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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Information included in this report is based on the latest information available at the time of publication. The information for this report covers data collected during calendar year 2001.

SOUTH AMERICA

ASUNCION

Procedures

The INL program assistant personally verified the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) inventory report through on-site inspection of the Asuncion facilities in January. Reports for commodities located outside of Asuncion are based on SENAD's inventory.

Status

All items were provided to SENAD, the Anti-Drug Executive Secretariat; DINAR, SENAD's Enforcement Branch; and SEPRELAD, Paraguay's money-laundering investigative unit. In addition, the Government of Paraguay (GOP) placed INL-provided commodities in service in several field locations: Ybyturuзу, Encarnacion, Ciudad del Este, Lima, Mariscal Estigarriba, and Pedro Juan Caballero.

- **Vehicles**

Seventeen pickups, one sedan, and two motorcycles were used by the DINAR and the SENAD for counternarcotics operations and administrative tasks. Five of the pickups are in fair condition; one needs an engine overhaul; and four are in poor condition and will be auctioned.

- **Detector Dogs**

INL funds support the detector dog program, which employs 11 dogs. The dogs are based in Asuncion at the INL-supported kennel located at the International Airport. The dogs are rotated periodically. INL also funded training in Bolivia for four dog guides to provide them with updated techniques that should be used when training the dogs. The INL program provides funding for maintenance of the kennels, food and veterinary care. INL provided uniforms to guides of drug detector dogs.

SENAD has taken the initiative to use their own manpower to make room additions at some of the posts, to include a larger housing area for the dogs. DEA and SENAD are working together to improve the overall program. The canine unit is very limited in what they can do without a court order, which is much different than in the United States. Once this is formally resolved, the canines will be able to work more routine roadblocks, searches, etc.

- **Communications Equipment**

All communications equipment was accounted for and in good condition. SENAD made good on its promise to replace nine hand-held radios which were lost last year. Some communications equipment is now inoperable. Efforts are being made to determine if parts from the inoperable or irreparable radios can be used for service or replacement on similar equipment.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

Impact

INL assistance provided virtually all computer and communications equipment used by the DINAR intelligence and operations and prevention units. SENAD and DINAR have incorporated these commodities not only into Asuncion operations, but at remote locations as part of DINAR's Chaco Mobile Enforcement Unit (CMET), and Major Violators Unit (MVU) activities. SEPRELAD relies exclusively on INL-provided computer equipment and software.

BOGOTA

Procedures

The NAS held regular working meetings with CNP administrative, operations, intelligence, and air service officers to discuss the status of all assets provided in support of counternarcotics programs. Discussions included review of Foreign Military Sales (FMS), 506A Emergency Presidential Determination, excess defense property, and Grant AID programs. Additionally, all NAS advisors were required to conduct periodic EUM in their respective areas of responsibility. The NAS hired an American Personal Services Contractor (PSC) as a reports/monitoring officer at the end of CY-2001, primarily to attend to EUM requirements. Two NAS Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) developed auditing procedures to review CNP vehicles and all purchases made from a special USG-funded account used to obtain counternarcotics items costing \$2,500 or less. Seven NAS advisers implemented review procedures in their corresponding areas of field equipment, aviation spare parts inventories, and aviation fuel program receipts.

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

Construction-These projects continue to be supervised and monitored by a NAS contracted personnel. The staff has increased to three: one architect, who oversees all construction projects, and two civil engineers, one for NAS Aviation Unit (NAU) projects and the other for all remaining NAS-sponsored building efforts. These individuals coordinated all projects from development to completion and delivery to end-users. NAS advisers also participated in the identification of construction requirements and conducted EUM to ensure facilities were used as intended.

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

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

Weapons-The CNP maintained strict controls on the distribution and use of USG-provided weapons under security assistance programs. Three NAS PSC advisors assisted the CNP with weapons EUM. One of these, the UH-60L maintenance advisor, also

served as a weapons adviser for the CNP Air Service, as did the other two field advisers with ground operation weapons programs. Two NAS FSN personnel maintained records on USG-provided weapons for counternarcotics purposes.

Status

- **Aircraft**

The Letter of Agreement (LOA) on narcotics control signed by the USG and the Government of Colombia (GOC) in CY-1999 gives full operational control of all of the aircraft to the CNP, which makes EUM inherently more difficult. While the USG retains title to the aircraft, the CNP is not required to consult with the NAS when they deploy an aircraft, although the deployment must be for counter-narcotics purposes. USG monitoring is based primarily on checking CNP flight logs and daily status reports. The NAS believes the addition in CY-2002 of an operations adviser to the NAS staff will allow monitoring of all CNP aircraft to a far greater degree. The CNP Air Service inventory began the reporting year with 72 aircraft, or 52 rotary and 20 fixed-wing units. Additions and removals throughout the reporting year resulted in an end of year inventory of 70 units, 54 rotary and 16 fixed-wing aircraft.

Thirteen USG-owned aircraft were added to the CNP inventory in CY-2001. These included: two UH-60L helicopters purchased under Plan Colombia; seven converted Huey II helicopters; a Bell 20L helicopter; a Cessna 208 airplane purchased by the CNP; and two C-26B airplane Intel platforms delivered by INL. Fifteen aircraft were removed from the NAS-supported CNP inventory in CY-2001. These included: eight Bell 206L3/L4 helicopters; a King 300 airplane and four Cessna 206G airplanes, dropped in accordance with the CY-1999 narcotics control LOA; a confiscated King 200 airplane, returned to its original owner in compliance with a Colombian court order; and a Beech Craft C-99 airplane, which awaited INL approval to make it available for NAS use. However, five of the Bell 206L3 helicopters and four Cessna 206G airplanes removed from the fleet in CY-2001 will receive renewed NAS support for CNP training purposes. in CY-2002. Flight hours for CNP aircraft totaled about 6,986 for fixed wing and 14,434 for rotary wing aircraft during CY-2001. No major accidents or loss of aircraft were registered during CY- 2001.

CNP Aircraft	
<i>Helicopters</i>	<i>Fixed wing</i>
One Hughes 500D	Two Twin Otter
Three Bell 206B	Two C-26B
One Bell 206L	Three DC-3
Twelve Bell 212	One Ayres T-65
Two Bell UH-1H	Two C-26A
Two Hughes 530F	Three Cessna 152
Twenty-five Bell Huey II	Three Cessna 208
Eight UH60L	

NAS Aviation Unit (NAU)-supported aircraft numbered 58 at the end of CY-2001, including 43 helicopters and 15 airplanes. The NAS employed 340 American, Colombian and third-country contractors, including both permanent and rotational personnel, to support NAU programs through an INL contract with DynCorp during the reporting period. An additional 106 local-hire Colombian contract personnel supported the narcotics eradication program through a contract with DAOL, a subsidiary of DynCorp in CY-2001. In addition to the CNP fleet, the NAS supports USG-owned aircraft that are maintained and operated by DynCorp Aerospace Technologies under a contract with the Department of State for support of INL's Aviation Division. Flight hours for INL aircraft totaled 5,598 for fixed wing and 4,290 for rotary wing aircraft during CY-2001.

INL/AD Aircraft	
<i>Helicopters</i>	<i>Fixed wing</i>
Two UH-1H (eradication)	Three Ayers T-65
Eight UH-1N (eradication)	One Cessna 208
Thirty-three UH-1N (COLAR)	Two C-27A
	Nine OV-10

A NAU OV-10D fixed-wing spray aircraft sustained serious damage when the craft landed with wheels retracted at Larandia, Caqueta, in October. (It was repaired and returned to service three months later.) The pilot was uninjured. The aircraft incident investigation cited pilot error as the cause. In November, a T-65 spray plane veered off the runway at Villagarzon, Putumayo, when the pilot lost control of the aircraft during a landing. The accident caused serious damage to the airplane, but the pilot was not injured. (The aircraft will be returned to Patrick Air Force Base in Florida for major repairs in CY-2002.) In early October, a T-65 spray airplane, in transit to CONUS after being denationalized in Colombia, crashed in the Caribbean sea near Cuba with the lost of both pilot and aircraft.

