Branch is using one camcorder, one digital camera, and ten sets of body armor provided by NAS. Camera equipment, fingerprinting equipment, intoxilyzers, and body bags provided by NAS to the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) in 2001 have reached the end of their useful life.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-In 2006, the NAS provided five air conditioning units for the Marine Unit's Base in Castries. One NAS provided photocopier is in use



at the CRO. The FIU 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 has been taken off the road because it is in need of repairs to the gearbox. Its 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero wagon has suspension problems but is in use. The 1996 Jeep Cherokee was reassigned to the Coast Guard but needs a head gasket. 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 2006, the NAS provided two laptops, three USB data travelers, one digital SLR camera and one photo printer for the Drug Squad. One computer and a scanner were provided to the Community Relations Office (CRO). Three laptops, two projectors, one scanner, one printer, and one USB flash drive. I2 Analyst Notebook were provided to 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*-One Zodiac H920 RHIB provided to the Coast Guard is in need of new engines and is not operational. The second NAS-provided H920 RHIB has been fitted with smaller 200HP engines and while it is serviceable, the engines are not adequate to reach the required speeds. The 733 RHIB is being refurbished. The Coast Guard has purchased a new collar using local government funds.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-In 2006, the NAS purchased one paper trimmer for the Drug Squad. One laminator, one binding machine, a digital surveillance and security access system, shredder, television, VCR, digital camera, safe, and photocopier are in use at the FIU. One TV/VCR and one slide projector provided by the NAS are in use at Marion House. The Drug Squad uses twenty-four pairs of bunk beds provided by the NAS. The Police Narcotics Intelligence Unit uses one photocopier by the NAS.

*Uniforms and Field Gear*- In 2006, the NAS purchased one NVG for the FIU, one digital recorder, two vehicle rotating lights, Raid T-shirts, one NVG and drug I.D. kits for the Drug Squad. Three bullet proof vests, one digital SLR camera, one camcorder, one digital camera, one pair of binoculars and three micro-cassette recorders provided by the NAS are used by the FIU. The Coast

Guard uses a boarding kit, and flashlights body armor, GPS', SLR camera, Night Vision Goggles, binoculars, one digital camcorder and flashlights provided by the NAS.

- **Antigua and Barbuda**

*Vehicles*-The Police Drug Squad's Canine Unit is using two 2001 Suzuki vans with dog cages. They are in good condition. The Police Drug Squad's 1998 Mitsubishi Pajero needs a clutch cylinder kit. 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 Suzuki Vitara wagon is used for surveillance purposes. Their 2003 Toyota Corolla was written off while on duty doing surveillance work.

*Vessels*-The Coast Guard's H920 RHIB is working. Their 733 RHIB needs a new collar. Two Boston Whalers are in use but in need of cosmetic repair.

*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 use at the IFSRA.

*Uniforms and Field Gear*- The Drug Squad uses portable scanners, cameras binoculars, micro cassette recorders and handcuffs. Their Night Vision Goggles have been sent for repair. The ONDCP uses body armor, portable scanners, camera equipment, a camcorder, flashlights, binoculars, Night Vision Goggles and rechargeable spotlights. The Coast Guard uses a NAS-provided digital camera.

*Computer Equipment*-In 2006, the NAS purchased five computers, three laptops, three printers and a projector for the Office of National Drug & Money Laundering and one projector for the Police Training School. Six laptops are in use at 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**

*Vehicles*-The Nevis Task Force uses one 2001 Toyota double cab. The St. Kitts Drug Squad's uses one 1996 Jeep Cherokee. Their 1998 Mitsubishi mini van requires a new clutch. 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, and a conference table with sixteen chairs, two stationery cabinets and two filing cabinets.

*Vessels*-The Coast Guard's Zodiac H920 RHIB and Boston Whaler are operational. Their 73333 RHIB is being refurbished. The 22' RHIB purchased for the Nevis Customs is operational.

*Computer Equipment*-In 2006, the NAS purchased a server, three computers, one printer, digital camera and projector for the National Joint Headquarters (NJHQ). 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 i2 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*-One boarding kit, weapons belts, zoom camera and camcorder provided to the Coast Guard in 1996 have reached the end of their useful life. The Drug Squad uses body armor, binoculars and BCU's, jungle boots, a camcorder, handcuffs, Night Vision Goggles, micro cassette recorder and a digital camera. Their Night Vision Goggles and jungle boots have reached the end of their useful life. 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 is working well. The FIU's 2001 Mitsubishi L3000 van works well but is waiting for body repairs. The Drug Squad's 2003 Suzuki Grand Vitara wagon is in good condition. Their 2001 Toyota Prado has problems with power steering and is awaiting parts. The 1999 Mitsubishi Prajero purchased for the DARE program was involved in an accident and is awaiting repairs.

*Miscellaneous Equipment*-In 2006, the NAS purchased three fireproof filing cabinets and installed an alarm system at the FIU. The FIU also 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. The Drug Squad uses one NAS-provided television and VCR, one shredder, a photocopier, three filing cabinets, five office chairs and two fireproof cabinets. Their fax machine has reached the end of its useful life. 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 is in need of a lower unit for one of its engines. The

733 RHIB is in need of an oil unit which has been ordered. Both Boston Whalers are being refurbished. The radar and sirens remain in good condition.

*Computer Equipment*-In 2006, the NAS purchased one laptop and one printer for the FIU. One laptop provided by the NAS in 2003 was stolen from the FIU. The FIU also uses one fax machine, i2 Analyst's Notebook, four computers, two printers, one laptop and one scanner provided by NAS. The Drug Squad uses one server, two computers, one palm pilot, two laptops and two printers. The Police Headquarters' four computers and two printers have reached the end of their useful life.

*Uniforms and Field Gear*-The Police Force uses 250 police caps and belts, 430 sets of uniforms, 150 reflective vests and 150 flashlights. 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 polo shirts, caps, windbreakers, pagers and a rescue phone have reached the end of their useful life. Coast Guard uses body armor, Night Vision Goggles, and a boarding kit. The Police Special Branch uses body armor, microcassette recorders and a GPS receiver.

- **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*-In 2006, the NAS purchased two Suzuki APV vans for the Administration Section. 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 is fully operational and the other is having the propellers overhauled and awaiting a receiver/transmitter for the radar.

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

*Computer Equipment*-In 2006, the NAS purchased two laptops for the Administration Section. Their two projectors provided in 2003 are working well and are very useful during classroom training sessions. The Training Unit in Antigua uses one scanner and one fax machine. Their laptop and projector are under repair. The C-26 project uses one computer, three printers, and two fax machines. Two laptops purchased by NAS in 2003 have reached the end of their useful life.

*Communications Equipment*-The pilot headsets are in good condition. 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.

*Construction*-Construction of two hangers, a project which was jointly funded by the U.S. military (Southcom) and NAS has been completed but completion of the second hanger was delayed because there was improper drainage and the offices became waterlogged and had to be rebuilt. Unfortunately there were no funds at the time. However, the NAS has been able to purchase the required materials. Construction of the offices and the electrical work has resumed and should be completed shortly.

## **Problems**

Recent reduction in the NAS program budget has hampered the mobility of some agencies as most countries are desperately in need of equipment and their vehicles are aging. The original engines donated with the H920 RHIB's are unreliable and need to be replaced. Skill and experience levels among various agencies and units vary widely, as well as the ability to use sophisticated equipment. NAS Bridgetown targets procurements to meet the needs of a unit at a given time. However, subsequent personnel 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 project funds provided through the NAS are critical to the effectiveness and efficiency of Eastern Caribbean law enforcement agencies and ensure that they are capable partners in regional counter-narcotics and anti-money laundering efforts. The equipment provided by the NAS has improved their mobility, communications, record keeping, safety, intelligence collection and drug detection capabilities. INL-funded training provides personnel with the necessary skills to carry out their 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 (BPS) in 1996.

## **Status**

During 2005, the vessel was used as a platform during anti-narcotics missions. The vessel conducted inshore and offshore patrols and was involved in a number of search and rescue missions and a number of narcotic-related operations. In November 2006, BPS took delivery of a new vessel, the "M/V Guardian" to replace the "Blue Heron." The BPS is authorized to sell the Blue Heron upon the condition that the proceeds be used for search and rescue. The vessel was put out for bid recently, but no bid met the minimum \$50,000. The BPS will reissue the bid package shortly.

## **Impact**

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

# KINGSTON

## Procedures

In addition to host government monthly reports, representatives from the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) and other USG agencies, including DEA, DHS, MLO, and U.S. Marshal's Service conduct periodic visits to the various agencies. The host government agencies fully cooperate with the NAS office.

## 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.

In 2006, JCF's 2005 Nissan Panel Van was used to transport 8,432 kilograms of ganja and 8.34 kilograms of cocaine to court as evidence. The panel truck is in good working condition.

Ten vehicles were provided to the Narcotics Police/Vetted Unit. They are used to conduct investigations and operations. Nine are in good working condition. One requires a new transmission and may not be worth repairing.

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. They were used in 70 surveillance and intelligence missions. The vehicles are part of 11 successful interdiction operations which resulted in the seizure of 19,520 lbs. of cured marihuana. Twenty-eight arrests were made.

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. One is located at the Kingston Office and the other is in Montego Bay. The vehicle in Montego Bay was in a minor accident. It has not yet been repaired. Both vehicles are used for the purposes intended.

Two trucks were donated to JDF for the Buccaneer eradication program. They are located at the Monague Training camp. The trucks are used exclusively to transport personnel to marijuana cultivations where they burn and destroy these illicit crops.

Two vehicles were given to the JCF Fugitive Apprehension Team. They are used for surveillance work and to transport fugitives when necessary. These vehicles are in good condition and used for the purpose intended.

- **Computer Equipment**

A laptop was donated to the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA). The laptop is located at the office of the NCDA and is being used for public presentations at schools, as intended. It is in good working condition.

Six desktop computers, 3 printers, 1 scanner, 1 keyboard tray, and 2 laptops are located at the office of the Narcotics Police/Vetted Unit. All of the equipment is in good working condition, except for 3 desktops in need of minor repair. The equipment is used for processing information derived from investigation and surveillance as well as routine office reports.

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.

- **Communications Equipment**

The ten portable radios and phones 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. They are in good working condition.

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**

Four cameras were donated to the JDF Coast Guard. Three of the cameras are used on the three large patrol vessels and the fourth is located at the operations room at the JDF Coast Guard. They are used to record images of interest. The cameras are in good working condition and are used for the purpose intended.

Two marine generators, one water purification system, one perma air water pressure tank, and one water tank are used by the JDF CG at Station Pedro Cays. The water tank supplies water for the personnel at the Cays. The tank is in good condition and used for the purpose intended. The other equipment has not been installed because the pier at Pedro Cays has not been completed.

GPS maps were provided to the JDF CG. Five are fitted on the unit's inshore patrol vessels which are in five different locations; the other is at the JDF CG Cagway, Port Royal. They enhance the unit's capability in small boat operations.

Three rescue baskets were given to the JDF Air Wing. They are in good condition. The unit has not had the opportunity to use these baskets because of the quiet hurricane season.



A Shallow Water Egress Trainer (SWET) and four cameras were given to the JDF CG. The SWET is used for training and the cameras are used to record incidents of interests. Both the SWET and the cameras are in good working condition.

Twelve brush cutters and replacement parts were donated to the Jamaica Defence Force for Buchaneer Operations. The brush cutters are presently at the Jamaica Defence Force Training Camp in Moneague. They are in good condition. The JDF Engineer Unit has the capability to repair the brush cutters.

One flatbed photo scanner was given to Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) Coast Guard. The scanner is located at the Operations Center at the Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard and is used to reproduce photographs and documents for operations, databases, training manuals and teaching aid. It has been maintained in good working condition.

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 uses 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.

The Contraband Enforcement Teams uses two metal detectors to search large and small bags of food products and other packages for weapons. They are in good working condition and used for the purpose intended.

The NAS provided parts and equipment to refurbish a decompression chamber at the JDF Coast Guard. It is the only decompression chamber in Jamaica. The major refurbishing work of the chamber has been completed. The chamber is not presently working.

Six binoculars were given to the JDF headquarters. They have been used extensively in 14 Night Standing Observation Posts. The information gathered has led to successful drug seizures.

- **Construction**

The NAS refurbished a building at the airport to house the Airport Interdiction Task Force. The renovation was completed in October 2006.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

Ten turtle skin search gloves, 10 special operations gloves, 15 Eagle Beta bags, and 8 ballistics vests were provided to Narcotics Police/Vetted Unit. They are in good condition and used in operations.

- **Patrol Vessels**

Two Sea Ark vessels and two of the three Coastal Interceptors donated to the JDF Coast Guard are unserviceable. The third Coast Interceptor has been refurbished by the CG but has limitations. The CG received a quote for approximately \$350,000 to redesign the three Coastal Interceptors.

The JDF Coast Guard has one refurbished 40' Sea Ark patrol vessel and a Rigid Inflatable Hull. It is stationed on the South coast of Jamaica and is used extensively for patrolling. It operates in areas inaccessible to the large patrol vessels. This affords longer patrol periods at sea and gives the CG more flexibility while on patrol. The refurbished Sea Ark is in excellent condition and the CG has the engineering skills to ensure routine maintenance.

The Rigid Inflatable Hull is in excellent condition and maintained by the CG. It is going to be deployed to the North Coast where divers will search the bottom of the bauxite ships for drugs and contraband.

Ten life rafts were donated to the JDF. Four are at the JDF Air Wing and used on aircraft engaged in maritime operations. Six are positioned on JDF CG small vessels which are deployed at our stations. Personnel from both units have been trained to operate the rafts. They are in good condition.

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

- **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.

## **Problems**

- **International Airport Interdiction Task Force**

In 2006, post attempted to assist the GOJ in establishing the International Airport Interdiction Task Force at Kingston's International Airport. The Task Force is to be a multi-agency entity (police, customs, and immigration), which will work with Jamaica's law enforcement partners, primarily the United States, the U.K., and Canada. As part of the effort to create a Task Force, the GOJ agreed to increase its staff. The results were extremely disappointing, demonstrating a definite need to immediately begin to implement projects that will attack widespread corruption within the enforcement community. Staffing for the Airport Interdiction Task Force has been delayed due to post's inability to obtain candidates whose integrity is beyond question. The commissioner of police has agreed to provide additional candidates in early 2007.

- **National Intelligence Bureau**

Most of the enforcement entities in Jamaica suffer in some degree from insufficient budget allocation by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ). As a result, some entities experience less than optimal funding for day-to-day operations (including maintenance/repairs) and for optimal staffing levels. The GOJ contends that debt servicing cuts deeply into revenues that otherwise would fund government operations. When problems are severe enough to seriously affect operations by entities assisted with INLE funds, the NAS and other members of the U.S. Mission intercede with high-level officials to correct the problem. The results are usually positive.

However, in 2006, the NAS was compelled to suspend assistance to the National Intelligence Bureau (NIB). Years of pointing out serious budgetary and staffing problems fell on deaf ears and indicated that the GOJ did not truly value the entity. The NAS advised the GOJ that it was prepared to resume assistance when these issues were effectively addressed by the GOJ and when post could determine that NIB was able to produce an acceptable level of measurable performance. The one exception to the cut off of funds was that post was prepared to pay for the polygraphing of NIB personnel, which actually began late in 2006 and should be completed by 2007.

## **Impact**

The antinarcotics mission is to substantially reduce the flow of illicit drugs coming from Jamaica to the United States. Historically, Jamaica has been a favored Caribbean transit point for cocaine coming from South America. It is also the largest producer of cannabis in the Caribbean. INCLE assistance aims to improve the capacity of the GOJ to attack the illicit drug problem.

In 2006, significant progress was recorded. Cannabis seizures increased by over 200% from the number seized in 2005. There was a 24% increase in the number of hectares of cannabis eradicated in the field. Although cocaine seizures decreased by 29% from the 2005 figure, the quantity of cocaine going to the United States through Jamaica continued to be less significant than in earlier years.

The reduction in cocaine seizures was a positive indicator from the standpoint that, within the Caribbean context, improved enforcement capacity deterred trafficking through Jamaica as traffickers preferred less risky sites such as the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The deterrent largely resulted from improved, intelligence driven operations which successfully targeted major cocaine traffickers over the past three years. In 2005, two such targets, were arrested and await extradition to the United States. They allegedly provided maritime transport for cocaine shipments from South America. During that regionally coordinated operation, five tons of cocaine was seized in international waters.

Trafficking patterns and methods change. In 2007, the political administration in Mexico could damage trafficking organizations so severely they we could see a shift back to the Caribbean route. Cocaine still transits Jamaica and post suspects that in 2006, there was an upsurge in that activity over the previous year. Traffickers changed their preference from using air strips and “go fast” boats to smuggling cocaine via air drops and containerized maritime shipments. It is important for the GOJ to sustain and improve its enforcement capacity, looking particularly at its vulnerabilities, especially with respect to containerized shipments.

As opportunities for cocaine interdiction decreased in Jamaica, they increased with regard to cannabis for a couple of reasons. Improved weather conditions contributed to skyrocketing cultivation levels over the past couple of years. Following arrests of major cocaine traffickers, a new generation of traffickers is emerging. At this stage they prefer to trade home grown cannabis for cocaine, which does not necessarily transit Jamaica. It is a tribute to Jamaica enforcement that, as the opportunities for cannabis seizures increased, they have responded effectively using the capacity developed to attack cocaine smuggling.