During CY-2001, the NAU UH-1N program completed the fielding of all thirty-three (33) helicopters in support of counternarcotics operations within the departments of Caqueta and Putumayo. Counternarcotics operations accounted for eighty (80) percent of flight hours, the remainder being divided between training and maintenance flight hours. UH-1N operational readiness exceeded the eighty (80) percent requirement rate throughout the year. Twelve Colombian pilots achieved UH-1N pilot-in-command status and one finished training as a maintenance test pilot. NAU UH-1Ns supported the COLAR first counternarcotics brigade ground forces in all major eradication and interdiction missions in southern Colombia without loss of life or equipment.

- **Aviation Fuel**

The CNP Aviation Service provided the NAS with a detailed report of fuel procured and consumed in CY-2001. However, a lack of CNP personnel constrained the ability to produce timely reports. The CNP also lacked a system for accurately reporting flight hours, and was in the process of reviewing aircraft

logbooks to convert data into flying hours at the end of CY-2001. Difficulty in receiving completed reports from some CNP support bases because of insufficient communications equipment presented another problem during the reporting year. Pending funding, the CNP planned to implement a VIL key system at critical Forward Operating Locations (FOLs) in CY-2002 to improve communications. NAS advisors, along with USMILGP personnel, worked with the CNP to develop fuel inventory procedures, such as implementing sampling requirements and systems maintenance. The NAS also helped the CNP to begin a fuel reclamation program, which should substantially reduce fuel losses due to drainage resulting from aircraft and systems maintenance. By year's end, all CNP air bases and FOLs were covered by fuel distribution contracts.

For CY-2001, there were 17,419 gallons of fuel unaccounted for. According to the police, they were used for maintenance check flights, draining of aircraft fuel systems, and aircraft fuel system maintenance checks and inspections.

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

(1) The OIG recommended that the NAS maintain summary records of the dollar value, quantity, and delivery location of aviation fuel purchased for the CNP. The NAS began maintaining summary records of the quantity of aviation fuel delivered to each CNP installation in CY-2001. If the documentation procedure outlined by the NAS was not followed, the NAS did not reimburse the CNP for the fuel.

(2) The OIG recommended that the NAS request the CNP produce regular reports that compare the gallons of fuel dispensed to the actual flight hours of each aircraft type. The CNP began maintaining summary records of the fuel quantity dispensed by gallons to each type of aircraft within the CNP in CY-2001. Record copies were maintained by the NAS Logistics Advisor.

(3) The OIG recommended that the NAS request that the CNP regularly test the calibration of all fuel pumps and meters. The CNP requested training on calibration and identified new fuel test sets in order to maintain high fuel quality. The NAS received assistance from various MILGP personnel in these endeavors. The CNP took steps to begin conducting a comprehensive inventory. The CNP also tried to locate a source or company to maintain the required calibrations for the meter readings and the fuel pumps. The CNP requested the calibration of the fuel pump readers.

(4) The OIG recommended that the NAS request the CNP properly secure all fueling locations to prevent misuse of aviation fuel. The CNP advised the NAS that they had secured all fuel devices to prevent unauthorized use or vandalism, and that they add more fuel handlers to secure and protect fueling locations. Due to the geographical dispersion of the sites, the NAS could only partially verify these claims by the close of CY-2001.

- **Vehicles**

NAS-supplied vehicles were used for official CNP purposes (transportation of personnel and supplies around Bogota and other locations). As of June 30, 2001, the CNP had 240 NAS-donated vehicles.

A breakdown of the condition of the CNP vehicles indicates that of the 240 vehicles, 133 are serviceable vehicles; 55 are repairable vehicles; and 52 have reached the end of their useful life and are pending disposal. Most of the vehicles were manufactured prior to 1994. Considering the deplorable road conditions throughout most of Colombia, especially outside of the major cities where significant counternarcotics activities often take place, it is clear why many older models remain out of service and need to be replaced. NAS CY-2002 EUM plans call for a review of CNP vehicles for possible disposal.

The NAS provided ten new vehicles, consisting of five Yamaha XT-225 motorcycles and five Suzuki FR-100 motorcycles to the CNP for counternarcotics purposes in CY-2001. The NAS also provided the following excess property vehicles to the CNP in 2001: two 1987 international buses; one 1975 Oskosh fire Engine (out of service); five 1985-86 Backhoe tows (1 in good condition and one out of service).

The NAS auditor and EUM assistant conducted mid-CY-2001 EUM inspections at the CNP Guaymaral and Simon Bolivar Park facilities in the Bogota area. EUM procedures consisted of inspecting, photographing, and reconciling information on 65 NAS-donated vehicles. The base-line data was added to the NAS CNP vehicles inventory report produced in October 2001.

There were no reported incidents involving the misuse of NAS-donated vehicles in CY-2001. NAS vouchers did disallow, however, several gasoline reimbursements for CNP vehicles deemed by the NAS to have been used for other than official counternarcotics activities.

Fifty-eight (58) INL-purchased vehicles are used by DEA for counternarcotics programs with the following GOC agencies: Security Administration Department (DAS), Judicial Police Central Directorate (DIJIN); CNP Anti-narcotics Units (ANTIN), Special Investigative Units (SIU), Heroin Task Force (HTF), and the Attorney General's Technical Investigations Unit (CTI). Most are in good condition. They are dispersed throughout Colombia including Bogota, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Medellin.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

A crew of six DIRAN technicians performed all in-house maintenance and repair of DIRAN communications equipment in one of the CNP warehouses. The CNP plans to add two more technicians in CY-2002 to meet increasing maintenance and repair demands. Damaged equipment was returned to original manufacturers and suppliers for repair.

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

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

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

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following USG-supplied equipment was received by the SIU and Andean Initiative program and is used at various sites: air conditioner, generator,

microwave oven, gas stove, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, water heater, television, VCR, calculator, night vision scope, binoculars, fingerprint kit, contraband detection system, compass.

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

- **Human Rights**

Post human rights officer and all mission entities responsible for providing assistance to Colombian security forces have established inter-agency procedures enabling them to track the provision of USG funding to units of Colombian security forces. Post had established vetting procedures in place in CY-2001 to determine the eligibility of any GOC security forces that sought USG assistance for counternarcotics purposes. These procedures required a confirmation from the GOC's Office of the Attorney General and the Fiscalia that there were no investigations for grave human rights violations pending against any individual belonging to the unit or units in question. Post then correlated this data with its own to ensure that no assistance was provided to any unit of the Colombian Security Forces that, according to credible evidence, had committed gross violations of human rights.

- **Weapons**

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

The table below lists CY-2001 year-end discrepancies between NAS and CNP inventory records. Some missing units may be due to combat losses, others to improper inventory counts and other record-keeping errors. Two NAS FSN personnel maintained records on USG-provided weapons for counter-narcotics purposes. A USG weapons MTT, along with NAS EUM monitors, is scheduled to visit all DIRAN counternarcotics bases in February and March 2002 to reconcile differences and update the status of USG-provided weapons.

<i>Description (models)</i>	<i>NAS</i>	<i>CNP</i>	<i>Diff</i>
Machine gun 7.62MM (M60, M60D, M60E3)	421	400	21
Machine gun 7.62MM (MK-44)	66	66	0
Machine gun 7.62MM (M240B)	10	10	0
Machine gun 5.56 (M249)	80	80	0
Armament subsystem HELO 7.62 (M27E)	3	3	0
Armament subsystem cal. 50 (GAU-19/A)	4	4	0
Launcher grenade (M203)	441	440	1
Launcher grenade 40MM (M79)	320	320	0

Submachine gun (MPS)	50	50	0
Rifle 5.56 (M16, M16A1-A2)	1,603	1,600	3
Carbine 5.56MM (M4)	132	125	7
Shotgun 12 gauge semi-auto	25	25	0
Pistol 9MM automatic (Baretta; M9)	873	870	3
Revolver caliber .38 (15)	200	200	0
Bayonet and scarbard (M9)	75	75	0

- **Defense Articles**

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

COLNAV-The COLNAV continues to provide the required budgetary and personnel support not only to the Navy but to the Marines and Coast Guard as well. COLNAV operations center on its four light frigates and two submarines that are supported by two multi-purpose replenishment ships. The COLNAV maintains a presence along the coast, at sea and within the harbors conducting counterdrug operations in conjunction with its other mission.

COLCG-The COLCG conducts daily and nightly counter drug patrols and operations at each of its locations at Cartagena, Buenaventura, Turbo, and San Andres. Routine maritime patrols are being conducted in the vicinity of Cartagena, San Andres, and Punta Espada.

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

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

The U.S. Navy mission conducted the following inspections during CY-2001:

(1) *Corozal/Yati/Sincelejo*-A USMC representative inspected equipment to include: 4 ea M-19 mortars; 52 ea M79 grenade launchers; 68 ea M60 machine guns; 30 ea .45 Colt pistols; 227 ea M-14 rifles; 16 ea M2 .50 cal machine guns; 12 ea M60E3 machine guns; and 2 ea Motorola Quantar repeaters. In addition, he inspected 3 ea Motorola spectra radio; 7 ea Motorola portable radios; 4 ea Motor saber radios; 3 ea Motorola encryption devices; 2 ea jeeps (1 ea ambulance); and 3 ea CUCV. He also inspected 3 ea 2 1/2 ton trucks; 40ea AN/PVS-7B Gen II+NVGS; 3 ea binoculars; 5 ea GPS; 1 ea laser designator; 1 Motorola UHF repeater; 1 MICOM 1 RPD 125W; 1 ea HF MICOM-1 125W; 1 ea TCC secure voice; 3 ea 22' Piranha boats; 1 ea 25' Piranha boat; 3 ea 22'

Anguilla boats; 5 ea Motorola UHF portable XTS-3000; 87 ea antiballistic floatation devices; 154 ea anti-fragmentation floatation devices; 5 ea patrol boats Riverine (PBRs); 27 ea 150 HP OMC OBM; 3 boat trailers; 5 ea compasses; 11 RC-292 antennas; 1 ea MICOM RDP 125 W; and 1 Suburban.

The condition of the equipment varied, but most M79S lack sights. Three M60s are out-of-service and 18 ea M14S have broken stocks. Weapons were in above average to excellent condition. The vehicles are not in good condition. The 2 1/2 ton trucks need new cylinder heads and tires.

(2) *Tumaco*- The USMC representative inspected the following: 4 ea M-19 mortars; 17 ea. M79 grenade launchers; 42 ea M60 machine guns; 30 ea .45 Colt pistols; 1011 ea M-14 rifles; 1011 ea M-14 bayonets; 1011 scabbards for M-14 bayonets; 9 ea M2 .50 Cal machine guns; 1 ea Motorola spectra radio; 1 ea TTC secure voice encryption device; 4 ea 22' Piranha boats; 6 ea OMC 150 HP OBMS; and 4 boat trailers.

The weapons were in excellent condition, with the exception of missing sights on the M-79s and 290 ea M-14s. The M-14s were down for a variety of reasons, i.e., broken stocks, missing sights, problems with action assembly. Two Piranhas were observed to be in operating condition, but the weapons exhibited corrosion due to the salt air. One Piranha was undergoing engine maintenance as a result of being damaged in operations.

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

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

The following are COLNAV counternarcotics results for CY-2001:

<i>Interdiction Activity</i>	<i>Results</i>
Air	2,481
Land	5,341
Riverine	802
Maritime	2,158
Boardings/inspections (maritime/riverine)	36,628
Vehicle inspections	67,425
Aircraft inspections	65
Personnel detained	120
 <i>Material Seized</i>	 <i>Results</i>
Cocaine (KGS)	36,610
Coca leaf (KGS)	122,799

Coca in processing (GALS)	12,375
Cocaine base (KGS)	183
Cocaine base (GLS)	3,166
Marijuana (KGS)	1,233
Heroin (KGS)	119
Coca seed (KGS)	511
Solid precursors (KGS)	88,744
Liquid precursors	32,596
Craft(Riverine/maritime)	36
Rifles/shotguns	40
Pistols	12
Ammunition (RDS)	931

Destroyed targets

Laboratories 29

In 2001, funded by the Plan Colombia Supplemental, the U.S. Government provided the Colombian Military fourteen (14) UH-60L helicopters and 17 UH-1H helicopters to support counternarcotics operations. Plan Colombia funds were also used to outfit and sustain the Colombian Army (COLAR) counternarcotics brigade. In addition, Plan Colombia funded the modernization of the Colombian Air Force (COLAF) OV-10 fleet; however, this modernization is still in progress at Marsh Aviation in Arizona. The helicopters are not being used in direct counternarcotics missions yet. The UH-1Hs are part of the initial entry rotary wing school that is training COLAR pilots. The UH-60s are being operated in transition, upgrade and tactical training for COLAR pilots. Up to 25 UH-1Hs will be delivered in calendar year 2002 to provide additional lift for the COLAR counternarcotics brigade along with the 14 UH-60s.

COLAF-The COLAF supported all phases of counternarcotics operations in 2001. It operates the Air Defense Center, which monitors all aircraft in Colombian airspace. This center is connected via data link to the JIATF-E regional operations center. Therefore, all U.S. surveillance and radars in Colombia feed data to the Air Defense Center. This data is used to identify aircraft in the Colombian area of responsibility. With the commercialization of the ground-based radar in Colombia, the FAC now operates five USG radars. The data from these radar feed into the Air Defense Center tracking aircraft in Colombian airspace. The USG maintains the radar, but the actual tracking of aircraft is now accomplished by the COLAF. The COLAF sent personnel to Panama, Aruba, Curacao, and Tampa to perform the duties of the host nation rider on US E-3, P-3A/B, B and CDU aircraft.

During the entire year, the COLAF deployed aircraft to Tres Esquinas to support counternarcotics operations in the area. It provided firepower for ground troops performing lab raids and the transport to Tres Esquinas airbase for the troops to accomplish this mission. The FAC also hosted various DOD-deployments to Apiay AB to support counternarcotics source zone operations. It provided the logistics necessary for these operations/deployments to be successful. It also provided host nation riders on these platforms to better assimilate the information obtained for future counternarcotics operations. JIATF-E and the COLAF have quarterly meetings to discuss daily counternarcotics operations and to coordinate future counternarcotics exercises and over flight requests.

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

The COLAF purchased 7 armed UH-60L helicopters via FMS. Delivery is scheduled for May 2002. The COLAF received 17 UH-1H aircraft (14 shipped from Killeen TX and 3 prior owned by CNP) under Plan Colombia. These aircraft make up the IERW school in Melgar. The school is manned by COLAF pilots and trained COLAR pilots. Aircraft COLAF (AC-47) 1670 purchased under FMS case CO-D-NAJ was severely damaged in a takeoff mishap in September 2001. The aircraft was sent to repair at Bassler via commercial sale.