# NASSAU

## Procedures

The NAS performs the End Use Monitoring of commodities year-round, conducting periodic inspections of vehicles, computers, boats, etc 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 the status of NAS-funded commodities 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. NAS continues monitoring the status and condition of vehicles purchased in previous years. Most of the vehicles purchased were purchased prior to 2000 and are in need of repair or no longer serviceable.

The pickup located in Inagua is in good working order and is being used by the DEU in Great Inagua. The pickup that was located in Exuma is in the RBPF repair yard awaiting parts to repair its transmission.

- **Intel Equipment**

As drug traffickers seek the safest and most expeditious ways to move 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. These 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.

The NAS purchased eleven work stations for the RBDF Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU). The DEU refurbished its area to allow more investigators use of the computer facilities and electronic equipment previously provided by the NAS. The remodeling remedied an overcrowding situation that forced investigators to share work simultaneously. In addition, the NAS purchased a color printer for the National Drug Council for use in its anti-drug campaign.

- **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. In 2006, the NAS purchased trailers to allow these vessels to be moved around the country, giving greater flexibility to the police in deploying these assets and saving engine time and maintenance costs.

The boat trailers are in good condition and housed at the Police College. They are used to transport two NAS-funded fast boats.

- **Construction**

OPBAT structures are jointly used by USG personnel, Bahamian 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.

- **Canine Program**

The NAS purchased an aggressive drug-sniffing dog for use by the RBPF in Freeport, Grand Bahama. The dog is deployed at the airport, seaport, and the Freeport Container Port to search for illegal narcotics. The dog also has been displayed at schools to encourage students to avoid drug use. The RBPF built a kennel for the dog in its main police units station in Freeport.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

In 2006, the NAS purchased floatation vests, holsters, camelbacks and heeds bottles for officers from the Royal Turks and Caicos Island Police Force assigned to the OPBAT base in Great Inagua. Similar gear was purchased for the RBDF Strike Force in 2005.

- **Construction**

In 2005, the NAS funded part of the replacement of existing housing units in Georgetown. These units were dedicated in February 2006. OPBAT structures are jointly used by USG personnel, Bahamian and Turks and Caicos law enforcement officers. NAS funds some of the maintenance and repairs at these cities, primarily those items used by host national personnel and those shared by all three nations, such as water supplies, sewage treatment and pest control.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Advanced Digital Collection System is located at the Royal Bahamas Police Force's (RBDF) Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU). It is in good condition and continues to be used to investigate drug trafficking organizations.

The Ion scanner is in good condition. It is located with the DEU Marine Unit and is being used to search boats for hidden compartments and narcotics.

## **Problems**

The major problem facing the Bahamas is a lack of funding for law enforcement agencies. This results in poorly equipped officers and hampers joint interdiction efforts. In 2005 and 2006, the NAS purchased a variety of safety and tactical gear, including tactical entry tools, land goggles, batons, and floatation vests for DEU Strike Force Officials and Strike Force Officials from the Royal Turks and Caicos Islands Police Force.

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 the 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 request 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 2006 with the arrest of nine individuals in the U.S. and Bahamas. An indictment has been sealed and negotiations with the GCOB have begun for the extradition of a narcotics trafficker located in the Bahamas. 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

Post INL Police Program Manager, the INL/NAS Program Specialist, and Contract Pacific Architects and Engineers (PAE), maintain regular and frequent contact with the Haitian National Police (HNP) and the Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) to monitor the status of donated equipment. For each donation, a donation letter is signed by the GOH representative receiving the equipment, commodities or supplies. If the equipment is ordered and distributed by PAE, a complete inventory is forwarded to the INL Program Specialist along with hand receipt documents detailing the date, location, and who received the equipment.

Periodically, the INL Program Manager, and the Program specialist, PAE, DEA, MLO, CGLO conduct on-spot monitoring while conducting operations or while working with Haitian Government counterparts. If equipment is out- of-order or cannot be repaired, post, in conjunction, with PAE, requests a written notification for the office in custody of the equipment before it is disposed of or withdrawn from service. Post ensures that the equipment is inspected before being removed. There is good collaboration between the Haitian government and post.

Weapons are distributed under very strict procedures that ensure their distribution only to Leahy-Vetted and trained HNP officers. Their distribution is strictly authorized and supervised by the INL Police Program Manager/Senior Police Adviser. Weapons are stored in an armory located at the Police Academy which is under strict INL control. All distributed weapons are kept in the database developed in 2005 and administered by the US UNPOL. The ballistics testing of weapons is done at the Forensics Lab which is located at the Police Academy. All weapons are accounted for by the Embassy INL Police Program Manager/Senior Police Adviser.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

In December 2006, 40 trucks (Ford Ranger Pick Ups) and 78 Suzuki motorcycles were donated to the Haitian National Police to improve their presence on the street as well as to provide means of transportation for the 18th class of police officers as they are deployed. They were all assigned to the Patrol and the Traffic Division. Of the 78 motorcycles, 75 were assigned to the HNP and three were donated to the BLTS (anti-narcotics unit of the HNP) and SIU units.

The 64 computers previously donated to various HNP units are in good working condition. The twenty-five computers donated to the FIU and 3 of the 4 laptops provided to the Financial Crime Task Force are in good condition as well. They are being used for the purpose intended. One laptop needs repair. Two HP 3650 printers donated in 2004 to the FIU will be disposed of. The 11 computers donated to the Haitian Coast Guard are functioning and in good condition. One Hewlett Packard was donated to the BLTS.

- **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 a third was refitted in 2006. Three refurbished 32-foot Eduardonos fast boats were delivered to the HCG in 2005 and 2006. Two are in working order. One MonArk and two Eduardonos, one of which is not in operating condition due to stress fractures, are harbored in Cap Haitian. Four 25-foot Boston Whalers were provided, but only one remains in service. The other three are considered unserviceable, with one static display due to hull integrity compromise. A project to restore a 65-foot swift boat in Port-au-Prince was approved but upon further evaluation by USN engineering experts, it is unlikely that the boat can be cost-effectively put back in service. Instead, the funds may be used to overhaul three additional hulls which were previously assigned to the Haitian Port authority but have not been in service for several years. A USCG industrial engineering team from Miami is scheduled to assess these hulls for use by the HCG. The highest priority for future projects in Port-au-Prince include a badly overdue dredging of the harbor in which the HCG operates, repair and replacement of the pier and the purchase and installation of heavy weather moorings.

- **Construction**

In 2006, the following were renovated and refurbished: the recruiting office, the student barrack, the reading room, the classrooms, the administration building, the instructors barrack, the water system, the ballistic tank, the garage, the kitchen, the medical facility, the chapel/lecture hall, the bathrooms and bathroom roof, and the armory. A fuel station and a protective fence around it were also installed at the academy. The fuel supply contract was also provided for the HNP fleet. At the end of 2006, the construction of a water well was funded and completed to improve the water supply at the Academy. The entry gate at the academy is under construction. Three police stations were renovated and furnished: Leogane, Petit Goave, and Carrefour. Two model stations in Thiotte and Croix des bouquets are under construction. The SWAT base has been renovated.

In 2006, INL/NAS funded the replacement of the floating dock at the Coast Guard base in Cap Haitian and the repair of the boat ramp with a gate installed to facilitate planned maritime operations. The boat ramp is being expanded at

an appropriate grade. The repair of the swimming pool at the Coast Guard in Port-au-Prince is in process and a 25KW generator has been ordered.

- **Communications Equipment**

INL funded the installation of communications systems composed of solar-powered radio stations with portable radios throughout 6 regions in 70 rural communities to improve the capacity of the communications system of the HNP throughout the country. In 2006, 279 portable radios, plus 36 base stations, chargers and antenna were ordered to improve the radio communications system of the HNP, the Coast Guard Base in Cap Haitian, the Killick (Coast Guard) base in Port-au-Prince, and the Special Investigative Unit. The radio systems and all associated equipment and accessories have been ordered and expected to arrive soon. INL funded the repair of 87 portable radios belong to 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 HNP in August 2005. Out of 24 M-4's, twenty were sent to the SWAT team and four to BLTS. Twenty shotguns went to twenty members of the 18<sup>th</sup> training class. Other weapons such as .38 caliber handguns were also distributed to cadets of the Weapons Data Base. Nine members of the National Police Security have been equipped with Smith @Wesson 9mm handguns. They were all trained and Leahy-vetted. Fifty-seven 357 caliber handguns, three hundred forty-one .38 caliber handguns and sixty 9 MM are inoperable. Four thousand rounds of 5.56, and 4000 rounds of 7.63 were issued to the HNP in September 2006 for training purposes. Each vetted cadet in the training class received 75 rounds for practice and 12 rounds for duty after graduation. In addition, non-lethal weapons including smoke grenades, air horns, gas mask 37 mm white smoke projectiles, 37 mm single shot launchers and riot control grenades were provided to the training class. Weapons are issued only for use by vetted officers trained and certified in the use of these weapons.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2006, INL financed surveillance equipment for the BLTS and the SIU. An Ion Scanner and all related accessories were donated to the BLTS to improve their drug detection capability. Equipment such as inner and outer belts, belt keepers, handcuffs and handcuff case, speed loader and case, flashlight and flashlight holder, baton and baton holder, ammo and ammo pouch was issued to police cadets upon their successful completion of the training at the HNP police Academy.

## **Problems**

Even though there is a democratically elected government now in Haiti, the social, economic and political situation is still not stable. Haiti is bankrupt and torn by social conflict; its endemic instability threatens U.S. national security and regional stability. Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Kidnapping is the new form of social disturbance and the HNP is ill equipped and under-staffed to react and combat this crime which is destabilizing all aspects of Haitian life. The HNP is not yet structured to maintain an inventory control system that will ensure effective accountability of USG donations. The infrastructure at the HCG Killick base suffers from similar challenges faced throughout Haiti-deterioration of equipment and facilities due to neglected maintenance and misuse.

End Use Monitoring was complicated and hampered by the lack of historical data, documents and files referring to prior years donations. Extensive research was made to account for what post believes to be a compilation of most, if not all, prior donations. A tracking system is now in place to account for all present and future procurements done by the U.S. Embassy for all donations.

## **Impact**

The USG support provided to the HNP contributes tremendously to its professionalization and improves its capability to act as a viable and effective police force of the type post envisions. Post's continued support to the police academy is leading to an upgraded and equipped Police Academy able to handle new recruits and in-service training for 600-800 students simultaneously. INL funding support permits the Police academy to meet basic needs.

The vehicles and motorcycles allow a better police presence in the major cities and allow transport to all the remote areas. Post observed a decrease in the existing insecurity because of more police presence on the streets. The radios provided to the HNP give them the capability to communicate with the rest of the country.

The presence of well-trained police officers on the streets of Port-au-Prince made the population feel more at ease. The people can send their children back to school again. This sense of security is mainly due to USG contribution to the HNP.

The Police Academy projects have contributed to recruiting, vetting and hiring good qualified police officers with no criminal records. Their rehabilitation of the juvenile detention facility brought the living conditions for juvenile detainees to acceptable international norms of human rights.

# PORT OF SPAIN

## Procedures

Each recipient of INL-funded equipment is given the "Guidelines for INL Provided Equipment Receipt." Resources provided to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GOTT) are monitored primarily through 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 specialist 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 returned to service in 2006 after undergoing engine repair.

One of the two Navajos was in service in 2006. The other has been deemed unserviceable and is used for training.

One of the C-26 aircraft was in serviceable condition throughout 2006; the other has been grounded since January 2005. Repairs have been completed and the aircraft is due back in the country by the end of February 2007.

- **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 2006.

The four 82-ft Class Patrol Craft were inspected in 2006 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.

Three of the four Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) were fully operational during 2006. These craft were used extensively in maritime interdiction operational around Trinidad.

One of the two 40 ft interceptors is down for repairs; the second vessel has been fully functional during 2006.

All three Zodiac Hurricanes are unserviceable. One does not have an engine. The second Hurricane was unserviceable due to impeller and wiring defects. The third Hurricane has damaged pontoons. The vessels do not appear to be salvageable. The Board of Survey will determine disposal.

The six night-scopes were in use and fully operational in 2006. The TTCG and its Special Naval Unit share the night scopes. The hand-held Global Positioning System receiver was fully functional and in use throughout the year. The data scopes, infrared cameras, and three handheld Global Positioning System receivers were fully functional and in use throughout 2006.

- **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 radar systems, via realtime feeds, allows the JOCC to coordinate the interdiction of vessels suspected 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. The multimeter and scopemeter are used in maintaining the six radar installations.

- **Computer Equipment**

The laptop computer donated to TT Customs and Excise Division in December 1999 became unserviceable and had to be replaced. The computer equipment provided to the Counter Narcotics and Crime Task Force (CNCTF) allows information and intelligence to be analyzed in a more comprehensive and timely manner than would otherwise not 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 Parent 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.

The two computer workstations, donated to the Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) 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.

- **Communications Equipment**

The Organized Crime and Narcotics Unit's (OCNU's) 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 provided the Customs and Excise Division with information vital to detecting, tracking, and intercepting vessels and aircraft suspected of narcotics trafficking 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 as 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 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.

Thirty (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.

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 2006.

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, chair 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 two explosive detection canines arrived in country in June 2005 along with two which were donated to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). They continue to be used extensively at the airports and other points of entry, in addition to being used in the explosive detection 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 GOTT conducted numerous marijuana eradication operations, and improved training and general maintenance of aircraft over the years. As in previous years, the GOTT funded repairs of its vehicles and vessels, and will likely continue this trend in the coming year. GOTT law enforcement agencies benefited from INL-funded equipment and training; apprehended couriers at airports attempting to smuggle narcotics into the U.S. According to GOTT law enforcement personnel, marijuana eradication operations occurred on an almost daily basis. In addition, the GOTT took steps to strengthen its counterdrug air and maritime surveillance interdiction capability. The GOTT provided significant resources for the TTCGAW and its two C-26 aircraft, upgraded at GPTT expense with maritime sensor packages. GOTT law enforcement entities participated in several GOTT-orchestrated counternarcotics law enforcement operations in 2006.

The Piper Navajo and C-26 aircrafts flew a total of 150 missions, logging over 500 flying hours, including patrol, support, training and counternarcotics missions. However, a lack of reporting by the TTCG and TTCAW made it difficult to determine if the C-26 intelligence gathered has been acted upon. The sensor/maintenance has greatly enhanced the Air Wing's ability to patrol the area surrounding Trinidad and Tobago.

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 CCRC's, the one operational Bowen Go-Fast boat, the four 82-ft patrol boat and the two 40ft interceptors together conducted 200 patrols and intercepted over 4000 kg of

marijuana and cocaine along with small arms and ammunition and other contraband in 2006.

The two 29 ft. Phantoms and the other Customs vessels have played a key role in monitoring the nation's coast and surrounding waters. During 2006, Customs officials conducted more than 150 counter-drug/law enforcement patrols and frequently operated in conjunction with TTCG and other GOTT law enforcement agencies when performing those operations. However, the operations of the Customs Marine Interdiction Unit (MIU) continue to suffer some restriction due to staff shortages

The steel soled boots, bullet-proof vests, gloves, jerseys, leggings, chain saw and brush cutters were used in the marijuana eradication effort. OCNFB used the equipment to conduct 78 exercises between January 1 and December 8, 2006. During that period 151 fields were destroyed with over 192,550 fully grown trees, 47,400 seedlings on 12,322 hectares of land and 271,264 kg of cured marijuana.

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 implementation of the Audio Digital Recording Systems has decreased trial time by about 50% and production of Notes of Evidence for judgement and appeals by the same. The increased pace allows litigation more cases to be disposed of during this period than was filed. Freeing up any backlog speeds up the appeal process and provides faster and more efficient access to justice for an accused.

The computers have assisted the Ministry of Legal Affairs in becoming a fully automated entity by complimenting and enhancing the efforts of the office. The range of access to the patent information services has been increased and continues to provide up-to-date transactions of all Intellectual Property applications.

# 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**

Four vehicles were purchased in 2006 for the DNCD Sensitive Investigations Unit (SIU), bringing the total of USG-donated vehicles since 2001 to 24 (15 vehicles and 9 motorcycles). Of these, one motorcycle was stolen in 2003. Some minor accidents have occurred, but vehicular insurance has covered the majority of repair costs. 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.

- **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**

Several vessels were transferred to the Dominican Navy under Section 516 Excess Defense Article (EDA) program between 1995 and 2006. Of these, three have been sunk and one, a tugboat is due to be sunk this year. Two tugboats, three dredging vessels, eight patrol boats, four rescue boats, five auxiliary longboats are fully operational. Two tugboats are under lease to a Dominion towing company. Several vessels, while operational, await repair, including one of the six Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB's) acquired in 1994 to patrol the rivers and coasts near the ports, three patrol boats, a tugboat, and two coast guard cutters. As many as eight vessels, are out-of-service, and in poor condition due to systematic inattention to preventive maintenance and lack of funds for repairs.