The U.S. Government decision to suspend the air interdiction program as a result of the tragic incident in Peru significantly reduced COLAF interdiction operational results as compared to CY-2000. The data analysis of COLAF counternarcotics operations continue to indicate good operational success despite limitations in logistical and training support to an aging A-37 air interdiction fleet, as well as a willingness to commit whatever resources are available for a successful endgame. This is attributed to effective integration of ground radar systems and air interdiction assets. The COLAF leadership continues to demonstrate a strong commitment toward the counternarcotics effort and EUM program compliance.

<i>Interdiction Activity</i>	<i>Results</i>
Identified Aircraft	136,270
Disabled aircraft	7
Immobilized aircraft	11
Intercepted aircraft	23
Diverted aircraft	9

COLAR-In CY-2001, the COLAR conducted 418 direct interdiction operations against counternarcotics targets to include locating and destroying 1018 drug laboratories (base and HCL), 1,582 hectares of coca and 203 hectares of amapola. Numerous raids by the COLAR were conducted in the most active drug producing and heaviest guerrilla-infested areas in Colombia. In addition, COLAR units participated in numerous operations in direct support of the Colombian National Police.

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

The following are COLAR counternarcotics results for 2001:

<i>Interdiction Activity</i>	<i>Results</i>
Suspects detained	798
<i>Material seized</i>	

Cocaine (KGS)	2,045
Liquid cocaine GLS	8,435
Coca base (KGS)	6,469
heroin (KGS)	1
Marijuana (KGS)	8,716
Coca leaf (KGS)	364,045
Coca leaf (GLS)	126,147
Liquid chemicals GLS	598,989
Solid chemical KGS	793,098
Vehicles	294
Boats	10
Radios	105
Rifles	82
Pistols	91
Ammunition rounds	5,794
<i>Destroyed Targets</i>	<i>Results</i>
Coca hectares	1,582
Amapola hectares	203
Marijuana hectares	7
Laboratories	1,018

The USMILGP conducted the following inspections during 2001:

(1) *Larandia Army Base*: COLAR CN brigade. The brigade was visited frequently by members of the logistics mission readiness cell. Weapons, communications equipment, and vehicles were frequently observed. The counternarcotics brigade is conducting maintenance on all equipment provided by the USG.

(2) *Apiay Air Base* - Six OV-10 aircraft were observed on the base. One was flying; three were in maintenance; and two were being prepared to be shipped to the Conus for modernization under plan Colombia. Two A-37S were also on the ramp. Two AC-47s were at the base. One was in flight and the other was down.

Human Rights Training-The COLAR has implemented a vigorous human rights training program that is a “top to bottom” approach. The COLAR now has a human rights officer (inspector general) who oversees an army level human rights office. Human rights offices are now located at every level of major command down to the battalion. Those officers are required to attend COLAR level HR meetings; meet with and coordinate with local HR/NGO’s activities; develop long-term training plans; conduct basic entry level, advanced level, and systematic re-training. All students selected to participate in U.S.-sponsored training are first screened and certified by the GOC for HR violations. The COLAR, in conjunction with the joint command, has taken the bull by the horns in clearly understanding and implementing human rights advancement and full compliance with U.S-Colombian HR accords.

Impact

USG support through the NAS to the counternarcotics efforts of the CNP/DIRAN is essential. It represents virtually all funding except for salaries for CNP/DIRAN personnel engaged in eradication and interdiction operations. In addition to funding and equipment purchases/donations, USG support also included CNP/DIRAN training and institution building objectives, as well. This enhanced the capabilities of the GOC military and national police, and promoted respect for human rights and democratic ideals. Without USG-provided support, the CNP/INL eradication task force would not have been able to meet its aerial eradication projections in 2001. It sprayed a record 94,153 hectares of coca and 2,258 hectares of opium poppy. In addition, the DIRAN surpassed its established interdiction goals of destroying more than 400 drug laboratories, interdicting more than 30 metric tons of illegal drugs, and arresting over 13,000 narcotraffickers.

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

Problems

The NAS was unable to perform a one hundred percent audit of all equipment and other assets provided to the CNP for counternarcotics activities because of the sheer magnitude of the undertaking. Selected NAS auditing procedures, however, were initiated to better track and monitor USG-provided CNP equipment, services, and funds. These included a partial inventory of NAS-donated CNP vehicles and a close review of the CNP operational funds. Seven NAS PSC advisors and two NAS FSN personnel assisted and/or conducted various EUM visits and audits in FY-2001. NAS PSC advisors submitted additional EUN information on their particular areas of responsibility after the close of the reporting year. This information allowed NAS FSN auditors to begin planning and scheduling selected audits for CY-2002.

BRASILIA

Procedures

Post maintains regular and frequent contact with the Federal Police and its Drug Enforcement Division (DPF/DRE) to allow close monitoring of donated materiel. DPF/DRE maintains detailed and up-to-date inventories of all assets donated by the USG and submits monthly reports of accounts, including receipts, to the NAS. The NAS and other USG personnel conducted on-site inspections and spot checks of the location, condition, and use of the commodities, particularly motor vehicles, boats, electronic equipment and bulletproof vests during CY-2001.

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. During a NAS visit in November of 2001, the boat was in the shipyard for regular preventive maintenance. The boat is working well and is being regularly used by the Federal Police. The Federal Police are also adding a depth finder and adapting a battery charger to receive external energy.

According to NAS and DPF/DRE records, there are currently twelve donated Boston Whalers in Brazil. They are assigned to Belem (4), Manaus (5), Porto Velho (1), Guajara-Mirim (1), and Foz de Iguacu, Parana (1). During November of 2001, NAS personnel inspected all of the vessels.

In Belem, two of the four boats were donated in 1991 and two are from a more recent 506 drawdown. One of the 506A drawdown boats arrived with a broken propeller assemblies that is being repaired. The other 506A Boston Whaler is functional. One of the 1991 craft is functional and being used. The other is essentially beyond repair and is being used for parts. Two of the four trailers are in usable condition. The other two trailers presented signs of oxidation and will need some work before they can be used.

In Manaus, one of the five boats is operational. A second boat was operational until early November when one of the propeller assemblies on the new 225 HP Evinrude Motors broke at the beginning of a routine mission. A third Boston Whaler while in generally in excellent condition, is unusable because of a malfunctioning electrical system. The remaining Boston Whalers are more than ten years old, and are used only for parts.

In Foz do Iguacu, Parana, the Boston Whaler and the trailer are in good condition. The original Johnson motors were replaced in 1998 by two Suzuki 200 HP EFI motors that are considered more economical and better suited for the type of patrolling operations conducted at Lake Itaipu. These motors are both functioning. The boat is used to conduct routine Brazil-Paraguay border missions on one hundred mile long Lake Itaipu between Brazil and Paraguay.

In Porto Velho, the Boston Whaler is being repaired. There was a problem with one of its 150 HP motors, which was being fixed during the NAS visit. The hull of the craft appeared to be in good condition, as did the trailer.

In Guajara-Mirim, the starter in the motor of the Boston Whaler was being repaired. The hull was in need of sealing and routine preventive maintenance. The trailer appeared to be functional.

The boat motors continue to be problematic and require a great deal of upkeep and maintenance. The DPF has expressed interest in possible alternative motors to the 175 HP Johnsons. Alternate motors of interest include diesel motors, as diesel is more widely available in northern Brazil, is more economical, and simpler and easier to fix and obtain parts. The DPF occasionally uses craft other than the Boston Whaler for fuel economy reasons. The DPF has also expressed interest in having radar, depth finder, and GPS for the boats.

- **Vehicles**

The vehicles were donated in the early and mid-1980s, have reached the end of their useful lives and are no longer being monitored.

In Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, the 1998 Ford passenger club wagon donated to the Brazilian Community Association of Parents for the prevention of drug abuse is still in excellent condition and used on a regular basis.

- **Detector Dogs**

Following the USG-funded renovation of the main Federal Police kennel in Brasilia during 2000, the facilities were put to use to their full capacity. The 30-35 trained dogs are actively participating in seizures throughout the country. According to the kennel administrator, a significant percentage of the 2001 drug seizures, which doubled from 2000, are credited to detector dog participation. Part of the 2000 renovation was the construction of adequate lodging to accommodate Federal Police agents from other sites of Brazil during detector dog/trainer training course. This has allowed better planning for training courses and centralization of information dissemination by the main kennel.

- **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 counter-narcotics operations. Other donated equipment, including transformers, battery chargers 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 is maintained of this equipment as it is checked in and out.

Problems

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

Despite the centralized inventory and just-in-time delivery of equipment to where it is needed for a particular operation, the need for more support for police field offices is clear. This is particularly obvious in operations requiring rapid reaction where there is insufficient time to ship equipment from Brasilia. On those occasions, the regional DPF makes do with what they have or what they can borrow from other government institutions. The NAS will study the regional situation more thoroughly in 2002 and make every effort to provide support, whether equipment, training or funding for operations, and to assure that assistance is distributed where it is needed most.

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

BUENOS AIRES

Procedures

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

Status

- **Dogs**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

A lack of funding to operate and maintain the Joint Intelligence Communications Center (JICC), combined with unwillingness on the part of other Government of Argentina (GOA) agencies to share information with its current custodian, the National Drug Secretariat (SEDRONAR), continues to hamper its effective usage. The JICC may be more useful if placed under the control of a law enforcement entity. Post believes that this will make the other Government of Argentina (GOA) law enforcement agencies more willing to share information between themselves and the USG, using JICC as the medium. Post may be able to make some progress on this issue in negotiations with the new director of SEDRONAR, who was recently named to the post.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio repeater equipment provided to provincial police in Mendoza Province required maintenance and repairs in late 2000 and early 2001, prompting post to eventually replace a faulty repeater unit with new equipment. Post will also have to replace the damaged antennas on a number of hand-held radios provided to federal and provincial police throughout Argentina because of improper usage. DEA reports the INL-provided communications equipment continues to be fully accounted for and functioning.

- **Vehicles**

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

Problems

One area that must be addressed and resolved is the need for the GOA to sign end-use and retransfer agreements before post can provide more equipment and support. Post has made some progress in this area and after meetings involving SEDRONAR, the Secretariat for Security (under whose jurisdiction fall the Gendarmaria Nacional, Federal Police, and Coast Guard), it appears that the GOA will soon sign the necessary agreements. Post can then move ahead with the transfer of vehicles, communication equipment, and other equipment for use by the NBTF in the provinces of Salta and Jujuy. Post will also be able to provide equipment to assist the GOA to start up new task forces in Misiones Province (Tri-Border Area), the Port of Buenos Aires, and Formosa Province. Post does not believe that past failure to accept the human rights clauses is a substantive objection. There do not appear to be any systemic abuses of human rights involving U.S. assistance or the recipients of U.S. assistance.

Impact

While the INL-funded program in Argentina has been a small one, it has had a positive impact especially on the perennially under-funded provincial police anti-drug units. In 2001, the two NBTS's were involved in the seizure of 769.37 kilograms of cocaine and 2076 liters of precursor chemicals. No marijuana was seized by the NBTF groups and reliable figures on the amount of coca leaf interdicted were not available. However, 81 traffickers were arrested and 47 vehicles were confiscated by the task forces.

The proven success of the NBTF's also encourages post to provide material assistance for the start up of an interagency task force at Ezeiza International Airport. The fledgling task force has had considerable success in interdicting drug traffic flowing through the airport. There have been increased GOA Customs revenues from travelers who would rather declare items than have them discovered by task force members as they search for drugs.

CARACAS

Procedures

The NAS used the following procedures to conduct EUM in 2001:

- **Monthly Reports**

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

- **Periodic Meetings**

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

- **Field Inspections**

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

Status

- **Dogs**

In 1998, the NAS provided six dogs in conjunction with a training visit for Venezuelan canine program personnel to the U.S. Air Force Lackland AFB canine program. The training was to assist the Venezuelans to start a detector dog-breeding program in Venezuela. In 1999, the dogs began to produce litters of puppies. The breeding dogs are kept at the canine training center in the city of Barquisimeto. There were about 35 dogs available for selection as detector dogs at the end of 2000. The NAS has continued to improve Venezuela's canine drug detector program. The canine operational unit, working at the major land border crossing point between Venezuela and Colombia, continued as a success story in 2001 with numerous seizures of cocaine entering Venezuela from Colombia.

- **Vehicles**

Four Chevrolet Corsicas donated in 1994 for a MOJ prison reform project are in good condition and continue to be used by the MOJ. One of the two remaining Ford Festiva vehicles is in good condition and is being used by the CONACUID program coordination office. The other Festiva has reached the end of its useful life and will not be repaired. The motorcycle is in good condition and used for document delivery around the city.

A Toyota Corolla was stolen from the Drug Prosecutor's Drug Force (PDTF) in 2001. A police report was immediately filed with the PTJ. The National Guard and the PTJ are looking for the vehicle. The chances of recovering it, however, are minimal. As a result of the loss, DEA and PDTF officials met and determined that Toyotas are too highly coveted by the criminal element. In the future, lower profiles vehicles will be purchased.

- **Vessels**

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

Six Riverine patrol boats are in use by the Venezuelan Marines. They are located in San Fernando de Apure. These boats are operational but need engine and hull maintenance.

The LCM landing craft is in good condition. It is being used by the Venezuelan Coast Guard to support riverine patrol operations and is located at Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco River. It is operational but cannot lower the bow ramp due to a faulty main seal on the hydro-lift.

The two 82-foot Point Coast Guard cutters are in use by the Venezuelan Coast Guard. They are located in Puerto Cabello. They recently received basic maintenance but are in need of engine repair.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

In 1995, twenty "flightmate" GPS navigational computers were provided to the Air Support Division for installation in Bell 212 helicopters to support National Guard air operations, including counternarcotics activities. The majority of these units have reached the end of their useful lives and the National Guard has obtained replacements. Relations between the National Guard Air Support Division and the Embassy are good.

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

The computer equipment and software used to develop a drug intelligence database donated to the PTJ in 1996 are in fair condition. Relations between the Embassy and the PTJ are excellent.

The four computers donated to the PTJ Toxicology Laboratory to support the lab in 1997 are used constantly and in need of repair.

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

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The National Guard continues to make effective use of laboratory equipment donated by the NAS, including mass spectrometers/gas chromatographs, infrared spectrophotometers, microscopes, electronic balances and other items. The equipment is located in the central National Guard laboratory in Caracas and in the regional forensic laboratories established in 1996 in San Cristobal and Puerto La Cruz. The equipment is fully operational and in good condition. The two Mosler safes donated by the NAS are being used to store evidence in the central lab. The National Guard continues to improve its analytical capabilities and evidence handling procedures. Relations between the Embassy and the National Guard forensic laboratories are excellent.

- **Defense Articles**

In 1999, the USG completed delivery of the following items to the Government of Venezuela (GOV) under Presidential drawdown authority under Section 506 (a) (2): 82-foot Point Class Coast Guard cutters (2); LCM 8 utility Landing Craft (1); PBR Riverine patrol boats (6); C-26 aircraft (2); PRC 77 radio sets and related equipment (77). The MILGRP plays an active role in checking on the status of these items.