- **Aircraft**

Two of the donated UH-1Hs are still fully operational and being used for their intended purposes of anti-narcotics, Search and Rescue, as an alternative for support and transportation. Of the 4 UH-Hs grounded in 2005, one is in the process of being repaired and is expected to be flyable in April 2007. The other three have not been refurbished for lack of funds.

- **Canine Program**

In 2006, the NAS provided support to the Cuerpo Especializado en Seguridad Aeroportuaria (CESA) explosives-sniffing canine units in the form of training and recertification of the canine handlers at five major Dominion airports: Santo Domingo, Punta Cana, Puerto Plata, La Romana, and Santiago. CESA is in possession of 27 USG-donated dogs, spread across the aforementioned airports. The dogs are in good condition and the trainers continue to meet expectations.

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.

- **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 Government of the Dominion Republic (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 2006, 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 Military Institute of the Committee for National Security, and the Financial Police Academy. 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.

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. EUM revealed that a few subdivisions did not have the computers and printers. In addition, post representatives suspected that one set had only recently arrived in time for the inspection visit. The Statistics Division advised representatives that a computer set was not delivered to one of the regions because of lack of program specialists to operate the new equipment. Personnel have not received necessary training. Post will follow up to confirm the installation and use of the computers and that operators have received the necessary training.

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 in 2005. Post works closely with the Director of the Financial Police Academy to insure proper usage of the computer equipment. Post conducted three spot checks throughout 2006. None of the checks found any irregularities in the 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 maintains a close relationship with the Head of the National Laboratory of Forensics Control to confirm proper use of the equipment. 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.



In December 2006, post purchased a Digital Language Laboratory for the Financial Police Academy. It will be used by the students to learn English in order to attend law enforcement institutions abroad where they can learn international practices of combating economic and financial crimes. Post also purchased one video projector, three computers, one notebook, one screen, one copier, one scanner, two printers, six bookcases, four writing tables, three wardrobes, one TV set, one VCR, thirty six chairs, two rostrums, and five air-conditioners for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Study Center in Karaganda.

- **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 conducted an End Use Monitoring trip to the checkpoints in April. Post verified that the vehicles are used by Border Guards. Checkpoint commanders and other personnel use the vehicles to patrol between the checkpoints and respond to border incidents.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Post transferred technical equipment to be used at the Ulken checkpoint. The equipment included drug test kits, fiber optics bore scopes, 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 inspection system, and other tools to “Aul” and “Zhezkent” checkpoints located on the Kazakhstan-Russian border. Post verified that all equipment was in place and in use. Equipment used most often were fiber optic inspection devices.

In June 2006, post transferred a fiber optic horoscope, a set of metric tools and other equipment to the Ministry Institute of the Committee for National Security.

In July 2005, post provided an inspection hanger to the Ministry of Interior Committee on Combating Narcotics for use at the Ulken counternarcotics checkpoint that was completed in October 2005. Post has an excellent relationship with the Vice-Minister of the Interior who is also the Head the Committee on Combating Narcotics. The hanger was installed in 2006.

The renovation of two offices and two auditoriums of the Law Institute in Karaganda was completed in 2006. They will be used as the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Study Center.

## **Problems**

The host government 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.

## **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.

The impact of the resources provided to the Ministry of the Interior for the internal checkpoint project cannot yet be determined given that the inspection hanger and the equipment provided for the checkpoint only became operational in February 2006. In one year of checkpoint operation, nine seizures of contraband material were recorded by the Ministry of Internal Affairs including a total of almost nine kilograms of drugs and almost 100 rounds of ammunition. The drug seizures included over five kilos of heroin, almost three kilos of hashish, and lesser quantities of marijuana.

## **COLOMBO**

### **Procedures**

Post monitored the use of equipment purchased for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association (SLANA). Post received verbal updates on the status of equipment from each organization.

### **Status**

A photocopier was provided to the SLANA in 1998. SLANA has reported that the photocopier is not functioning. It has reached the end of its useful life.

### **Impact**

The photocopier, when operable, helped the post provide comprehensive anti-narcotics support.

# **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.

## **Status**

INL has funded the purchase of several pieces of laboratory equipment for the DNC. An analytical balance, a top-loading balance, and a polarizing microscope were donated to the DNC in July 2000. High-powered microscopes were also donated in 2005. The equipment was in use and working properly with the exception of the analytical balance which has an intermittent fault due to electrical power fluctuations. The polarizing microscope from 2002 and other high powered microscopes from 2005 are in storage in the lab. The one high-powered microscope not in storage is used to visually identify cannabis, using distinctive microscopic physical qualities. The most common substances tested at the lab are alcohol, both locally made country liquor (moonshine) and smuggled commercial brands of hard liquor, followed by heroin.

## **Problems**

There are many staffing and budget problems within the laboratory. Over one-third of the laboratory's positions (nine of 23 positions) are vacant and only a third of the trained position are filled. At the same time, its workload of samples for testing has increased substantially.

Along with the staffing problems, there is need for improvement in the laboratory itself. The laboratory's chief and deputy have commented on the health risks of using some of the chemicals needed in the testing without adequate ventilation. An exhaust fan or exhaust hood system is needed to alleviate the strong odor in the lab.

## **Impact**

The number of samples referred to the DNC lab has increased substantially. The lab is on track to test samples in over 20,000 cases in 2007 up from 8,991 in 2004 and 2,336 in 2001. 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 and lack of staffing within the DNC and BDG.

# DUSHANBE

## Procedures

Post continues to improve its good working relationships with the Government of Tajikistan (GOTI) law enforcement agencies, largely due to the active INL/ILEA programs in Tajikistan. Post's procedures for equipment transfer require the GOTI end-user to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for all INL-provided equipment. This MOU specifies the item donated, quantity, description, serial number, intended use and location. GOTI agencies are generally very cooperative and responsive to all our requirements including EUM requirements.

## Status

Post continues to improve its procedures to monitor NAS-financed/provided equipment. The LES program management assistants personally accept and inventory all equipment upon arrival to post. Program management assistants also maintain an internal record of donated goods and periodically request detailed inventories from the receiving agencies. During November-December 2006, INL Dushanbe conducted an inspection visit to each Tajik law enforcement agency and verified the presence and condition of all equipment. All equipment and vehicles were in place and used for proper purposes.

- **Vehicles**

In November 2005, NAS Dushanbe donated two Toyota Prado trucks to the Minister of Interior and the Deputy Minister of Interior. The vehicles are stored at the Minister of Interior when not in use. Both trucks are in good condition and are properly maintained.

In February 2005, the Trafficking in Persons Department (TIP) received thirteen vehicles from NAS Dushanbe: two Chevrolet Nivas, one Gazelle mini-van, and ten sedans. During a recent inspection, post verified that all donated vehicles were in good working condition and used in Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) operations.

In September 2005, the Counternarcotics Department received fourteen vehicles: four Gazelle mini-vans, six sedans, one Russian Niva jeep, two Niva Chevrolets, and one Toyota Camry. The vehicles are located in different regions of Tajikistan and used in counternarcotics operations around the country. During the end-of-year inspection, post determined that one of the vehicles was damaged from a traffic accident. The rest of the donated vehicles are in good working condition and properly maintained.

In 2005, the Drug Control Agency (DCA) received sixteen vehicles from NAS Dushanbe: three Gazelles, four Niva Chevrolets, six Vaz sedans, two Russian Nivas, and one Toyota trucks. All are well maintained and used daily in counternarcotics operation across Tajikistan.

During 2006, the State Committee for the Protection of State Borders (TBG) received twenty-six vehicles, five KAMAZ trucks, five Russian UAZ-Hunter

jeeps, eight ambulances, two Toyota Prados, and one Toyota Camry. They have not yet been transferred to the field.

- **Computer Equipment**

In February 2006, NAS Dushanbe donated ten Dell Pentium computers, one server, two printers, one scanner, one Xerox machine, furniture (desks, chairs, rolling chairs, bookcases, file cabinets, safes) and software to the new Minister of Interior Criminal Investigation Analytical Center. During its inspection, NAS found a minor problem with one computer; the rest of the computers are in good condition.

In 2005, the MOI Police Academy received thirty-nine Dell Pentium 4 computer desktops, two printers, furniture (desks, chairs, bookcases, whiteboards) for a computer classroom, a language laboratory, civil law classroom and a forensic classroom.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In July 2006, the Counternarcotics Department received two Sony digital cameras, three Sony digital photo cameras, and three CT-30 kits. This equipment is used principally for conducting counternarcotics law enforcement operations. It is stored at the Counternarcotics Department.

The DCA received three Sony digital video cameras and the CT-30kits, five generation 2 binoculars, seven night vision binoculars, four portable handheld GPS units, eleven Motorola two-way radios, three Bearcat scanners, two Steiner binoculars, and five tape recorders. All equipment is stored in the DCA warehouse in Dushanbe for distribution to DCA mobile teams and officers working in the field.

INL provided twelve CT-30 kits to the TBG warehouse in Dushanbe. They will be released to the committee in 2007 after appropriate specialized training is completed.

- **Uniforms**

INL funded ten thousand uniforms for Border Guard troops serving on the Tajik-Afghan border sector, including one thousand sets designed specifically for the severe winter conditions of the Murgab area.

## **Problems**

Post encountered some problems obtaining information about donated equipment mostly due to inaccessibility of remote locations where a majority of the Border Guard's equipment is used. Post is unable to regularly monitor the equipment, especially during the winter months due to bad weather conditions, lack of air support and impassable roads through mountain passes.

## **Impact**

The Government of Tajikistan uses all resources provided in an effective manner. Constant arrests of drug traffickers and the seizure of kilos of drugs over several months are excellent examples of how the GOTI law enforcement agencies are making real progress in their fight against drug trafficking and related crime within their borders. Total drug seizures for all law enforcement in 2006 was 3,747.705 kg (4.1 tons) as opposed to 3,416.335kg (3.7 tons) in 2005. Overall, law enforcement and security ministries contributing to management of border smuggling and organized crime have demonstrated greater capacity and willingness to be proactive in comparison to previous years. Their efforts exceed those of the Russian Border Guards before their withdrawal in early 2005. Tajikistan still seizes roughly 80% of all drug captured in central Asia and stands third worldwide in seizures of opiates (heroin and raw opium).

# 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, and Management Officer routinely reinforce EUM objectives with counterparts in recipient agencies. As needed, NAS management raises issues of commodity abuse 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.

NAS procurement staff inspects all commodities upon receipt from the supplier/manufacturer. The NAS inventory officer enters them into a computerized inventory. The handover of the commodities to the end user is documented on a Memorandum of Receipt, including serial numbers and description of commodities, signed by the appropriate GOP official. Items reported lost or destroyed by the end-user are written off on Form OF-132 and deleted from inventory. Auctioned items are written off in the same manner. Concurrently, a subsidiary report is generated to retain a record of items deleted from inventory.

After a schedule of EUM visits for the year is finalized and end user agencies are notified, the NAS inventory officer distributes inventory lists to EUM teams that conduct on-site inspections of commodities in their designated areas. EUM teams use inventory lists to conduct inspections and cross check against agency inventory records.

In 2006, all GOP agencies receiving NAS assistance provided quarterly reporting on a NAS-provided template, including inventory, status, location and impact of NAS-provided items.

In 2006, the NAS EUM team organized a schedule of 56 visits to recipient agencies throughout Pakistan, including Islamabad, Quetta, Karachi, Makran Coast, Rawalpindi, Peshwar, and FATA agencies. Of these, 46 visits were made, with the remaining ten cancelled due to adverse security conditions in certain areas of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Balochistan. During field trips throughout the year, NAS staff also conducted over 80 spot-checks of various recipient agencies in different locations throughout the country. NAS and counterpart agencies jointly verified and updated inventories.

In cases when travel to an area was neither feasible (due to remoteness) nor safe, agencies transported commodities to main locations for inspection by NAS staff. When taking vehicles or equipment away from their main area of deployment would have harmed operational effectiveness, NAS 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.



During 2006, NAS teams physically inspected about 60 percent of the 1,780 INL-funded vehicles and motorcycles, verifying their condition and location of deployment. The NAS physically inspected 79 percent of the 24 FLIRs, 50 percent of the 247 Night Vision Binoculars (NVBs), 49 percent of the 100 Night Vision Goggles (NVGs), and about 30 percent of 3,911 pieces of communications equipment. Most of the vehicles, communications equipment, NVBs and NVG that are not seen were deployed in authorized counterterrorism operations in North and South Waziristan and in remote dangerous border areas, particularly in Balochistan.

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.

For construction activities, roads, and small water schemes, the NAS engineering section is involved from the planning and costing stage to implementation and 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 quality of construction. The counternarcotics roads are monitored frequently to assure quality. For both road construction and small water schemes, the NAS staff, and the electrical 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. Similar procedures are in place for the new BSP roads which have been jointly planned and costed-out to assure reasonable costs.

## **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.

- **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. For example, Frontier Corps NWFP reported using vehicles to establish daily and nightly mobile check points to check the movement of traffickers and other criminals. 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 logbooks are being maintained which will help with maintenance of vehicles.

The Frontier Corps (FC) reported proper use of BSP vehicles during the year. In 2006, FC-NWFP reported that 13 vehicles were destroyed during counternarcotics operations. These vehicles include 8 troop carrier trucks, 2 water bowzers and 3 pickups. To date, a total of 26 FC-NWFP vehicles have been destroyed during counterterrorism operations. Two single cabin pickups of FC-Balochistan were also destroyed by landmines in the Dera Bugti area.

The Excise and Taxation Office in Karachi failed to produce two vehicles for inspection or provide any information about their location. Excise and Taxation officials initiated an inquiry into the whereabouts of the two missing vehicles but NAS has not received a report of their findings to date.

In a handful of cases, the NAS has been notified of vehicles provided for operational purposes being used by GOP agency administrative staff. The NAS has also received one or two reports of NAS-provided vehicles and equipment (e.g. generators) being used for personal purposes by the principals of the end-user agencies or their relatives. In all cases, the NAS is following up with the concerned GOP agencies to ensure that all commodities are being used for the intended purpose in accordance with the Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the GOP.

End-user agencies have reported a number of vehicles as stolen. The NWFP Home Department informed the NAS that one Toyota Corolla went missing in Peshwar. An investigation into the matter is ongoing. Additionally, the Intelligence Bureau also reported that a motorcycle Honda CG-125 has been stolen. In these cases, the NAS requires the responsible agency to provide a written statement detailing the steps to be taken to locate the stolen item, including any police investigation before removing it from inventory.

The NAS identified several cases in which vehicles had been transferred among different law enforcement agencies. In 2006, one vehicle that was transferred to Pakistani Rangers, Lahore, was returned to FC-NWFP. A vehicle transferred to the National Police Academy Islamabad, was returned to Balochistan Police. Quetta. During an EUM inspection in 2006, the NAS identified a Toyota Land Cruiser assigned to Pakistani Coast Guards Gwadar that had been transferred to the Pakistani Mission in Kosovo. The NAS is working with PAG headquarters Karachi to return the vehicle. The NAS staff continues to impress upon all agencies the need for close coordination in transferring items to ensure proper tracking and accountability.

- **Office Equipment**

The NAS staff found proper use of all-inspected computers, printers and other office equipment given to recipient GOP agencies within Pakistan. One missing printer at the Ministry of Narcotics Control was produced for inspection this year.

- **Field Gear**

Agencies reported proper use of INL-funded bullet-proof jackets and other field gear in law enforcement operations. In 2006, 1,824 units of bullet-proof jackets and 2,850 units of bullet-proof helmets were provided to various agencies.

- **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.

Recipient GOP agencies reported using surveillance (FLIRs, NVGs, and NVBs) and communications equipment to plan, coordinate and conduct counternarcotics and counterterrorism operations. Equipment includes VHF repeaters, VHF base stations, HF SSB base stations, VHF handheld repeaters, and VHF mobile transceivers. Radio equipment plays an important role in the ability of various law enforcement headquarters to communicate with their stations nationwide. The Coast Guard noted that communications equipment has ensured a 24-hour link among all its posts and timely passage of information related to smugglers activities. In some 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.

The high turnover of qualified and experienced technicians has hampered the proper use and maintenance of NAS-provided communications equipment by the ANF, Customs, and agencies in the FATA who rely on NAS communications engineers to provide maintenance and repair service. In 2006, 228 pieces of equipment were reported defective, and of those, 222 were repaired jointly by NAS and the respective agency technical staff. About 54 radio technicians and technical staff of various GOP agencies were trained to carry out programming, installation and maintenance of NAS-provided radio equipment.

- **Vessels**

The Customs Drug Enforcement Cell reported that it is using the INL-funded 27-foot Challenger Boston Whaler, provided in 1987, for surveillance of any illegal movement outside Karachi Port.

- **Construction Projects**

*Area Development/Agricultural Projects*-Seventeen (17) different road projects were under construction in Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber during the year with a total length of 65 Km. Counternarcotics project activities also commenced in the newly opened areas of Kala Dhaka (Mansehra District) and Kohistan District, where 7 roads projects with a total length of 49 km are underway.

During 2006, 18 small projects were completed against the total of 36 planned schemes in Khyber Agency. A total of 901 acres of demonstration plots were established in Khyber Agency, 160 acres in Kala Dhaka, and 345 in Kohistan.