Cutters-The two 82-foot Point Class cutters are stationed in the Eastern part of Venezuela. One operates out of the navy station on Margarita Island and the

other out of the naval base in Puerto La Cruz. 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 is being used by the Venezuelan Coast Guard to support Riverine patrol operations. It is located at Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinco River. It is in very good condition.

Riverine Patrol Boats-These boats are based on the Orinco River and support efforts to control Riverine contraband of drugs and chemical precursors. The boats have experienced turbine maintenance problems; two are awaiting repair. One of the boats is inoperable due to an accident. Three of the boats are functioning properly after the installation of new parts with the assistance of a U.S. Southcom team.

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

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

- **JICC**

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

In 1998, the NAS donated one server with related accessories to support the MOJ prisoner tracking and database project. The equipment expands the capacity of the equipment previously donated including 165 computers for the central information processing office in Caracas and for the 32 prisons located throughout Venezuela. The MOJ has successfully created a database for all prisoners including information such as their location, sentencing history, medical information, and a photo to aid prisoner ID. The computer equipment and ten digital cameras are in good condition and maintained by the MOJ Director of Information Systems and a capable technical staff.

The PTJ Anti-Drug Division continues to use NAS-procured communications equipment. The computer equipment and software used to develop a drug intelligence database donated in 1996 is in fair condition.

In 1995, the NAS provided twenty "Flightmate" Global Positioning System (GPS) navigational computers to the National Guard Air Support Division for installation in Bell 412 helicopters to support National Guard air operations, including counter-narcotics activities. Five of the GPS' are being used by the National Guard's Flight School to train new pilots. The rest are being used on National Guard helicopters based in Maracaibo and other locations around the country, including San Fernando de Apure, Barquisimeto, Lara, and Zulia. The NAS estimates that at least 50 percent of the use of these GPS' is in support of border patrol operations including counter-narcotics.

- **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 are in good condition and being used. The PTJ continues to use audio-visual equipment, camcorders, typewriters, fax machines, cameras and lenses. This equipment is in fair condition.

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

Problems

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

Impact

NAS-provided equipment and training has been a significant factor in Venezuela's continued efforts to enhance drug interdiction efforts. Venezuela continued to seize drugs in multi and uni-lateral operations in 2001 and cocaine seizures increased to over 13 metric tons for the year. Cooperation with U.S. law enforcement was very good and NAS-provided equipment assisted both training programs and operations conducted by U.S. Customs and DEA in Venezuela in 2001. NAS assistance to Venezuelan prosecutors has been crucial in the change to an adversarial trial system. In all, over 600 prosecutors and about 550 police investigators have received training beneficial to the implementation of Venezuela's new judicial system. This training will continue to have beneficial effects as prosecutors and investigators gain further experience in dealing with narcotics cases.

Program Changes

- **FIU Enhancement**

In 1999, the USG and the GOV signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) to initiate a project to provide technical assistance to the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU). This unit analyzes information from all sources (including currency transcription reports) to develop and provide leads to law enforcement in order to pursue suspected money laundering operations in Venezuela. This project will include training, equipment and information exchanges between both countries. The NAS is in the process of purchasing computer equipment for the FIU and developing a comprehensive training program for FIU personnel.

- **Chemical Precursor Control**

In 1999, the USG and the GOV signed a LOA to initiate a project to support a chemical precursor control initiative coordinated by the Ministry of Production and Commerce. The NAS is in the process of procuring computer equipment for this project.

GEORGETOWN

Procedures

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

Status

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

- **Communications Equipment**

A 12-radio mobile communication system and complete support package and pagers (2) were provided to the CANU in 1998. CANU uses the radio equipment at the airport and on patrols and operations at the Georgetown port. Twenty-four new batteries for the radios were provided in 2000.

- **Patrol Boats**

Post's MLO confirms through personal observation and contacts with the GDF that the four 44-foot patrol boats are used for patrolling Guyanese waters. Most recently, one of the boats was involved in a GDF joint air-sea operation, resulting in the interception of a Brazilian cargo vessel suspected of smuggling.

- **JICC**

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

- **Computers**

Of the four computers provided, one is at the GDF; one is at the Customs Review Authority; one is at the GPF; and one is at the JICC.

- **Miscellaneous**

Twenty-four bulletproof vests were supplied to CANU in 1998. They are used at the airport and on patrols and operations at the Georgetown port. Life jackets, narco test kits, handcuffs, lamps, night vision binoculars (15), and an answering machine provided in 1997 were used by the CANU. The two pagers are no longer in use. The GPF uses the video camera and compact recorder provided in 1997. The GDF continues to use the fax and copier machine. Office equipment was provided to the Guyanese law enforcement agencies in 2000.

- **Dogs**

The sniffer dogs donated to the GPF in 1992 have died. The GPF has trained its own dogs for examining cargo at the international airport.

Impact

CANU, as Guyana's premier counternarcotics agency, makes full use of equipment provided in counternarcotics operations. Among the recipient agencies, resources provided to CANU have had the greatest counternarcotics impact. Items donated to other agencies have had a much smaller impact.

LA PAZ

Procedures

During 2001, under the general supervision of the NAS Director, the NAS Administrative Officer, members of the NAS staff and officials of other agencies such as DEA, MILGRP and USCG performed reviews to account for and to verify the condition of equipment and property provided to the Government of Bolivia (GOB) counter-narcotics program. NAS program officers, regional office directors and the Administrative Officer conducted regular and unannounced field visits to all projects. Field assistance visits by the budget and audit staffs resulted in spot inspections of property records, impress fund record-keeping usage reports, and fuel management reports. Program officers require adequate justification and strict accountability prior to initiating new procurement actions. A monthly report on the status of procurements was distributed to the regional directors and program officers for review.

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

An inventory of property under the direct control of all NAS personnel was conducted during September/October 2001.

Status

- **Aviation**

Bolivian Air Force (FAB) personnel assigned to the Red Devil Task Force (RDTF) operate most NAS-supported aviation assets. U.S. military personnel serving in Bolivia under Participating Agency Support Agreements (PASA) supervise the RDTF. The RDTF inventory consists of 16 UH-1H helicopters, one B-55 Beech Baron, three Cessna 206's, and two Cessna 210's. All are based in Santa Cruz with permanent Forward Operating Bases (FOB's) in Trinidad and Chimore. A U.S. contractor, DynCorp, has maintenance and training responsibilities for the helicopter fleet. In addition to serving as advisors, the PASAs monitor the use of NAS-provided commodities to ensure they are dedicated solely to counter-narcotics activities.

The NAS also has operational control over two C-130B aircraft. These Aircraft were transferred to the Bolivian Government through the DOD Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program to be used in support of counter-narcotics programs; a third C-130B aircraft is scheduled for delivery by the end of the second quarter

of FY-02. FAB pilots fly the C-130's under the supervision of an American PSC aviation adviser. The C-130B unit (the Black Devil Task Force, which consists of 13 pilots, copilots, and navigators, and 32 enlisted maintenance personnel) flies in-country logistics and overseas cargo missions in support of Bolivia's counter-narcotics programs.

The C-130B program is also supported by three third country contract mechanics that provide quality assurance and supervision for FAB mechanics. The NAS also employs a local national to provide logistics support and manage C-130 warehouse operations to ensure accountability for C-130B parts and equipment.

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

- **Defense Articles**

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

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

MILGP- During CY-2001, the MILGP supplied 280 M4 carbines, of which 20 are to be used by the Navy's Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) and 260 by the National Police units assigned to the CN program. FELCN headquarters in La Paz has responsibility for the distribution, accountability, maintenance and repair of the firearms received through the FMF program. The MILGP conducts periodic inventories to verify the use and serviceability of the firearms released to the FELCN.