*Border Security Roads*-In 2006, 18.6 kms of roads were blacktopped against the remaining 151 planned. Due to snow and adverse security situations, road projects were held up in Khyber, North and South Waziristan Agencies. During the year 34 small projects were underway, of which 17 projects were completed.

*Outposts*-In 2006, the remaining two of 29 Phase I border outposts were completed in Baluchistan. As confirmed by FC Baluchistan, work on 25 newly-approved border outposts in 2006 has also commenced. In NWFP, the remaining six out of 26 border outposts are in the process of revision, due to the security problems in North Waziristan Agency. As confirmed by FC NWFP, the 25 newly approved border outposts in 2006 are in the process of contract tendering. The numbers of Levies outposts were reduced to 66 from 79 due to an increase in construction rates. A total of 34 Levies outposts were completed out of 66.

- **Aircraft**

Nine UH-1H II helicopters flew a total of 2110.6 hours from January to May 2006. The operational readiness rate for the year was 67.5 percent. Three fixed-wing Cessna Caravan 208 aircraft were flown 1,065.3 hours and were maintained at a fully mission capable rate of 79.6 percent. The tenth Huey II arrived back in Pakistan on December 10 after depot-level maintenance in the United States.

The Air Wing's ten Huey IIs executed 83 operational missions involving 213 aircraft sorties. These included an air assault on a suspected drug compound and drug processing facilities, poppy surveys, medevacs for personnel injured during FC and ANF operations, support poppy surveys, medevacs for personnel injured during FC operations, support for Operation Mountain Thrush along the Afghan border and border reconnaissance. The three fixed-wing Cessna Caravans, equipped with FLIR surveillance equipment, executed 87 missions, including border surveillance, medavacs, and command and control support for large operations.

## **Impact**

Pakistan made progress toward sealing its 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. The GOP also approved 1,166 new posts for the Anti-Narcotics Force and 10,264 positions in the Frontier Corps Balochistan, which will significantly enhance efforts in border security and counternarcotics. Five hundred personnel have already reported to their ANF postings and 600 are expected to be hired and trained in 2007.

- **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 219 al-Qaida members and 656 other suspected terrorists. FC-NWFP deweaponized tribal areas by purchasing and destroying arms worth \$500,000. The agency also reports having opened up 4,150 square km. of previously inaccessible areas, mostly bordering Afghanistan.

- **Narcotics Seizures**

From January to December 2006, GOP security forces reported seizing 35.3 metric tons (MT) of heroin (including morphine base), a 45 percent increase from 24.3 MT in 2005, and 8.6 MT of opium. In addition, 110.5 MT of hashish seized by all GOP law enforcement agencies. Other drugs seized by ANF in 2006 included over 1,530 kgs of opium poppy straw, 50 kgs. of chemical powder, 1.7 kgs of cocaine, 301,895 of morphine injections, Ecstasy tablets, buprenorphine injections, and other synthetic drugs.

- **Arrests**

From January to November 10, 2006, the GOP authorized reported arresting 34,170 individuals on drug-related charges. As of October 1, 2006, the ANF had registered 549 narcotics cases in the GOP's court system, 265 of which were decided with an 84.5 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 39 percent decrease in Pakistan's poppy cultivation to 1,907 hectares in 2006. This is largely contributed to a significant drop in cultivation in Mohmand, Bajaur Agencies and in Kohistan District of NWFP as well as significantly less cultivation in Baluchistan from 278 hectares to 46 hectares in 2006. USG-provide aircraft, vehicles and communications equipment were used to

investigate and monitor the 2005-2006 opium poppy crop; to help forces eradicate it and verify its destruction. After destruction, the poppy harvest resulted in a yield of 1,545 hectares, very close to poppy-free status.

- **Vehicles, Night Vision goggles and Commo Equipment**

In a single operation on May 15, 2006, the Coast Guard used INL-provided vehicles, Night Vision Goggles, GPS and communications equipment to seize 900 kgs of hashish. In a joint operation on August 29, 2006, the Frontier Corps NWFP seized 400 kgs of hashish.

On July 21, 2006, the Balochistan Levies Force was tipped off about an armed group setting up a roadblock to extort illegal fees from local transporters. Using NAS vehicles, Levies rushed to the scene, and removed the roadblock after exchanging fire with the militants.

On August 5, 2006, Khassadar Force (police) used NAS-provided vehicles and radios to conduct a raid near the Torkham Border Crossing (on the Pak-Afghan border), recovering 171 containers of diesel and patrol fuel stolen from a tanker truck traveling to Afghanistan.

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 an NVG-trained night interdiction Heliborne Assault Force (HAF). Surveillance of the border improved significantly with the fixed wing aircraft, providing useful background information, as well as mission-specific information to the border security agencies.

- **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 the Frontier Corps and the ANF, in particular, need to make greater tactical use of the assets in counternarcotics operations.

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## **Problems**

- **Limited Maintenance Resources**

GOP resources to operate, maintain, and support NAS-provided vehicles and other commodities remain limited. Maintenance of communications equipment

in particular, 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 2006, 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 Peshwar and Karachi in 2006. The NAS also helped agencies set up proper repair shops, equip them with tools and test equipment, and provide parts and accessories needed to repair the radio equipment.

- **Security Concerns**

In 2006, 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 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 still does not always receive timely prenotification from the Air Wing of all missions. 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**

A number of agencies, particularly the Frontier Corps, reported a problem with NAS-provided Isuzu pickups, which do not possess sufficient clearance to be useful on rough terrain. Another problem reported by FCB is that during use on rough terrain, vibration damaged oil-filter tops of Isuzu vehicles. Agencies recommended purchasing Toyota pickups instead.

## **Program Changes**

Analysis of the pattern of requests for repair/replacement suggests that some sensitive equipment, particularly communications and surveillance equipment delivered to the GOP has a short useful life. This can be partially attributed to the lack of expertise and training in the maintenance of this type of equipment by GOP technicians. The NAS proposes to streamline its approach to providing maintenance training and maintenance supplies and equipment to end-user agencies. Through Congressional supplemental aid, the NAS has provided thousands of vehicles and thousands of pieces of communications equipment to Pakistani end-user agencies since 2002.

# **KABUL**

## **Procedures**

The INL office in Kabul has confirmed the location and proper use of all items. The Global Positioning Systems (GPS) units are used by the Poppy Elimination Program (PEP) teams and are seen in pictures showing various projects, as well as on site visits during the last three months. The photocopier purchased for the Counternarcotics Justice Center is seen every day by the prosecutors. The photocopier is seen every week by the DEA agents.

## **Status**

INL Kabul purchased 10 GPS' to support the monitoring and verification of Governor-led eradication under the PEP. The GPS' are being used on a regular basis and are reported to be in good condition.

## **Problems**

There are limitations imposed by the Regional Security Office on extended trips to some of the sites where the items are being used. In these cases, reports received by the International advisers under contract with PEP are used for verification.

## **Impact**

The equipment provided to the Afghan government is assisting the work covered by them. The GPS units allows for verification of poppy eradicated. The photocopier facilitates office work for the prosecutors and the Afghan counterparts in the Counternarcotics Task Force. The work undertaken by DEA with their counterparts is facilitated by use of the equipment.

## **Program Changes**

INL has several projects that will begin or reach fruition over the coming year. Post will have a larger report due to the extensive support for various ministries in the Afghan Government in the Justice, Information, and Counternarcotics sectors.



# KATHMANDU

## **Procedures**

Embassy officers visited the Drugs Control Program (DCP), the Nepal Police Women's Cell, the Narcotics Drug Control and Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU) and the Supreme Court. 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, but that the motorcycles require constant repair and the Women's Cell has insufficient funds for the required maintenance.

- **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. The computers and printers are in good condition; however, the Uninterrupted Power Supply units provided to the Supreme Court are not operational in Nepal because they are configured for the wrong current.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 1998, the DADRP (now the DCP) was supplied a fax machine, camera, overhead projector, and video camera. All units are in good condition. The DCP uses them regularly for training.

## **Problems**

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

The Supreme Court is not able to use the Uninterrupted Power Supply units because they are configured for U.S. current (110). The Supreme Court has stored the units and is willing to return them if appropriate arrangements can be made for shipment. The Supreme Court, also noted that it needs a back-up server. Currently, external devices are used to backup all of the data. The addition of a backup server would help to ensure the integrity of its data.

## **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.

The Supreme Court has used the donation to leverage funding from the Government of Nepal to purchase additional 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.

Equipment in the Police Laboratory has given the Police the capacity to accurately analyze samples, usually within two days. 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. 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.

### 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, Ahmedabad, Varanasi, Tribandrum, Jodphur, and Chandigarh, 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 are 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. Two Ford Endeavour (SUV) vehicles were donated to the Office of the Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), North Eastern Region in July 2006. One Tavera (SUV) was donated to the Indian Customs office in Kolkata in 2006. All vehicles are in good condition and are being used for special operations and surveillance.

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 in Mandsaur; 4 in Jaora; 3 in Garoth; 1 in Ratlam, 1 in Indore; 1 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 checks 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 remain in good condition and are used primarily for enforcement and surveillance work.

The NCB Zonal Unit in Mumbai received two Qualis SUV's and the one Hero Honda motorcycle in March 2003. These vehicles are routinely used for surveillance and operations. Two Tavera (SUV) were donated to the Indian Customs in Mumbai in 2006.

NCB New Delhi received 1 Toyota Quali, 2 Hero Honda motorcycles, 1 Mahindra Bolero, and 2 Maruti Esteems. The area that the New Delhi Zonal unit is responsible for includes four states as well as the national capital district of Delhi. The Qualis is the New Delhi Zonal Unit's main operational vehicle used primarily for preventive work, searches, and seizures of illicit narcotics. The Maruti 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. Two Tavera (SUV) were donated to the Indian Customs Office in Delhi in 2006. One Tavera (SUV) was donated to the Indian Customs Patna office in 2006. All vehicles are in good condition and are being used for surveillance and intelligence gathering work.

The Hero Honda motorcycle, the Maruti Esteem, and the Toyota Qualis donated to the NCB South Zone in February 2003 remain in good condition and receive routine maintenance. All three vehicles are all used for surveillance, search, seizures and arrests.

- **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 in 2001. All four cameras are reported to be inoperable and are unserviceable. 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.

Two Sony camcorders, two Panasonic multimedia projectors and five Motorola two-way radios were donated to the NCB Kolkata in February 2006.

Two Cannon Canoscan scanners were donated to the NCB, Kolkata in February 2006.

Two Panasonic DVD players and two Sony Wega television sets were donated to the NCB, New Delhi in May 2006.

One Accord EPABX machine, two backup batteries for the EPABX and 12 Beetel phones were donated to the NCB, New Delhi in May 2006.

Two Steiner binoculars, four Night Vision binoculars, and two Braun photo Technik projectors were donated to the NCB, New Delhi in May 2006. All of the equipment provided to the NCB is in good condition and is being used to enhance intelligence gathering and training.

Twenty-two Garmin Etrex Personal Navigator GPS receivers were donated to the Department of Revenue Intelligence of the Indian Customs Service in July 2006. The equipment is in good condition and used for communications.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

One Gas Chromatograph was donated to the Central Revenue Control Laboratory of the Central Board of Excise and Customs in October 2006.

The following laboratory equipment was donated to the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works (GOAW) in May 2006: moisture meter-one Ohaus moisture analyzer; AAS-one Perkin Elmer analyzer 200/400 Spectrophotometer; one flow injection analysis system for atomic Spectroscopy; one air compressor; GC- one Perkin Elmer Clarus 500 GC, one capillary injector starter kit with one syringe and one HP business inkjet 1000 printer. All equipment is in good condition and has been recently installed at the GOAW.

The following equipment was purchased for the CNB for use in the JLOPS survey in 2003. The majority of commodities remain in good condition.

*Mitutoyo digimatic calipers (11)*—They are used for measuring the poppy capsules to determine the optimum yield at harvest time.

*Hot air ovens (11)*—They are used to dry the poppy crop

*Hygrothermometer (60)*—They are used to record temperature and humidity,

necessary statistics required for the JLOPS survey

*Mid-range weighing balances (10)* –They are used in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh for weighing poppy samples. Three damaged scales were repaired in 2005.

*Sharp LCD projector (1)*–It 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.

*Thales Mobile Mappers (GPS) (2)*-They were donated to the CNB in September 2005. They are used to plot coordinates of all the licit poppy fields to pinpoint their exact locations. The CBN used the GPS units 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, and are in excellent condition. They have been distributed to various Indian Customs Offices for their use in determining whether shipments contain radioactive material. Often, drug traffickers will mark containers radioactive, concealing contraband, hoping that no one will verify the contents.

Two GE 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 7 x 50 binoculars that will be used in various Indian Customs operations for surveillance are in excellent condition.

Six Nikon Tundra 10 x 50 binoculars were donated to the CBN in July 2005: 4 are in Gwalior, 1 in Kota, and 1 in Neemuch. They are used for surveillance and undercover operations. They are in excellent condition.

- **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 were 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. Four HP Laserjet printers and one HP Deskjet printer were donated to CBN in May and July 2006, respectively. All items are in good condition and are being used for intelligence gathering, record keeping, and data exchange.

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.

The following computer equipment was donated to the CBN in March 2006: 4 Dell cabinet assembly; 4 Dell short tacks; 4 servers; 4 analog switches; 40 CPU's; 40 Dell 17" monitors; 4 15" LCD monitors; 40 speakers; computer cables. All equipment has been accounted for and is in good condition.

In May 2006, the CBN received four APC 1000 VA backups and 40 APC 650 backups. In April 2006, 30 Dell laser printers and four IBM Power vault 110T LTO-2 external driver for servers along with 4 Norton anti-virus and 40 copies of Microsoft Office Pro 2003 were donated to CBN. All of the equipment is in good condition and a service contract for all the equipment will be awarded as soon as CBN forwards the request to the INL office in Delhi.

Two Dell computers and one HP Laser jet printer were donated to the Alkaloid Works in June 2006. One Compaq HP laptop and one Panasonic LCD projector were donated in November 2006. The equipment is being used for documentation, record keeping and data exchange.

One HP Compaq laptop, two Aceer Veritron desk top computers and two HP Laserjet printers were donated to the NCB Kolkaa office in February 2006. The equipment is being use for data and intelligence exchange.

- **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 (CA), 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 Assam. 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.



Two Buster contraband detector kits, one contraband team inspection kit, and two generation1 Night Vision binoculars were donated to the Office of the commissioner of Customs Preventive, North Eastern Region, Shillong in August and November 2006 respectively and remain in good condition.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

Galis Lite Extended Coverage Level II body armor (bullet proof vests) was donated to the Office of the Commissioner of Customs Preventive, North Eastern Region, Shillong in June 2006; and remains in good condition.

## **Impact**

INL's assistance to the Indian law enforcement agencies, namely the NCB, CBN, Indian Customs, North East Customs and North East Excise, through donated computers, software, communications and other miscellaneous 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. .

The INL-funded vehicles donated to these Indian law enforcement agencies have enhanced their abilities to apprehend traffickers and make seizures, especially in outlying areas.

The CBN controls licit cultivation of opium poppy and the processes associated with it in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh-an area of over 150,000 square kilometers. INL's assistance to the CBN in the form of vehicles and equipment has greatly enhanced the mobility of CBN's staff and helped CBN effectively monitor the harvest of the opium crop and subsequent processing.

# TASHKENT

## Procedures

Since 2002, post has provided assistance to a wide variety of Government of Uzbekistan law enforcement agencies, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Customs Committee, and the Committee for State Border Protection. Post requires that the Uzbekistan and end-user agency sign an End Use certificate for every lot of INL-provided equipment to document provision of items. Whenever possible, post conducts End Use Monitoring using on-site inspections by INL or other Embassy personnel. During these trips, post attempts to meet with appropriate officials and inspect donated equipment to verify storage, maintenance, and usage of INL-provided equipment.

Equipment provided to the Sensitive Investigative Unit has been controlled and monitored using short or no notice inspections by post's Drug Enforcement Agency Country Representative. However, the Drug Enforcement Agency has decided to discontinue its support for the Sensitive Investigative Unit. Therefore, future End Use Monitoring of this equipment will fall to post's INL program. When on-site inspections are not possible, Uzbekistan end-user agencies are asked to provide post with information regarding the location and status of donated equipment. Uzbekistan end-use agencies generally have been cooperative facilitating access to donated equipment or in providing the requested information, although not in a timely manner.

## 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. 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 are 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. All of the laptops are accounted for and 24 remain in operating condition.

- **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. All equipment was accounted for and remains operational.

- **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 Ministry of Internal Affairs Central Laboratory received an Agilent Gas Chromatograph and Mass Spectrometer System. All donated laboratory equipment was accounted for. All equipment is operational except for the Agilent Gas chromatograph.

- **Miscellaneous**

Basic investigative equipment was distributed to the Counterdrug Department of the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs. The equipment included 21 digital video cameras, 68 portable digital audio recorders, 36 digital cameras, and 19 TV sets and VCRs. All of the equipment is in working condition except for one digital camera.

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 testing equipment. The equipment was distributed to 60 stationary and mobile Customs border posts, as well as to Customs training facilities. According to the State Customs Committee, 90 percent of the donated equipment remains in service.

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 Amu Darya 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, printers, digital CD cameras, laptop computers, desktop computers, VCR's, televisions, high power telephoto lens, technical investigative equipment, and mobile printers, USP units. DEA and INL personnel conducted an unscheduled inventory of equipment during 2006 and fully accounted for all equipment.

## **Problems**

Post is unable to monitor the majority of donated equipment on a regular basis, as it is in remote, difficult-to-access locations. In addition, with the exception of the Sensitive Investigative Unit, post is required to request access to donated equipment ahead of time. Although the Government of Uzbekistan has eventually agreed to each access request, there is often a significant delay between the time when a request is made and access is granted. On one occasion in 2006, Embassy personnel were denied access to donated equipment, because access to the rail depot on which it was located was not specifically requested via diplomatic note. Post also continues to experience delays in receiving requested information from Uzbekistan end-user agencies. These difficulties increased in 2006, as the U.S. Uzbekistan bilateral relationship continued to deteriorate.

## **Impact**

Post's INL program has played a significant role in providing basic equipment to Uzbekistan's law enforcement agencies. Without such assistance, many border posts and counternarcotics units, particularly in the more remote areas of the country would be without required tools. For example, prior to the 2002 donation of laptop computers to the Committee for State Border Protection, officers used paper notepads to record traveler's passport data and submitted this information only on a monthly basis. Using INL-donated laptops, immigration officials are now able to register train passengers much more efficiently and are also able to immediately identify persons of interest. Equipment donated by INL to the Ministry of Internal Affairs Explosives Laboratory played a key role in identifying the explosive substances used by the suicide bomber who attacked Embassy Tashkent in 2004. The Ministry of Internal Affairs Sensitive Investigative Unit, which has operated with INL support since its inception, has been successful in conducting domestic and international investigations and is responsible for a significant portion of Uzbekistan's annual narcotics seizures. The program has been less successful in promoting systematic changes within law enforcement agencies, such as greater attention to official corruption.

## **SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

# BANGKOK

## Procedures

Between October and December 2006, the NAS staff made five trips to the regions of the country for physical inspection of commodities. During November and December, the NAS inspected commodities in the Bangkok metropolitan area. In some instances where access is constrained by distance, the recipient RTG units forwarded inventory forms to regional supervisory elements, which were subsequently inspected by USG/RTG teams. This modified procedure occurred only in the case of a few small and isolated RTG units, holding limited quantities of monitorable commodities. NAS Bangkok EUM procedures for CY-2006 resulted in a verification rate of 94.74 percent. A total of 152 end-user sites were visited by the NAS staff. Survey teams physically inspected 2,072 of 2,187 of non-expendable commodity items accounted for in this report.

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

All commodities listed below were inspected and found to be in serviceable condition at the intended locations and used for the intended purposes. 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 fans, 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 Tak province
205A-1	1713	Repair in Bangkok
205A-1	1716	On duty in Bangkok
205A-1	1717	On duty in Bangkok
205A-1	1718	Repair in Bangkok
205A-1	1720	On duty in Chiang Mai
206L	2401	On duty in Bangkok
206L	2402	On duty in Bangkok

- **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.

During 2005/2006, the NAS concurred with an ongoing RTG program by TICA and counterpart agencies to identify unserviceable or overage motor vehicles (or other monitorable items) provided ten years or more ago by the NAS and purge them from project inventories. Proceeds from the sale of such items are returned to TICA which continues to employ the funds in implementing drug and crime control projects supported by the NAS.

- **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 Fusion 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. During inventories in 2004, no additional equipment was unaccounted for.

## **Impact**



Although it is difficult to make a direct and measurable link between a specific commodity and the overall rate of law enforcement effectiveness, the INCLE-funded commodities listed in this report undoubtedly have increased the capabilities of the RTG to combat narcotics and have clearly helped to produce a highly cooperative relationship between the US mission in Thailand and RTG law enforcement agencies.

During 2006, the NAS concurred with an ongoing RTG program by TICA and counterpart agencies to identify unserviceable or overage motor vehicles (or other monitorable items provided ten years or more ago by the NAS) and purge them from project inventories. Proceeds derived from the sale of such items are returned to TICA which continues to employ the funds in implementing drug and crime control projects supported by the NAS. The overall size of the INL program in Thailand continues to decrease with relatively less need for commodity-heavy traditional crop control and drug law enforcement and a continuing emphasis on training and capacity building technical assistance in crime control and the criminal justice sector.

# **BISHKEK**

## **Procedures**

INL Bishkek conducted inspection of equipment provided to host government agencies. These agencies include the State Forensic Center under the Ministry of Justice Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Interior, and State Customs Inspection. The agencies were cooperative and provided all necessary information and access to the sites. During the inspection, INL personnel found some inaccuracies in the brand of the equipment, model and quantity.

## **Status**

- **Communications Equipment**

In July 2004, 1 computer, 1 UPS, 1 black and white printer, and one power surge Tripplite were donated to the canine unit.

In 2005, the Department of the Organizational Provision and International Relations of Prosecutor General's Office received 5 sets of computers. 2 printers, 1 scanner.

In 2004, one stationary radio, one mobile radio, and four portable radios were donated to the Canine Unit of the Ministry of Interior in 2004. The portable radio was lost. A portable radio is broken and cannot be repaired. Post will obtain the inoperable radio and determine if it can be repaired or should be salvaged.

Of 30 portable Motorola radios provided to the Anti-Drug Department of the Ministry of Interior, 12 were at site and used properly. Another 17 were allocated to Kata-Balta and Chui Oblast Anti-Drug units. A Motorola base station was established on the "Artek" base up in the mountains. Two stationary and one automobile radio were not in use.

- **Computer Equipment**

The following equipment was donated to the Scientific Research Center of the Ministry of Interior in July: 1 computer, 1 UPS, 1 black and white printer HP Laserjet 1200, 1 scanner ScanJet 3570. All are in use.

The Police School under the Ministry of Interior received a set of computer equipment in 2004, including 2 computers, 2 UPS', 2 modems, 1 projector, 1 digital camera, 1 copier, 1 color printer, 1 black and white printer and 1 scanner. The serial numbers were verified with receiving reports by Embassy warehouse personnel.

The Prosecutor General's Office received a computer, UPS, printer, scanner and digital camera. At a meeting with the Prosecutor General's Office, it was

emphasized that their office is one of the least equipped state agencies in the country.

In 2005, the Department of the Organizational Provision and International Relations of Prosecutor General's Office received five sets of computers, two printers, and one scanner. The equipment is maintained and used properly.

In July 2004, one computer, one UPS, and one LaserJet printer were donated to the Canine Unit of the Ministry of Interior. All of the equipment is in use.

Nine computers, nine UPS', nine power surge "Tripplite" and eight printers were distributed among Police Department of the Anti-Drug Department of the Ministry of Interior. One computer and one printer, not yet donated by INL, were destroyed by a fire in the warehouse.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

In 2005, the State Forensic Center received laboratory equipment including GAS Chromatography System with mass selective detector, liquid Chromatography system with diode-array detector, UV visible Spectroscopy System, FTIR Spectroscopy system with video microscope, analytical and precision balances and solvents.

All laboratory equipment was on site and used properly except for the liquid chromatography system. The liquid chromatography is not in use due to the absence of liquid nitrogen. The solvents were very helpful and necessary. The Forensic Center was unable to find a specialist who could calibrate the equipment. Post will seek someone to do the calibration. The specialist of the Forensic Center reported that over 70% of all requests for examination are done in the Forensic Center.

In 2005, the Criminalistics Laboratory of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) received a lab thermo spectrometer, gas generator, and different solvents. The equipment is in the laboratory but all is not being used due to the absence of liquid nitrogen. Solvents were found to be very helpful and necessary. About 85% of the solvents have been used.

- **Vehicles**

The Customs Office was provided with three Russian vehicles "Niva." During inspection, only one vehicle was parked in the garage. Customs advised that one vehicle was on patrol in the mountains and the other was kept in Osh city to bring another shift to the Customs Office.

A vehicle was donated to the Prosecutor General's Office in July 2004. According to the GOK documents, the vehicle is in use by the District Prosecutor's Office in Naryn Province. Due to their remoteness of the Naryn Province, the inspection of the vehicle is scheduled for next year.

In July 2004, a vehicle was donated to the Canine Unit of the Ministry of Interior. The vehicle was on site and in use.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

Twelve bookcases, six tables, five chairs and were furnished to the information center of the Prosecutor General's Office in 2005.

A copier, digital camera, multimedia projector, and fax machine were provided to the Police Academy in July 2004. All are in use.

## **Problems**

In August 2005, the INL office was staffed completely with new people. The current INL staff could retrieve most but not all information about equipment transferred to the host government. The absence of serial numbers, confusion with brand and models of the equipment in the transceiving acts made the End Use Monitoring difficult or sometimes impossible. It appears that former staff distributed equipment without a thorough accountability for the donated items. In the near future, a more in-depth analysis of donated equipment will be conducted by Post. At this time, it is not clear how the process of equipment distribution was conducted.

# 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**

Trucks were donated to the INP for use in transporting Logistics Unit personnel as follows: North Sumatera Regional Police (3); South Sumatera Regional Police (3); Jakarta Regional Police (4); West Java Regional Police (4); South Sulawesi Regional Police (4); Yogyakarta Regional Police (3); Sorong Divisional Police (1); Pania Divisional Police (1); South Sorong Divisional Police (1); Regional Police East Java (4); Marine Police Directorate Tanjung Priuk (2); DIT Samapta Polda Nad Aceh (4).

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); Regional Police Timur Sulawesi (20); Regional Police West Java (80); Police Academy (95); ACEH Regional Police (75); Regional Police Yogyakarta (50); Regional Police Jakarta Metropolitan (45); Regional Police Banten (35); Regional Police East Nusa Tenggara (16); Regional Police East Java (5); Head of INP (10); POSO Communications & Electronic Center (24).

All of the INL-financed communications equipment has been well-maintained and is in operable condition, assigned as agreed upon between INL and the INP and are only being used in the performance of official duties and operations.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment donated to the INP was distributed as follows: Regional Police Center Sulawesi (3 desktops, 4 laptops, 3 projector screens); Regional Police Maluku (4 laptops, 4 monitors, 4 desktops, 3 projectors); Police School Seulawah Aceh (4 laptops, 4 desktops, 4 monitors, 4 LCD projectors, 4 overhead projectors, 4 projector screens); South Sulawesi Regional Police (6 laptops); Aceh Regional Police (5 computers, 5 monitors, 5 printers); Langsa Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); South Aceh Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 2 printers); Simeulue Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Aceh Jaya Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Naga Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); South Western Aceh Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Bener Meriah Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 printer, 1 monitor); East Aceh Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Aceh Tamiang Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Gayo Luwes Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Bhayangkara Police Hospital (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); West Aceh Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Aceh Singkil Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Lhoksukon Divisional Police (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); Directorate of Downstream Chemical Industry of Industry Republic (1 computer, 1 monitor, 1 printer); National Police School Medan (4 laptops, 2 LCD projectors, 2 printers, 1 fax); Marine Police Program Ditrol Office (1 laptop,); Cyber Crime Meg Mendung (28 desktop computers, 1 printer, 2 servers); Cyber Crime INP headquarters (1 printer, 4 servers); Marine Police Directorate Tanjung Priok (5 laptops, 4 monitors, 5 printers, 4 overhead projectors); Pusdikeskrim Mega Mendung, West Java (3 monitors, 28 desktop computers, 1 printer, 3 servers); Polda Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (4 laptops); National Police School of North Sumatera (1 computer, 3 LCD projectors); North Sumatra Regional Police (2 printers, 2 projector LCD, 1 computer); Marine Police Directorate Tanjung Priok (2 laptops, 8 desktops).

All of the INL-financed communications equipment has been well-maintained and is in operable condition, assigned as agreed upon between INL and the INP and are only being used in the performance of official duties and operations.

- **Miscellaneous**

Twelve micro cassette recorders are used by the Regional Police Center Sulawesi.

Miscellaneous equipment donated to INP was distributed as follows: CIC Megamendung (3 full-face respirator and canisters, 7 Hazmat boots, 2 Petzl headlamps, 1 com wire cutters, 1 field spade, 2 hand lanterns, 1 latex safety gloves, 1 magnifier, 1 half mask respirator, 1 tool set, 1 tool set); CID Balikpapan (5 full-face respirators, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 2 hand lanterns, 5 safety glasses, 4 half mask respirators, 3 Glock field spares, 3 folding pocket magnifier, 4 Petzl headlamps, 1 latex safety gloves, 4 respirator cartridges, 2 leatherman new wave tool); Marine Police (5 full-face respirators, 1 Sirius Gas detector, 9 Hazmet boots, 1 Felco wire cutters, 1 Glock field spade, 1 half mask respirators); Forensic Laboratory Center Jakarta (9 full-face respirators, 2 Sirius

multi gas detectors, 11 Hazmet boots, 6 Petzl headlamps, 5 Glock field spade, 3 Hazmet overalls, 3 leatherman new wave tool, 8 half-mask respirators, 8 respirator cartridges, 4 latex safety gloves); Forensic Laboratory Surabaya (5 full-face respirators, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 8 Hazmet boots, 4 Glock field spade, 3 hand lantern, 4 half-mask respirators, 3 leatherman new wave tools); Forensic Laboratory Denpasar (5 full-face respirator and canister combo, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 8 Hazmet boots, 4 Petzl headlamps, 3 Glock field spade, 3 Hazmat overalls, 2 latex gloves, 3 leatherman new wave tool); Forensic Laboratory Medan (5 full-face respirator and cannister combo, 1 Sirius multi-gas detector, 8 Hazmet boots, 1 Glock field spade, 2 Hazmet coveralls, 4 half mask respirators, 3 latex gloves, 3 leatherman new wave tool); Forensic Laboratory Semarang (5 full-face respirator and canister combo, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 7 Hazmet boots, 3 Glock field spade, 5 safety glasses, 4 half-mask respirator, 3 leatherman new wave tool, 3 folding chair magnifier); Forensic Laboratory Makassar (5 full-face respirator and canister combo, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 7 Hazmat boots, 4 Petzl headlamps, 3 Glock field spades, 5 safety glasses, 2 latex gloves, 3 laetherman tools); Forensic Laboratory Palembang (5 full-face respirator and canister combo, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 7 Hazmet boots, 3 glock field spade, 2hand lanterns, 3 latex safety gloves, 3 leatherman new wave tool); National Police School of North Sumatera (1 cassette recorders, 1 fax machine); Puskrim Mega Mendung, West Java (7 air conditioners, 2 televisions); Marine Police Directorate Tanjung Priok (875 light sticks, 80 face masks, 72 megaphones, 40 dry suit undersuit, 40 snorkels, 40 overalls, 40 flashlight under water, 120 hose protectors, 40 knives, 80 power inflators, 40 weight bests, 80 power inflators).

- **Field Gear**

Field Gear was donated to INP and distributed as follows: Polda Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (30 radios, 300 riot helmets, 300 riot shields, 600 belt keepers, 300 gas masks, 4 binoculars, 9 gym mats, 300 duty belts, 300 shin and angle guards, 300 side handle batons, 300 handcuffs, 1,000 disposal restraints); Marine Police Directorate Tanjung Priok (73 air horns, 40 back pack harnesses, 40 binoculars, 3 binoculars night vision, 80 boot tanks, 8 bag lifts).

## **Impact**

The INP has continuously demonstrated its ability and willingness to integrate INL-funded training and technical assistance into all aspects of the organization. The equipment provided has significantly augmented its operational, organizational, and training capacity. The INP is severely understaffed relative to police to population ratios, as well as under-resourced and their ability to respond to public service demands and expectations and its ability to replicate and integrate training would not have been actualized without INL-funded assistance. All of the INL-funded equipment continues to reside in the originally assigned locations, continuously and frequently used and in good operable condition. The INL/DOJ/ICITAP staff has found that the INP is very meticulous and responsible in the maintenance and operation of equipment provided and has found no instances where the equipment has been misused or used for purposes outside of agreements made between INP and INL.

# PHNOM PENH

## Procedures

The Political FSN conducted an on-site inspection of the equipment transferred to the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NADC) laboratory in Phnom Penh.

## 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 was informed by DEA Bangkok personnel as it was exploring options to dispose of the equipment that the Vietnamese team that assessed the equipment was not familiar with the equipment and should not have made an assessment. DEA recently identified a Thai sister company to the US manufacturer to assess the equipment. Post is trying to obtain the funding to bring the team out to do the reassessment.

One computer, workstation, including CPU, monitor, and printer were also purchased in 1997 and donated to the NADC in 1999. The equipment is to be used to analyze the data from the drug analysis equipment, once installed.



# SINGAPORE

## **Procedures**

Post conducted an on-site inspection of the equipment donated to the Indonesian National Police (INP) to determine if the equipment was being used properly in accordance with the Letters of Agreement. Inspections were conducted at the Indonesian National Police Headquarters in Jakarta as well as at the INP Park Royale Complex in Jakarta.

## **Status**

In 2001 and 2003, DEA Singapore Country Office (SICO) transferred equipment to the INP to assist in their efforts in Indonesia. INP/Narkoba is maintaining the equipment, including all repairs on the vehicles.