The MILGP previously supplied the following weapons to the FELCN and other counternarcotics forces for use in the counternarcotics program: 98 grenade launchers; 2 machine guns, 7.62MM, 4 machine guns 5.56MM, 190 shotguns, 50 M9 pistols.

Bolivian Navy - In 1992, the MILGP provided the BDTF with the following radios and weapons for counternarcotics operations: 10 hand-held Motorola radios, 7 motors 150HP, 31 GPS units, 10 night vision goggles, 80 rifles, 5.556MM; 118 pistols, 50 machine guns, 7.62, 5 HF, 125/400W base stations, 35 HF radios shipboard, 20-125W, 20W, manpack, 31 GPS units.

During CY-2000/2001, the MILGP provided the BDTF with the following equipment in support of counternarcotics related riverine operations: 27 ea 150HP outboard motors, 31 ea GPS units, 10 ea hand-held radios, 10 night vision goggles and 2 sets of computer equipment. USCG training teams and MILGP personnel conducted spot checks during 2001 and determined that all items inspected are in serviceable condition and are being used as intended.

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

Bolivian Army Transportation Battalion- The Green Devil Task Force (GDTF) operates and shares a military post with a logistics battalion in Santa Cruz. The GDTF's primary mission is to transport fuel, cargo and personnel throughout Bolivia via ground in support of the Bolivian counternarcotics strategy. The second mission of the GDTF is to train Bolivian Army personnel in conducting all levels of specialized vehicle maintenance, warehousing operations, and operating heavy US military vehicles. There are 101 vehicles in the GDTF inventory: 46 2 1/2 ton trucks, 26 HMMWV'S, 8 dump trucks, five 5-ton tractors, 2 wreckers, 1 40-ton tractors, 2 contact trucks, 3 international fuel trucks, 2 fuel tankers, 2 semi-trailers, 1 semi-trailer low-bed, 2 forklifts. The GDTF is staffed by 112 Bolivian Army personnel commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. NAS personnel total nine, with the temporary hire of two mechanical technicians under the supervision of one U.S. PSC who maintained an operational readiness posture of 98 percent during 2001.

Joint Task Force –During 2001, the Joint Task Force (JTF) consisted of 1,563 military, police and civilian personnel. One-half of the JTF eradicated illicit coca plants, while the other half provided security for the camps and operations in coca fields. The NAS continues to provide meals, field equipment (i.e., uniforms, general supplies, tools), office supplies and transportation, fuel and medical support for task force personnel. In 1999, the NAS personnel designed and fabricated an extraction tool, nicknamed the "Paquito" after its designer, which made eradication of the coca plant more efficient and less strenuous. This tool design was shared with NAS/Lima that reports similar success with it.

Feeding the JTF is a major undertaking. A food service contract for one year with options for additional years' service was awarded on December 1, 1999. The new contractor started operations on January 10, 2000 and the arrangement has improved the quality of food, provided better accountability, and reduced costs. On December 1, 2001, the NAS exercised the second option year based on the strong performance of the contractor. A NAS FSN was designated to monitor the contract. The COR traveled to the Chapare twice a month to

conduct spot checks on quality, quantity, and sanitation in the different base camps.

Expeditionary Force (FEC)-An Expeditionary Force (FEC) was created to assist the eradication process in the Chapare by patrolling the main access route between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. The FEC staff level was at 500 personnel from January 2001 to January 2002, but additional 1,000 troops will be integrated to the unit beginning in February 2002. The NAS provides the unit with food, military equipment and salary supplement. Food is provided to the FEC under the same contract that supports the JTF and the same administrative controls are in place.

- **Riverine**

The NAS-supported Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) is a 160-man Riverine unit of the Bolivian Navy organized into five task groups, a headquarters, and a Riverine training school. The BDTF has six motherships, 32 Boston Whaler-type patrol boats, and 42 Zodiacs and complete overhaul of the mother ship fleet. These boats were purchased using FMF, except for the motherships, which were procured with INL funds. During this period, the NAS began the replacement of aging Zodiac craft. Task groups are located at Trinidad, Riberalta, Guayaramerin, La Horquilla and Puerto Villaroel. The NAS regional office in Trinidad supports all task groups with the exception of the task group in Puerto Villaroel, the BDTF headquarters, and the Riverine school.

INL-funded USCG personnel under NAS supervision also provide the logistics support and operational guidance on a TDY basis. The BDTF has assigned to it USG-provided Defense Articles: vehicles, communications equipment, computer equipment, uniforms and field gear. NAS and USCG personnel conducted End Use Monitoring of all BDTF equipment. They closely screened all requests for additional equipment before forwarding the request to the NAS program officer for consideration.

- **Vehicles**

NAS provides some form of support for more than 1,100 vehicles either procured or donated by the U.S. Government or other donor governments for use in Bolivia's counter-narcotics programs. DEA funded the purchase of 17 vehicles in FY-01, of which 12 have already been assigned and delivered to the new DIGECO program. The other five were assigned to FELCN. Additional vehicles were seized. These vehicles were assigned to twenty-three of the twenty-six counter-narcotics projects throughout Bolivia. In May 2001, the NAS received 57 vehicles, including 38 4x4s SUVs, 14 4x4 trucks and 5 sedans ordered in CY-2000 and assigned them to various GOB counternarcotics units. This is part of a five-year vehicle replacement program.

To provide vehicle maintenance support, the NAS operates repair facilities and maintains a large stock of spare parts for all programs in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Villa Tunari, Trinidad and the UMOPAR Base Camp in Chimore. Maintenance supervisors closely monitor the issuance and use of parts through vehicle work orders, inventory tracking cards, computerized inventory programs and spot checks at each location. In addition, certain types of parts such as tires

and batteries are marked with identifying numbers or symbols to prevent improper exchange.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

NAS maintains a comprehensive inventory under the NEPA system that identifies location and personnel accountable in each organization. NAS technicians perform all equipment maintenance, normally in the NAS repair facility in La Paz. Frequent field visits are made to verify the condition and proper use of the equipment as well as to perform preventive maintenance. As of the 2001, 92 percent of the equipment was in service. The remainder is undergoing repair. Furthermore, the NAS purchased communications equipment in CY-2001 for installation in the area of the Yungas as part of a nationwide communications grid that will be concluded during CY-2002 and will enhance current counternarcotics efforts.

The Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU) of DEA/NAS conducted a thorough inventory of all communications and technical equipment purchased by the NAS on their behalf with FY-97 funds. All equipment was found to be in serviceable condition. DEA/La Paz began a physical inventory of FY-98 acquisitions for the Andean/SIU programs in the second quarter of FY-2001. The inventory includes all technical communications equipment and vehicles transferred to various offices and DEA-supported programs throughout Bolivia.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2001, the NAS provided 175 computers to counternarcotics agencies in its four regions. To alleviate the high-cost maintenance and reduce the problems with local providers, two small computer repair facilities were established in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba to serve as satellites of the La Paz computer repair facility.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

In 2001, the NAS procured 13,000 sets of BDU's, boots, hats, and various field gear such as web belts, field packs, hammocks. Tents and entrenching tools valued at more than \$2 million in support of 1,500 FELCN police officers and 2,000 military personnel are assigned to various counternarcotics projects. Since 1998, the NAS has issued uniforms and equipment to FELCN and UMOPAR personnel once per year, normally during March and April.