- **Vehicles**

The following vehicles were donated to INP/Narkoba: Toyota Kijang (4); Suzuki (15); Yamaha motorcycles (4); Honda (5). Eight Suzuki's, 1 Yamaha, and 4 Honda's were out of operation. The other are in good condition and used for their intended purpose. They are used in various INP/Narkoba jurisdictions throughout Indonesia. INP/Narkoba is maintaining this equipment, including all repairs.

Due to the harsh road conditions and constant use of the vehicles, it is anticipated that the remaining life expectancy is one more year.

- **Communications Equipment**

Twenty (20) Motorola radios were donated to the INP/NARKOBA. All but four were out in the field during the inventory. One was broken and inoperable.

# VIENTIANE

## Procedures

Lao counterparts made all INL-provided equipment available for inspection. NAS staff inspected supplies and equipment provided to local provincial drug control committees, counternarcotics police units and/or Customs, and to drug demand programs during visits to the Lao American Crop Control Projects in Phong Saly and Luang Prabang.

Inspection of INL-funded construction projects were made during field trips by NAS personnel; review of host government reports; physical counts of stocks; periodic spot checks and unannounced visits to local government and law enforcement units; and meetings with host government officials.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

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

Vehicles provided to the Lao-American project are used for hauling supplies and providing transportation in direct support of project activities. All vehicles provided to the Lao American Project, Phonsgaly are in usable condition. Three Toyota pickups, one Isuzu Trooper II and ten lightweight motorcycles are in Bountai; one motorcycle is in Samphan. All vehicles provided to the Lao American Project, Luang Prabang are in usable condition. Two Toyota pickups are in Ngoy; one pickup and three motorcycles are in Viengkham; and nine motorcycles are in Bountai. One pickup and 27 motorcycles were provided to the Lao American Project office in Vientiane. The motorcycles are used by the Provincial Committee for Drug Control in Luang, Prabang, Oudmxay, Phongaly, Bolikhamxay, Houaphan, Savannakhet, Bokeo and Vientiane. 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 (4 are unserviceable) 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 Toyota Hilus pickup trucks and six motorcycles were provided to Savannakhet Counternarcotics Unit; four motorcycles and one Toyota Hilus pickup truck were provided to the Bokeo Counternarcotics Unit; seven motorcycles and one pickup truck were provided to the Oudomxay Counternarcotics Project; six motorcycles and one pickup truck

were provided to the Houaphan Counternarcotics Office; four motorcycles and one pickup truck were provided to the Phonosalay Counternarcotics Office; seven motorcycles and one pickup truck were provided to the Narcotics Unit Customs; four 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 and one motorcycle were provided to the Xieng Khouang Counternarcotics Office; one motorcycle was provided to the Luang Namtha Counternarcotics unit. All are in good condition.

LCDC provided one pickup truck to the Lao National Radio and Television for use in drug awareness program production.

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.

One HF-SSB radio, 4 VHF-FM mobile radios, 55 VHF hand-held transceivers were donated to the Drug Control Department. One HF SSB radio and 52 handheld radios (batteries not rechargeable) are unserviceable and will be deleted from inventory. Two HF-SSB radios, three VHF-FM mobile radios, ten handheld radios 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 10 hand-held transceivers are used by the Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB base station and two VHF FM base stations 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 VHF FM base station and ten hand-held radios 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**

Nine computers were donated to each of the Provincial Committees for Drug Control of Lao-American Control Project. The two computers donated to the Drug Control Department in 2004 are unserviceable and will be deleted from inventory. Five Dell desktop computers, four Gateway and two laptops were donated to the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC). Two of the Gateway computers are unserviceable.

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. Consequently, 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 satellite dishes, slide projectors, typewriters, cell phones, and copy machines, furniture, refrigerators, X-ray machines, filing cabinets, are used throughout the projects. They are all in good condition. The X-ray machines are installed in Wattay International Airport and the Vientiane Post Office. Copy machines need maintenance and repair regularly in some northern provinces, where the electrical supply is not stable.

Three Yashica cameras, 1 Panasonic video camera, 1 Panasonic Video cassette recorder, CTV, 17 cell phones donated to the Drug Control Department in 1994 are unserviceable. One microsette recorder, 1 video camera, provided to the Champasack counternarcotics unit are unserviceable; one VCR provided to the Xayaboury Counternarcotics Unit is unserviceable.

- **Construction Projects**

Construction projects completed in 2006 included miscellaneous road repairs, four small primary schools, one village water supply system, five small village meeting buildings, one small rural health clinic for the Lao American Project, Phong Saly; and the ATS amphetamine Detox and rehabilitation Center for the Savannakhet Province.

## **Problems**

Maintenance of equipment, especially of computers and radios is challenging at best in the face of the dust and power surges common in remote areas. Host nation personnel are not well trained in equipment maintenance and repair facilities are scarce outside of Vientiane. This situation tends to shorten the useful life of equipment, despite NAS efforts to advise and assist with maintenance.

There is only one copy machine in Luang Prabang which is unserviceable. Two standard non-digital cameras from PCDC Luang Prabang and Phongsaly have been lost.

## **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 UNDP projects.

# **EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

# ANKARA

## Procedures

Equipment has been assigned to numerous locations throughout the country. With the post's limited budget, 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.

No new equipment was provided in 2006. Post expects virtually all remaining INL funds to be exhausted with the conclusion of the Afghan-Turkish counternarcotics training course.

## 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. They are in good condition and used for the purpose intended.

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. They are in good condition.

- **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. The vehicles are still in use in their monitoring operations in Ayton, Turkey.

- **Communications Equipment**

TNP continues to use the radio sets in the following locations: Anaya (1); Baliksehir (3); Bursa (1); Diyarbakir (1); Gaziantep (1); Istanbul (2); Izmir (9); Kars (1); Kocaeli (4); Konya (5); TNP headquarters (36); Mersin (4); Mugla (4); Sanliurfa (5); Van (5); Yalova (2).

Transmitted packets are used in Ankara (10); Baliksehir (1); Diyarbakir (5); Isanbul (30); Izmir (10); Konya (5); TNP Headquarters (33); Mesin (1); Van (2).

Microphones are used in Diyarbakir (1); Istanbul (2); TNP headquarters (15); Mugla (1).

Videoscopes are used in Istanbul (1) and at TNP headquarters (1).

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.



- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

TNP uses GSP tracking system equipment in the following locations: Diyarbakir (1); Istanbul (2); TNP Headquarters (5).

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.

TNP continues to use cameras in the following locations throughout Turkey: Adana (1); Ankara (3); Diyarbakir (1); Malatya (1); TNP headquarters (1); Mugla (1).

## **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**

The INL-funded equipment has had a concrete, long-lasting, and positive impact on TMO's operations. For example, licit poppy production has increased through the use of donated seed processing equipment, and the morphine content of poppies significantly increased due to the INL-funded pilot production facility. TMO's products have become more marketable and profitable. INL-funded equipment is in good working condition and repaired locally.

Overall, the INL-funded equipment and training provided to Turkey has been useful, but without continued funding post's reporting trips to outlying areas to monitor resources in the field will become increasingly more difficult due to budgetary restraints.

# ATHENS

## **Procedures**

Embassy law enforcement officials are in regular contact with the Alexandroupolis Unit. The riverboat continues to be used for patrol and drug interdiction efforts.

## **Status**

A five-meter long, shallow-draft riverboat was provided to the Greek National Police in 1996. 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 in the first six months of 2006, 52.3 kilograms of processed hashish, 5,067 kilograms of unprocessed hashish, 67.6 kilograms of heroin, 98.3 kilograms of unprocessed opium, 3,269 methadone tablets, 1,137 opiate tablets, 100,763 MDMA pills, and 14 kilograms of cocaine were seized by authorities throughout Greece. Cooperation between U.S. and Greek law enforcement officials is exceptionally close and professional.

# BUCHAREST

## Procedures

Post monitored INL-financed commodities by on-site inspections, periodic spot checks, meetings with the Romanian law enforcement officials and comparison of records at post with GOR reports. Every time equipment is provided to the GOR, the RSO and the representative of the beneficiary agency sign a note containing a brief description of the items donated, technical specifications, serial numbers and prices. Each piece of equipment is marked with the Embassy logo via permanent stickers for easy recognition. In addition, representatives of the U.S. law enforcement agencies at post observed and made use of equipment provided by the USG during joint operations with Romanian Police.

## Status

- **Training Equipment**

The following equipment was donated to the Police Academy in Bucharest to be used by the students during tactical training sessions: Redman training suits (10), training gun glocks (10), frame training guns (5), training guns (2), training radios (10), red training flashlights (10), red training knives (5), straight training batons (20), chain handcuffs (30), Galls standard cuff keys (100), Galls molded nylon duty belts (10), Galls molded nylon hand cuff cases, Galls molded nylon universal radios (10), Galls molded nylon duty belt keepers (10), Galls molded nylon flashlight holders (10), Redman full training suits (4), baton training bags (15), training shotguns (2), Red training guns (1), Galls Pro 1 duty holsters (10). The equipment is located at the Police Academy; it is properly maintained and used to provide practical and realistic training to the students.

The following equipment was donated to the Postgraduate Training course of the Ministry of Administration and Interior: Redman training suits (10), training gun glocks (10), frame training guns (5), training guns (2), traveling radios (10), red training flashlights (10), red training knives (5), straight training batons (20), chain handcuffs (30), Galls standard cuff keys (100), Galls molded nylon duty belts (10), Galls molded nylon hand cuff cases (10), Galls molded nylon universal radios (10), Galls molded nylon duty belt keepers (10), Galls molded nylon flashlight holders (10), Redman full training suits (4), baton training bags (15), training shotguns (2), Red training gun (1), Galls Pro 1 duty holsters (10). This equipment is properly used and maintained.

The following equipment was donated to the Special Protection and Intervention Group ACVILA (Ministry of Administration and Interior) to be used for their technical training: Redman training suits (5), training guns clocks (5), frame training guns (5), training guns, training radios (5), red training knives (5), Galls molded nylon duty belts (5), Galls molded nylon hand cuff cases (5), Galls molded nylon universal radios (5), Galls molded nylon duty belt keepers (5), baton training bags (5), training shotguns (5), training guns (5), Galls Pro 1 duty holsters (5). All equipment is located at ACVILA's headquarters and is

constantly used for training purposes and for demonstrations at special events or visits.

- **Laptops and Projectors**

Two laptops and one video projector were purchased for the benefit of the Cyber Crime Unit within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime. They are located at the Unit's headquarters and are properly maintained and used by the officers. The equipment is also used by the FBI Romanian Police Cyber task force.

One laptop and one video projector were donated to the Police Academy's Law School (Department of Investigations). They are properly maintained and used for seminars and lectures for presentations.

One laptop and one video projector were donated to the local brigade of the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime in the city of Cluj-Napoca. They are properly maintained and used by officers for daily operations and for special investigations in cooperation with U.S. agencies (ICE).

- **Computer Software**

Forensic software was donated to the Cyber Crime Unit within the General Directorate for combating Organized Crime. Nineteen licenses for Forensic software Version 5 were purchased for the Cyber Crime Unit within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime. The software allows all the units to analyze electronic data contained on computer drives for forensic evidentiary purposes. It is used on computers located at the Cyber Crime headquarters and the local brigades.

- **Computer Equipment**

The following technical equipment was provided to the Cyber Crime Unit within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime: computers (16), UPS (10), switches (5), scanner (1), printers (3), flash drives (4), copier (1). All equipment is properly maintained and used for investigative purposes.

## **Impact**

The specialized equipment allows the Police Academy to offer higher standards of practical training to the young recruits. The Police Academy is also the main venue for many law enforcement related events, official ceremonies, training programs, high level visits, where the donated equipment is used for demonstrations. The cooperation with the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy in Bucharest plays an important part in the relationship between the USG and local law enforcement agencies.

The Cyber Crime Unit, created in 2003, within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime represents one of the most successful stories of cooperation with the GOR since the inception of the INL program in Romania. The unit investigates a large

number of cases that involve victims from the U.S. (over 90% of the total enforcement cases). It has developed excellent cooperation with U.S. law enforcement agencies. The Cyber Crime Unit is part of a very dynamic joint task force with the FBI. The support from the USG is instrumental in their daily activities. The number of cyber crime related investigations exceeded 272 in January-September 2006, while electronic and credit fraud reached 311 cases during the same interval.

The training facilities at the Police/Academy in Bucharest are often used by post for seminars. The laptop and video projectors donated are extremely useful for Academy's teaching staff and students. They can also be used during the sessions organized for the benefit of various Romanian law enforcement agencies.

# CAIRO

## Procedures

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

## Status

- **Vehicles**

Jeep Cherokees were provided to ANGA in 1998 for use in opium, poppy and cannabis eradication initiatives in the Sinai Peninsula. They were also used to enhance remote border drug interdictions. The vehicles were used by ANGA in rough, off-road terrain where drug trafficking is prevalent. The vehicles have reached the end of their useful life and are no longer in use.

- **Miscellaneous**

Four Pentium PC's, four printers, three scanners, cameras, copy machines, etc. are now outdated, obsolete or not compatible with current technology and are no longer used.

## Program Changes

INL has not invested equipment or training to ANGA in almost 10 years. ANGA could use new equipment to better combat international drug trafficking organizations that transit Egypt. Drugs transit through the Sinai, across the gulf of Aquba from Jordan, from/to Israel via Gaza, and the Red Sea/Suez Canal from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Yemen. ANGA could do much more to interdict illicit drugs destined to the US and Europe if it was better equipped and trained.

## Impact

ANGA has been a loyal and extremely cooperative friend to DEA and the US Embassy. ANGA has provided assistance, intelligence and direction on counternarcotics issues other than drugs (like human smuggling in the Sinai) upon request, even though human trafficking and other topics are not ANGA's mission within Egypt.

ANGA is working jointly with DEA and is assisting DEA in several US impact investigations. In one investigation, ANGA and DEA dismantled a Los Angeles-based trafficking organization and seized the first laboratory in the region. In a second investigation with DEA, ANGA was instrumental in tracking 10 tons of Ephedrine destined to Mexico for conversion to methamphetamine for sale inside the United States.

# CHISINAU

## Procedures

Post conducted on-site inspections of the equipment in conjunction with separate programs such as training events, site visits, etc. The Government of Moldova was fully cooperative in this effort and made all commodities available upon request. The INL assistant maintains an updated comprehensive spreadsheet to track inspections and location of donated commodities.

## Status

- **Vehicles**

In December 2003, post donated seven vehicles to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) for use in patrol and response by police personnel. The vehicles are being used in accordance with the LOA and are well-maintained.

- **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 Ministry of Justice (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.



## **KIEV**

### **Procedures**

The equipment conveyed to the Ukrainian recipients was documented in transfer letters referencing the 2000 MOU. It included a detailed list of the transferred equipment, cost break downs, and guidance on appropriate use of the equipment including periodic on-site inspections. The most recent spot check of the equipment was conducted in November.

### **Status**

- **Computer Equipment and Vehicle Inspection Tools**

In 2006, the following equipment was provided to the State Border Guard Services (SBGS) of Ukraine through the FLECT-implemented project: Notebooks (12), MS office pro (12), printers (15), flash memory sticks (24), flip charts (6), desk phone (1), floppy drives FDD (4), multimedia projector (2), headphones (4), mouse pads (4), CT-30 Inspection Kit (3), vehicle search kits (2), inspection mirrors (6), stethoscopes (12), flashlights (8), power converters (3), Mag-Lite flashlights (6), air compressor (1), laser length measuring device (1).

The equipment was distributed among the training centers and the personnel training division. The equipment was used to introduce law enforcement courses into SBGS training curriculum.

- **Computer Network and Communications Equipment**

In 2006, INL provided the following equipment to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) of Ukraine through the ICITAP implemented project: network tools (4), cable analyzer kit (1), digital laser distance meter (1), cable tester Reputec (4), laptops (12), Telindus 1421 SHDSL routers (2).

The equipment was used to facilitate IT network administrative training for the MOI IT department. The equipment has remained with the IT department so it can be used by its staff to manage and service the MOI computer network that will be installed under the next stage of the INL project.

### **Impact**

The equipment was provided to facilitate further training of personnel by the Ukrainian trainers as well as to ensure that the Ukrainian law enforcement activity complied with European and international standards. The MOI system will greatly increase the operational capabilities of the MOI to combat sophisticated transnational crime. The new system will also increase the integrity of the system and thus reduce the opportunity for the police system to be compromised or misused.

# 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**

Twenty-one notebook computers and 6 desktop computers are used by FSKN; seventeen notebook computers and nine desktop computers are used by Customs.

- **Computer Software**

Analyst Notebook and Ibridge software is used by the Anti-Money Laundering assistance program to the Federal Service of Financial Monitoring.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2006, seventy-two Motorola hand-held radio stations were provided to FSKN and 32 to Customs. Eighteen Motorola-vehicle mounted radio stations were provided to FSKN and 8 to Customs.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2006, the following equipment was provided to FSKN: concealed cavities detection device (6), portable X-ray and TV system (6); digital camera Canon (9); digital dictophones (18); metal detector (6). The following equipment was provided to Customs: concealed cavities detection device (10); portable X-ray and TV system (10); technical videoscope (4); digital camera (17); digital dictaphones (16); metal detector (6).

- **Vehicles**

Eighteen Chevrolet Nivas and three minivan Gazels were previously donated to the FSKN. In 2006, Eight Chevrolet Nivas and five minivan Gazels were provided to Customs.

## **Problems**

The major problem is procurement of vehicles for ESKN and Russian Customs without VAT included in their process. This lasts for more than 3 years. According to Russian laws, only producers in exceptional cases can sell vehicles directly without VAT. The post, together with Regional Procurement Support Office of US Consulate General in Frankfurt, is actively working on this issue. One contract has already been signed for the delivery of 8 Gazel mini-buses.

## **Impact**

The normalization and identification data quality projects are important elements of the Anti-Money Laundering Assistance Program to the Federal Service for FSFM. They will allow the FSFM to increase efficiency of analytic resources and enhance its investigation of corruption and money laundering cases. The equipment provided to Russian Customs and the FSKN will enable Russia to increase its capacity to fight narcotics trafficking at its borders especially in the southern direction on the trafficking routes from Afghanistan to Europe.

# RIGA

## Procedures

The RSO and the Political/Economic Section work cooperatively to monitor the use of the equipment through on-site inspections. The RSO meets regularly with police officials and all recipient entities. They are cooperative and cordial during the on-site inspections.

## Status

- **Classroom Equipment**

Post funded the renovation and technological upgrade of a classroom at the Latvian Police Academy. Post regularly uses this classroom to conduct training aimed at promoting US objectives in Latvia and the region.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment was donated to upgrade the headquarters Information Bureau and other headquarters offices. Through an on-site spot check, the RSO confirmed that this equipment is being used as intended. Post records indicate that all computer donations made under INL program funding are now at least seven years old and rapidly becoming obsolete.

- **Surveillance Equipment**

The Political /Economic Officers and the RSO worked cooperatively to use residual SEED funds to donate surveillance detection equipment to the State Police and to the Anti-Corruption Bureau. Spot checks show this equipment being used as intended. The regional DEA office provided training on the equipment to both recipient groups.

- **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.

## Problems

A computer sent to the Organized Crime Section in Valka, Daugavpils Region cannot be located. It is an old computer nearing the end of its useful life.

## **Impact**

All equipment continues to be coordinated into operational activities and is considered effective by the Latvian Police. The 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 (MOI), 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 fibroscope 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 MOI 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. MOJ ICITAP 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.

Since equipment is assigned to locations throughout the country, an annual physical inspection of each item is practically impossible. Within the regions, post relies on periodic meetings and visits with respective agency decision-making level personnel to monitor use and to physically inspect the equipment present. All equipment that is located in Tbilisi has been physically inspected within the last twelve months.

## Status

- **Computer Equipment**

In June 2006, INL Tbilisi completed phase 1 of a computerization program for the Patrol Police and its parent agency the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA). This program established a database for all vehicle registrations in the country to allow the police to know if a vehicle was stolen. To complete phase 1, INL provided the following: 90 user licenses, 2 server licenses, 1 central server, 15 Encryption/VPN software licenses, 1 wireless service provider link, 16 computer terminal licenses, plus training and testing for 90 police officers. The equipment is located in MOIA's main building in Tbilisi and in Patrol Police cards located in the capitol.

In previous years, the MOIA received four desktop computers, one laptop and a server for use in the ministry itself to expedite information processing. During 2001-2005, 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 MOIA received one facsimile machine, which is located within the ministry headquarters. The Prosecutor General's Office has 8 fax machines. Six 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. 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 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.

In 2006, INL provided the Police Academy with a Fire Arms Training System (FATS) to better train officers in life threatening situations requiring a shoot/don't shoot decision. INL has also provided the Patrol Police 3,000 wood police batons, 3,000 baton belt holders, 3,000 police traffic whistles, 3,000 high visibility traffic vests.

INL donated the following to the MOIA Police Academy in Tbilisi, 25 Red Man Training Knives, 4 body opponent bags, 12 Red Man student suits, 3 Red Man instructor suits, 4 Red Man Mats, 20 Red Man strike shields, and 40 Red Man training batons. With the exception of the PAO equipment, all other items have been distributed within Tbilisi and the regions. Through RLA, Procuracy's Criminal Investigative Unit received 2 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), and a 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. 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.

In terms of the Forensic Bureau, the uninstalled equipment will come on line and with the Forensic Adviser's assistance, the personnel will be trained to use the items. Further, additional basic police equipment purchases and training items will occur in the near future that will greatly benefit the Patrol Police's posture. Presently, the automated police data program is continuing and will add wanted persons and administrative crimes to the existing vehicle registration database. This will exponentially enhance the Patrol Police's ability to deal with violators. The addition of mounted computer terminals will allow the Patrol Police in- field access to vital information.

# TIRANA

## Procedures

ICITAP contract advisors are assigned to advise and mentor Albanian officials at the Minister of Interior (MOI), the Albanian State Police (ASP), the ASP Academy, and within Albania's five (5) international seaports which fall within the structures of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunication (MOTT). End-Use Monitoring of donations is conducted through daily on-site interactions, inspections, and spot checks. MOI, ASP, and Port Authority officials cooperate in these efforts. Given ICITAP's current level of advisory presence in Albania, these procedures are generally effective.

## Status

- **Computer Equipment**

In March 2006, ICITAP donated a desktop computer, monitor, and UPS for the exclusive use of the Durres Port Security Force and Operations Directorate for the storage of access control information at the Durres Port Authority. ICITAP site visits to the Port of Durres indicate that this equipment is in use for its intended purpose. ICITAP also provided laptop computers and accessories to the Organized Crime Directorate in the MOI for the exclusive use of the Criminal Intelligence Analysis sector. Through daily advisory presence at the MOI, ICITAP has observed that this equipment is in use for its intended purpose.

In May 2006, a desktop computer was donated to the ASP's Tirana Police Directorate for the exclusive use of the Border and Migration Police Sector.

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 Office (MOPM) for use by the Anti-trafficking section in 2004. INL provided the MOPO with computers previously.

While implementation of Total Information Management (TIMS) assistance was ongoing throughout 2006, a significant amount of computer and related technical equipment purchased by ICITAP is in daily operational use of intended end-users at the MOI, police directorates, commissariats, and border crossing point facilities. Due to technical and access necessities related to project implementation, official donation of all TIMS-related equipment will be conducted once primary system handovers and donations are expected in 2007 and 2008.

- **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**

Newly 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. ICITAP site visits to several border crossing points have identified this equipment in use for its intended purpose.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In May 2006, ultra violet fluorescent lanterns were donated to the Border and Migration Police personnel of the Albanian State Police for the inspection and verification of travel documents. ICITIP donated a Scantron data collection and assessment machine, software and testing templates to the Albanian Police Academy for the exclusive use of the ASP Recruitment Unit. ICITAP on-site advisers have verified proper use of these items, which enable standardized testing of applicants to the police academy basic course.

Four Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) ship tacking devices together with antennas, installations, and operation manuals translated into Albanian by ICITAP were donated to the MPTT in November 2006. The equipment is for the exclusive use of the Harbor Masters of the ports of Fures, Lora, Shengjin and Saranda. ICITAP has conformed that this equipment is being used for its intended law enforcement purpose.

On November 2006, one used copy machine was donated to the ASP Office of International Control (OIC) of the MOI for the exclusive use of OIC offices. The

copying machine is located at the Sector of Information Analysis, OIC, and is in good condition.

The OIC provided a written status on previous ICITAP donations made in 2004 and 2005 and notes that all previous ICITAP donations are in good technical condition with the exception of three “Olympia” fax machines, which are inoperable. The MOI has determined that repairing them would require a considerable investment and thus is not cost effective. They are currently located at the OIC warehouse at the MOI.

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. They are in good condition.

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, copiers, and printers were donated to the Port Security Force and Police Commissioner, Port of Durres Authority in 2004. They are all being used and in good condition.

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.

- **Field Gear**

In April, field identification jackets, flashlights, and handcuffs were donated to the Organized Crime Directorate in the Ministry of Interior for the use of the Special Operations Sector. ICITAP has confirmed that this equipment is being used for its intended law enforcement purpose. In addition, ballistic vests, trauma packs, and MKIII training spray were donated to the Durres Port Authority for use of the Durres Port Security Force.

## **Problems**

- **Limited Funding for TIMS Implementation**

TIMS implementation continued throughout 2006. There is concern regarding the limited resources devoted to the project by the MOI. Electrical wiring and data cable installation at border crossing points and other TIMS sites necessary for the connection of ICITAP-provided hardware, must be installed by the Ministry but

has lagged far behind implementation schedules. A general concern exists regarding the capacity and out-year funds availability within the MOI to appropriately budget and implement eventual upgrades and maintenance of donated equipment items. This could become a large problem when recurring maintenance and training costs associated with the system begin.

- **Uninforced MOI Network Security Policies**

The MOI's implementation of its own internal network security policies has also lagged behind TIMS-donated hardware and other technology upgrades to its computer system. ICITAP advisors have worked with the Ministry to draft comprehensive network security policies in line with the Government of Albania and NATO guidelines, but these policies have not been enforced, and lack of policy implementation in this area risks leaving aspects of the TIMS system vulnerable to technical and data security breaches. This issue is being addressed through ongoing advisory contacts with the MOI's Information Management and Technology Directorate.

- **Lack of Training**

Due to duty rotations and unexpected transfers of law enforcement personnel, newly assigned police and other officials may lack training to fully use previously donated equipment. During 2006, ICITAP identified the need and coordinated additional training for the Special Operations Sector in the ASP's Organized Crime Directorate. Training was provided by the equipment vendor specifically on usage and maintenance of monitoring and surveillance equipment donated by ICITAP in 2004. The problem stretches beyond this unit, however, and is seen in the Border Police and other state police as well.

## **Impact**

The establishment of TIMS operations at 10 of 19 Albanian border crossing points and intersects between TIMS-protected border control and criminal intelligence information systems directly resulted in the apprehension of 328 persons in 2006. This represents a significant advancement in TIMS coverage and performance with 203 persons apprehended in 2005 and 68 persons apprehended in 2004.

From 2004-2006, ICITAP advisers monitoring within the MOI indicates the successful use of donated equipment resulting in more proactive investigations and in drug seizures, which have increased each successive year.

Automated scanning, software, and testing materials donated to the Albanian Police Academy for use of the newly established ASP Recruitment Unit has resulted in effective implementation of new police recruitment and selection policies and the first fair and transparent recruitment process for ASP Academy selections.

Ongoing ICITAP material assistance and donations for the effective establishment of a Port Security Force within the Port of Durres has resulted in increased internal and

perimeter security at the port. This greater level of security has contributed to increased amount of trade through the port facilities and corresponding revenues.

ICITAP-provided support and equipment to the Port Authorities at Albania's international seaports has also brought Albania closer to its goal of meeting the international security standards set out in the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) Code.

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.

## **Status**

The eighty-seven foot "protector" class patrol boat provided to the Armed Forces of Malta through Foreign Military Sales in November of 2002 continues to be the backbone of the Maritime Squadron. To date, the boat has been kept in top condition by well-trained crews and an extensive supply of spare parts that came with the original FMS cases. The spare parts are running low. It is incumbent on the GOM to properly fund its maintenance. The GOM is exploring the processes by which it can fund the maintenance using national funds in a blanket FMS.

During the summer months, the "protector" boat is used primarily for illegal migrant, search and rescue missions as well as for illegal migrant patrols in the waters between Malta and Libya. In the fall, winter, and spring, the boat is used primarily to combat illicit activities in Maltese territorial waters. In 2006, the boat was used in a counternarcotics operations. While no drugs were seized, the general consensus is that the operation forced the smugglers to abandon the contraband at sea before it could be delivered.

## **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 possibly involved with trafficking and /or in possession of dangerous drugs. Although the drug problem in Malta will probably not reach a level where a concentrated INL initiative is warranted, GOM can clearly benefit from close USG cooperation.

# VILNIUS

## **Procedures**

Post RSO conducted spot checks on the use of donated equipment and consulted with Lithuanian Special Investigative Service (STT) officials.

## **Status**

The following equipment was donated to the STT for use in undercover operations in support of public corruption investigations throughout Lithuania: mini PIX, video vest, synthesized audio intelligence system, surveillance device configurator software, programmable miniature voice transmitter, court audio recorder, portable digital recorder, key Fob alarm transmitter, Patriot synthesized pocket receiver, covert audio recorder FLEX8C, GMS Guardian GPS tracking system, Nokia mobile phones. The equipment is in good condition and used for its intended purpose.

## **Impact**

The equipment provided has been of vital use in fighting corruption in Lithuania.

The Lithuanian Ministry of Economy (MOE) generated a more effective export control system for strategic and dual-use items for Lithuania, using the tracker system, which is a network-based software system for automating the export control and licensing process either within a single ministry or a network with other government agencies. It serves as a nonproliferation tool as well as an export control system.

Counterfeit detection training was organized to ensure that the public is familiar with the new euro banknotes and coins and knows how to detect counterfeits. The participant learned how to check whether the banknote is genuine; tell if a banknote is counterfeit or simply damaged; recognize security features of the euro coins.; and what action to taken upon suspicion of a counterfeit.

# YEREVAN

## Procedures

Donations were documented through letters and inventory spreadsheets. Post's INL officer inventoried all of the classroom equipment at the training facilities, the Forensics laboratory and the Customs House. The EXBS office regularly observes and receives usage reports on the X-ray van. It is inspected and serviced through the EXBS program.

## Status

- **Vehicle**

In August 1999, INL installed an X-ray van for the Customs Department and provided relevant operation, maintenance and service training. The Department of Energy contractors inspected and performed maintenance on the van during 2006. It is based at the post office but travels to various border crossings as needed. Post regularly observes and receives usage reports on the vehicle. The van is in good working condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

The following equipment was donated to the National Police Academy: 25 color monitors, 20 computer desks with chairs, four additional desktop computers with monitors and UPS power back-ups, three laser jet printers, two network servers with monitors, two laptop computers and one scanner. These items are situated in classrooms and offices at the Academy.

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

The following equipment was donated to the National Bureau of Expertise (Forensics Lab): 2 desk computers, two computer monitors, two UPS backups, one computer/printer stand-alone table. These items are situated in different departments of the laboratory.

The following equipment was donated to the Customs House in Vanadzor: 28 computer desk chairs, 25 UPS power back-ups, 25 color monitors, 24 desktop computers, 14 computer desk and one network server. These items are situated in a large training classroom at the facility.

The following equipment was donated to the Border Guards Training Center: 12 desktop computers, 12 color monitors, 12 computer desks with chairs, 12 UPS power back-ups, three laser jet printers and two scanners. One laser jet printer was not on site. All other items were situated in classrooms and offices at the Center. All other equipment is accounted for and in excellent condition.

- **Communications Equipment**

The Kanaker NCO Training Center received one LCD projector, one overhead projector, one set of simultaneous translation equipment, one television, one VCR, one TV/VCR stand, one projection screens and one flipchart. These items remain in on-site storage, pending completion of the building's renovation.

The National Police Academy received five wireless microphones, four speakers, two sets of simultaneous translation equipment, two erasable white boards, two VCR's, one projection television, one flat screen television, one video camera recorder, one compact camera, one digital camera, one photocopier, one Stage Front presentation system, one projector with stand, one overhead projector with stand, one LCD projector, one film projector and one white projector screen. These items are situated in classrooms and offices at the Academy.

The Procuracy Training Center received one television, one VCR, one LCD projector, one TV/VCR stand and one white projection screen. These items are situated in classrooms at the Center.

The National Bureau for Expertise (Forensics Lab) received one fax machine and one digital camera. These items are situated in officers at the Bureau. The equipment is accounted for and in excellent condition.

The Customs House in Vanadzor received one television, one DVD/VCR player, one LCD projector and one white erasable board. These items are situated in a large classroom at the facility.

The Border Guard Training Center received two televisions, two DVD players, one LCD projector, one digital video camera, one digital photo camera and one photocopier. These items are situation in classrooms and offices at the center. All of the equipment is accounted for and in excellent condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Kanaker NCO Training Center received 92 gym mats, 30 pairs of handcuffs, 20 red training guns, ten training knives, two Redman instructors' suits, two body opponent bags, two heavy bags, one double-end bag, one leather speed bag and one heat/AC unit. Renovation of the building is sill underway; the items remain in on-site storage awaiting completion of the gym. All of the equipment is accounted for and in excellent condition.

The National Police Academy received 108 gym mats, 23 red training guns, 15 pairs of handcuffs, ten training knives, eight body opponent bags, five heat/AC units, four Redman instructors' suits, two speed bags with platforms, two heavy bags, two double-end bags, one vacuum cleaner and one podium. These items are situated in the offices and gymnasium of the academy

The Procuracy Training Center received one heat/AC unit. The item is situated in the computer classroom at the Center.

The National Bureau of Expertise (Forensics Lab) received 19 air conditioning units, 15 surveillance cameras, four surveillance monitors and one surveillance system recorder. These items are situated in different areas of the building.

The Customs House in Vanadzor received four bookcases and three air conditioning units. These items are situated in a large classroom at the facility.

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.

## **Impact**

The classroom equipment donated to the Border Guard Training Center in Yerevan is being used to train future Border Guards in the Border Management Information System (BMIS), a computerized system tracking travelers and cargo in and out of Armenia. INL previously funded the installation of the system at the airport and one port of entry on the northern border. INL is currently funding the expansion of the system to six additional border crossings.

The classroom equipment donated to the Vanadzor Customs House Training Center is used for the training and re-training of Customs Officers in the Gugark region of Armenia.

The computer equipment donated to the National Bureau of Expertise (Forensics Lab) is being used to track evidence and other materials received by the lab for analysis. Donated surveillance equipment protects lab personnel and the integrity of the Lab's procedures against unauthorized entry.

The X-ray van has been used on a regular basis to inspect suspicious parcels and other material.

## **Problems**

- **EUM Access**

Post encountered minor problems in gaining access to some of the equipment. In one case, post donated 18 cameras to the National Police Investigative Department. Police officials informed post that only six of the cameras are still at police headquarters. The other 12 were distributed at post stations throughout Armenia. Rather than travel all over the country to track the cameras down, post decided not to personally inspect these items. Total cost of the donation was \$6,686.

- **Misallocation of Printer**

One of the laser jet printers donated to the Border Guard Training Center was not on site. Training Center officials stated that the printer was transferred to the Border Guard station at Zvartnots International Airport in Yerevan. Post requested the return of the printer to the training center. To date, no confirmation of its return has been received.

# **AFRICA**

# ACCRA

## Procedures

Post received signed statements from the Government of Ghana (GOG) acknowledging receipt and proper use of the items. The Political Officer conducted site visits to inspect all of the equipment in this report. In addition, the Director of the Community Policing Program at the Ghana Police Service provided the Political Officer with a written report of that unit's status, including a report on bicycles donated by the USG and a discussion of maintenance challenges. GOG officials were extremely cooperative in allowing access for all site visits.

## Status

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2002, post donated three computers and one server to Ghana's Police Service's Women and Juvenile Unit (WAJU) of the Ghana Police Service (GPS). The unit, since renamed the Domestic Violence Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), has responsibility for crimes targeting women and children. One computer remains in use at the DOVVSU Regional Office at the Ministries Police Station in Accra and is maintained by an outside vendor, but the server is currently not working. The DOVVSU staff was unsure of the problem, but agreed to ask their technician to check the machine and advise the Political Officer. The other two machines are kept at the DOVVSU secretariat at GPS headquarters where one is used regularly; the second is currently not working due to a faulty capacitor in the main board. The DOVVSU staff is attempting to obtain a replacement part.

In 2004, post donated one laptop computer and one projector to the Narcotics Control Board. The equipment is functioning properly and is used regularly for off-site trainings and for giving presentations. The Political Officer observed both items used during a five-day workshop in October.

In February 2005, post donated four HP Compaq computers and one HP Laserjet printer to GPS's Police Intelligence and Professional Standards Unit (PIPS). The Political Officer observed officers using the computers, all of which are functioning properly. The computers are well-maintained by GPS technical staff and an outside vendor.

In 2005, the Department of Justice ICITAP police instructors donated INL-funded equipment used in the 14-week Basic Policing skills course to the Police Training college in Tesano, Acca. The equipment included one HP desktop computer/monitor, one HP Deskjet 5500 color printer/copier/fax, one HP laptop, and one Epson printer.



In 2006, ICITAP instructors donated the following equipment to the Police College in Tesano: a second HP desktop computer/monitor, a second HP laptop computer, a second HP printer, a second HP laptop computer, a second HP printer, and a second Epson projector. The equipment is all in excellent working order and kept locked in a separate office. The Police College commandant told the Political Officer during a site visit that the equipment is routinely used in training and is lent to other GPS training schools when not in use at the college. A staff member at the Police College maintains the equipment.

In 2002, post donated a ghost mobile cellular transmitter and a voice analyzer to the NCB. The voice analyzer is in very good condition, but is not currently being used. One current NCB employee has been trained on the use of the voice stress analyzer, but the NCB has not had occasion to use the machine in actual interrogations.

- **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.

In 2004, post donated two Garmin GPS units and six Motorola two-way radios to the NCB. The GPS personal navigators are currently not in use. The Motorola radios are used only for training purposes because they lack the ability to transmit securely and are subject to eavesdropping.

In 2006, ICITAP police instructors donated four Motorola handheld radios to the Police College at Tesano, one of which has been lost. The rest are in excellent condition and regularly used for training.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Two Ion itemizers, sample traps, and calibration traps were provided to the NCB for detection of illegal substances at the airport. Both itemizers have had their explosives-detecting sensors removed to make them more sensitive to narcotics. UK Customs officials, currently working at Kotoka International Airport as part of a British-funded counternarcotics project, flew a technician to Ghana from London to service one of the machines in November 2006. Since servicing, both itemizers are working.

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.

In 2006, ICITAP police instructors donated INL-funded equipment used in their 14-week Basic Policing Skills Course to the Police Training College in Tesano.

The equipment included three HP digital cameras, one sharp VCR, one Sony Hi-8 video camera, one UPS uninterruptible power supply, six Air-Soft Glock Model 17 training handguns, two Air-Soft AK-47 electric training rifles, two Air-Soft training shotguns, ten padded training batons, six holsters, 12 pairs of safety glasses, two portable white boards, two inflatable mannequins, and one camera tripod.

In 2006, an ICITAP instructor donated additional equipment to the Police College in Tesano, including two Air-Soft Accushot Navy Seal UTGS training guns, and four plastic training knives. Except for one, defective training shotgun, the equipment from 2005 and 2006 is in excellent working order and kept locked in a separate office. The equipment is routinely used in training and is loaned to other Ghana Police Service training schools when not in use at the college.

- **Vehicles**

In 2002, post donated 22 bicycles to the Community Policing Unit at the Cantonments Police Station in Accra. In August 2004, post donated an additional 20 bicycles to this unit. Of these, 21 currently are not useable due to broken chains, tubes, seats for which replacement parts are not available in Ghana. Of the remaining bicycles, five are used every day for patrols in Accra. The unit intends to expand by 30 officers in the next few months. The remainder of the functioning bicycles are kept in a police workshop in Accra for swapping in/out by the five patrolling officers.

In 2005, post donated 20 bicycles to the Ghana Service's Community Policing Unit in Kumasi. These bicycles have never been used in Kumasi. The Accra Community Policing Unit took these bicycles back from Kumasi in December and locked them in the Tesano warehouse awaiting use by further recruits. Though very dusty from sitting unused for two years, the bicycles are in excellent working order.

Two Suzuki motorcycles, eight crash helmets, and a KIA surveillance van were provided to the NCB in 2003. Four additional motorcycles and one motorbike were donated in 2004. One of the 2003 motorcycles is experiencing technical problems, but the other vehicles are all working properly. Four of the motorcycles are regularly used for surveillance by the NCB. Two of the motorcycles were donated to the counternarcotics units of the Customs, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) and the Ghana Police Service (GPS). The Political Officer was unable to observe the motorcycles. The surveillance van is not currently being used, as the surveillance equipment was temporarily removed in 2006 before the van was sent for engine repairs. The NCB has not yet reinstalled the surveillance equipment, but it is in good condition.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

In 2004, post donated 15 tactical vests and ten sets of handcuffs to the NCB. The equipment is in good condition and is used regularly by NCB Staff.

## **Problems**

- **Laser Printer**

PIP officers repeated complaints made in 2005 that lack of air conditioning in PIP offices causes the laser printer to malfunction on particularly hot and humid days. PIPS officers said that a photocopier would greatly reduce the demands of the printer, but they do not have the budget to purchase one.

- **Bicycles**

The political officer observed 21 non-functioning bicycles stacked in a heap, one on top of another in a Quartermaster's shed behind GPS headquarters. At the political officer's prompting, the Director of the Community Policing Unit, asked the police protocol officer to work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the possibility of sending replacement bicycles parts from the United States through Ghana's Embassy in Washington using their diplomatic pouch.

- **Itemizers**

Though the NCB is supposed to be responsible for consumables for the itemizers under its Letter of Agreement with the USG, the NCB's budget cannot support the monthly fees for sample and calibration traps. Though the UK Customs is currently supplying consumables, it is likely the NCB will stop using one of the itemizers once the UK teams departs in 2007.

- **Idle Equipment**

Cooperation between DEA and the NCB was reduced in 2006 due to Ghana's narcotics scandal. Much of the equipment (though in very good condition) is currently sitting idle. Post and DEA are working to support the GOG's efforts to reconstitute Ghana's counternarcotics capabilities and expect that USG-donated equipment will return to use in the near future.

## **Impact**

ICITAP led police training programs have had a tremendous impact on the GPS. In January 2006, the police adapted the basic police skills training and used four ICITAP graduates to train 134 cadets in Winneba and Bolgatanga. In mid-2006, following two train-the-trainer ICITAP courses, the Police Service decided to incorporate the entire ICITAP curriculum into its basic training package at the Police College. The ICITAP basic police skills training program has the potential to transform the Ghana Police, reduce human rights abuses, and lead to human trafficking investigations and prosecutions.

DOVVSU and PIP made crucial contributions to post's annual human rights and Trafficking-In-Persons reporting by sharing case updates and statistics that are processed using the INL-funded computers donated by the USG. Post expects both units to grow in importance and workload as Ghana's parliament prepares to pass landmark domestic violence legislation and as the public calls for greater police accountability.

The itemizers at the airport continue to have a strong impact. UK Customs Officials reported that following a January site visit by Political Officer to the airport to see the itemizers in use, NCB agents used the equipment later that evening to successfully identify two individuals who had swallowed cocaine pellets.

Though the Community Policing Program has shown disappointing results over the past few years, particularly the lack of use of the 20 bicycles donated to Kumasi, it appears that the program is finally gaining steam and all the remaining functioning bicycles may soon be in regular use. GPS Commanders appear to have made headway in convincing line officers that community policing is a concept that can work in Ghana, and the service plans to conduct community sensitization outreach programs to educate the public on how community policing works.

## **Program Changes**

Post continues to closely monitor the GOG's attempts to reconstitute the NCB and re-engineer the country's counternarcotics apparatus. Post and DEA will continue providing training support as deemed necessary and effective for the NCB, but recommends waiting to provide any additional operational equipment until the NCB begins to use the equipment already donated. One exception may be the provision of a safe for secure storage of cocaine/heroin seizures as the NCB currently had no secure way of storing seized narcotics.

# 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**

In 2002, post received two itemizer chemical detectors for installation at the international airport in Cotonou to assist security-screening personnel. Procedures to document the provision and use of the units have not been established as the units have never been put into use due to a lack of air conditioning spaces. The spaces were identified in 2005.

The RSO has since been communicating with INL towards having the units installed, providing training to Beninese Customs and Police and providing supplies for the units. When the units are installed, the RSO will work with Beninese Customs and Police to monitor use of the units the unit's performance, and to track the unit's effectiveness.

# LAGOS

## Procedures

The INL staff in Lagos and Abuja used online inspections and periodic spot checks by USG personnel to monitor INL-funded equipment.

## Status

INL donated 10 fire-proof cabinets to Nigeria Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in November 2006. 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 Motorola VHF Base Station and 20 Motorola VHF radios donated to the NDLEA are in good condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

During 2003, post provided 25 computers and monitors, seven printers, and one server to the Research Center at the NDLEA Training Academy. Post 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. The laptop donated to the Special Assistant is not operational due to failure of the power pack.

- **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 Government of Nigeria (GON). Vehicles are located at INTERPOL, SFU, JOS Academy, Lagos HQS of NDLEA, the airport in Lagos, 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 has been moved from the Special Fraud Unit to the NPF Forensics Unit. It is in good working condition and used regularly. The X-ray machine is 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); Opt quest 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);, itemizers (4).

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

All items were observed to be in use and in good condition.

## **Problems**

The itemizes at the Airports are not in use due to a lack of required consumables. The power pack for the laptop donated to the Special Assistant to the President on Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is not operational due to a faulty power pack. The few items that are not operating are beyond repair.

## **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.

## **Program Changes**

INL Assistant Secretary has approved the purchase of new, state of the art X-ray machines for all Nigerian international airports.



# LUSAKA

## Procedures

Post obligated \$18,000 to support two Counter-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) initiatives in 2006.

## Status

- **M-Films Production**

M-Films Production was awarded a grant to produce and host an interactive mobile video show in communities and schools in Livingston and Lusaka. The program was designed to stimulate discussions on the topic of human trafficking in Zambia and the Southern Africa region. M-Films also distributed an assortment of information, education, and communication materials which focuses on youth empowerment, sexual abuse, and human trafficking.

M-films partnered with a variety of organizations to host the interactive mobile video show. The Ministry of Education provided access to schools; international donor agencies such as IOM and ILO-IPEC provided IEC materials; and NGO's, such as the Young Women's Christian Association (YMCA), helped to facilitate the mobile shows in Livingstone.

- **Window Images Media**

Window Images Media (WIMD) was awarded a grant to raise awareness of human trafficking in Zambia and Southern Africa. WIMD produced twelve live call-in radio programs, which generated wide interest as indicated by the large number of listeners who phoned in or sent text messages. The main target group was students, job seekers, business, people, cross-border traders and parents.

## Impact

With three districts visited during the project implementation of M-Films production, a total of 4,964 people have been reached. Window Images Media programs generated wide interest as indicated by the large number of listeners who phoned in or sent text messages.

# **NAIROBI**

## **Procedures**

Computers were provided to the Anti-Narcotics Unit (ANU). The ANU provides post a report summarizing the location and condition of the equipment. The ANU provides ready access to the equipment upon request. Regular meetings are conducted with the Director of the Criminal Investigations Division (CID), which has oversight responsibility for the ANU.

## **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 CID controls their dissemination and placement within the Kenya Police Service (KPS). The ANU reports that they are in use at the following locations: Jomo Keyatta International Airport, Malaba, Eldoret Airport, and Busia.

## **Problems**

Continuing corruption concerns, coupled with diminished control by the designated recipient over the dissemination of resources, 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.

## **Program Changes**

Post is undertaking a review of past and proposed assistance in light of current needs of the ANU and KPS to identify opportunities where additional assistance might be most effectively employed.

# PRETORIA

## Procedures

During 2006, the NLEA and the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) inspected the equipment provided to the South African Government and 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, as well as reports on the JMPD Academy project. USSS officers travel frequently throughout the region and thus can conduct a physical inventory. In some cases, updates were obtained via e-mail.

## 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 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 2005, the SIU received 7 desk stations with pedestals, a cantilever leg, “3” drawer pedestal compartment, five “4” drawer steel filing cabinets, two steel lockable cupboards, three “5” tiered bookcases, nine chairs, two letter trays, seven wastepaper baskets and three waste bins.

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. If suspected to be under the influence, the driver would then be arrested and taken for a blood test.

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). The equipment is in good condition.

The VHS player/recorder and TV are used for training purposes and are working well. The Swaziland Police were given 50 back-pack sprayers for use in drug eradication.

A bio-metric access control system and I.D. card machine were donated to the SIU for the head office and Pretoria region. It mitigates the risk of unauthorized access to the SIU facilities. It is in excellent working condition.

The Swaziland Police were given 50 back pack sprayers for use in drug eradication.

- **Construction**

A JMPD Academy was constructed in 2006. The first academy class which consisted of JMPD and Erkhuleni trainees began in July 2006 and graduated in December. The mayor of Johannesburg has committed to doubling the size of the JMPD over the next two years so the academy will run at full capacity.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2004, five (5) video recorders, eight (8) cassette recorders, seven (7) projectors, one (1) DVD player, four (4) cell phones, seventy-six (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. It is used in investigating fraud, corruption and mismanagement of state assets and monies.

- **Computer Equipment**

SAPS and Scorpions were given 25 scanners, ten (10) laptops, 22 forensic computers, 43 printers, four (4) 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.

The Center for Crime Prevention Studies, Rhodes University, was given one Asus laptop, two 17" LCD flat screen monitors, one firewall, three dual Pentium III 800 MHZ PC's, one scanner and one server/high end work station. The laptop has reached the end of its useful life. All of the other equipment is in good working condition.

A desktop computer system previously used by the Technical Adviser to the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police was turned over to the Office of the Chief of Police. It is in good operating condition.

## **Impact**

The identification cards have proven to be worth every penny. Someone impersonating a SIU investigator presented himself to one of the SIU's clients and tried to obtain documentation of an ongoing investigation. The official in charge asked for his SIU I.D. card. Failing to produce it, he fled. However, he was apprehended, arrested, and charged with fraud and impersonating a member of a law enforcement agency.

The increased demand by the various Departments of the South African Government for SIU to investigate corruption has resulted in SIU's rapid growth. The equipment provided by INL and training by the USSS for the South African Police Service, National Directorate for Public Prosecution, and six southern African countries, provided substantial training which will allow these entities to extract crucial information from computers seized during the course of an investigation. This training covered money laundering, procurement fraud, medical claims fraud and how desktop publishing is used to facilitate a variety of financial crimes.

The breath analyzers are used as preliminary indicators for the JMPD. When there are visible indicators of drunken driving, as well as at roadside checks, the analyzers are used as preliminary indicator of a driver being under the influence.

## 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