- **Construction**

In 2001, the Embassy embarked on a major two-year counter-narcotics construction program drawing on funds from INL, DEA, MLGRP, and SouthCom. The mission will undertake over \$3.5 million in projects including construction of 14 bases, major expansions to 20 existing facilities; and significant repairs and upgrades of exiting infrastructure. These projects include a new holding facility at Chimore, a new base in San Ignacio and Puerto Suarez (currently at 75% completion), new UMOPAR bases for Locotal, Rinconada, Guayaramerin, Yucumo, Cobija and Yacuiba, finishing of the new K-9 training center, major expansions of the UMOPAR, Blue Devil Riverine training facilities, new or upgraded K-9 support facilities and offices throughout the country, construction of eleven DIGECO posts throughout the country; a new C-130 hanger; and the creation of a FELCN Special Unit permanent base in Santa Cruz.

To insure quality control, the NAS contracted the services of three construction engineers/architects to advise, design, and provide oversight during the design and construction phase of the counternarcotics projects. Approximately half of these construction projects began in FY-2000/01; the other half will be started in FY-2001/02.

Problems

- **Misuse of Vehicles**

Personal use and careless operation of vehicles by senior Bolivian officials in certain programs continue to be serious concerns. Although the NAS monitors and attempts to prevent personal use of official vehicles, Bolivian officials in the field frequently abuse the privilege of having a vehicle by using it for personal travel. NAS training programs have helped reduce the number of serious vehicle accidents. However, traffic mishaps attributable to negligence continue

to occur. The NAS policy of requiring mandatory restitution in cases involving negligence has been a useful, but not a totally effective deterrent.

On October 2, 2001, a serious single accident with five occupants took place near the Potosi district. The accident caused permanent injuries to one FSN; neck injuries to an FSO (the driver at the time of the accident); shoulder and arm injuries to a DEA Agent; and minor injuries to the other two passengers. The accident occurred while travelers were conducting a survey for the DIGECO project to determine locations where the project would establish control points. The vehicle suffered significant damage, but is repairable. An investigation of the accident was conducted by the Traffic Division of the National Police in Tupiza (report on file at the mission) and internally by the Senior General Services Officer (SGSO).

- **Fuel Distribution**

Given the remote locations of some NAS-supported counternarcotics projects, fuel distribution continues to be a major concern. Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) have been set up in several locations to eliminate the need to transport large quantities of fuel over long distances. Additionally, a bridge fuel contract is being worked and should be awarded in early calendar year 2002 that will alleviate the fuel distribution problem. This bridge contract will be followed by award of a multi-year fuel contract.

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

- **Property Accountability**

As Bolivia's counter-narcotics program expands and additional equipment and Defense Articles are received through the 506 drawdown program, property accountability will become increasingly challenging. Despite training, the FELCN's record-keeping is not yet sophisticated enough to track property from unit to unit and even less capable of tracking property issued for special operations. Title to property and materiel provided through the FMFP and the FMS process transfers to the GOB at the time shipments are placed in transportation channels. Similarly the standard terms and conditions stipulated in respective LOAs vest title to NAS-financed property in the GOB and charges them with the responsibility for the accounting for it. In a joint effort to assist the FELCN in improving their property accounting methods, the NAS and the MILGP will examine the feasibility of providing additional training to logistics personnel of the FELCN.

- **Personnel Changes**

JTF personnel are rotated on a quarterly basis. Transportation arrangements are coordinated by the administrative officer using GDTF assets, commercial buses

and C-130 transport. In the past, the rotation of large numbers of personnel among various programs have created continuity problems as well as increased costs. The NAS has been successful in getting FELCN and service commanders to stagger the rotation so that no more than 20 percent of a particular unit rotates in any given year.

Impact

A highly effective eradication program in the Chapare, Bolivia's principal coca-growing region, is the hallmark of the GOB's counternarcotics strategy. In 2001, Bolivia reported that 9,394 hectares of coca had been eradicated. However, due to the massive replanting in the Chapare and increased cultivation in the Yungas, the potential cocaine production in Bolivia increased from an estimated 43 metric tons to an estimated 60 metric tons, as of June 1, 2001. However, current Bolivian studies estimate that 6,000 hectares of coca, or about 17 metric tons cocaine equivalent, is dedicated to traditional, legal consumption, reducing the real potential capacity for illegal cocaine production by over 28% to 43 metric tons.

During 2001, FELCN assisted by DEA, seized 4.46 metric tons of cocaine drugs, 5.2 metric tons of marihuana and destroyed 878 cocaine laboratories. A total of 165,000 liters and 46.8 metric tons of essential precursors were seized and destroyed. The FELCN also successfully dismantled numerous high-profile trafficking groups and seized property including 284 vehicles, 23 real properties, 1 airplane, 23 motorcycles, 118 weapons and \$834,910 in currency. NAS logistics support in conjunction with DEA's operational guidance, enabled GOB's interdiction forces to make 1,674 arrests.

Significant changes in the administration of justice have been achieved, including the creation of a panel of two judges and three citizens to try drug-related cases which will hopefully improve the administration of justice system, increase the number of prosecutions and convictions of drug dealers, and improve the credibility of administration of justice as a whole in Bolivia.

LIMA

Procedures

- **Inventory Management**

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

The NAS significantly revamped and upgraded its computerized listing of equipment subject to End Use Monitoring. The new database contains detailed information on commodities and EUM inspection visits. It can be sorted by location, facilitating EUM spot checks. During 2001, NAS Logistics visited 19 counterpart sites nationwide and physically inspected 1,325 donated items out of 4,455 items that are subject to inspection. The balance had been inspected during year 2000.

The Embassy's Administrative Section is responsible for the physical inventory of non-project personal property located in Lima and maintained on the Embassy's NEPA system, under the ICASS Agreement. A NAS American PSC administrative assistant oversees non-project personal property. NAS Logistics is responsible for the inventory of NAS personal property at FOB's and FOL's. It completed a 100% inventory for 2001.

In September 2001, the NAS requested that all counterparts submit up-to-date inventories, including locations and condition information, for all donated commodities. Most Peruvian counterparts have complied and submitted detailed inventories. The submissions were compared to existing computer records and after the physical inspections, all necessary changes, modifications and additions were made to update the new NAS database.

- **On-site Inspections**

The NAS schedules annual inspections throughout Peru carried out by Foreign Service National staff and American program advisers. Air and fuel assets, including 14 UH-1H helicopters and a C-27 fixed-wing airplane are constantly monitored. In the INL/NAS Aviation Program, this is done by four PASA military officers, two American PSC aviation advisers, and five American PSC security specialists. INL's Regional Communications Adviser conducts spot checks during the year to verify the condition and location of communications equipment. MAAG personnel perform spot checks on Defense Articles provided to the Peruvian Armed Forces and Drug Police under security assistance programs for counternarcotics purposes. They visit military installations where they have been provided access to inspect the equipment provided by the USG. DEA special agents assist in monitoring equipment, materials and consumables provided to the Peruvian National Police (PNP). A Coast Guard PASA shares responsibility for EUM of riverine assets with the

Logistics Section. Not all equipment subject to EUM is inspected every year because of the large volume of donations in Peru. Every effort is made to visit sites containing large concentrations of equipment and any site where discrepancies have been noted. Both announced and unannounced EUM visits were performed throughout the year.

Status

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

- **Vehicles**

The NAS Logistics maintains an inventory of about 500 vehicles nationwide, supporting fully or in part, 342 project vehicles, 91 motorcycles and 67 program support vehicles. The vast majority of the vehicles are provided to various elements of the Drug Police, including the DEA Vetted Unit Program, where they are used to conduct investigations, surveillance and interdiction operations. The central and regional Drug Police (DINANDRO and DIVANDRO), the Aviation Police (DIRAVPOL), the Coca Reduction Project of the Upper Huallaga (CORAH), its sub-division, the Coca Measurement and Eradication Verification Corps (CADA), the Ministry of Education, the Judicial Prosecutors, the Chemical Control Group, and the Peruvian Customs Service also possess NAS-donated vehicles.

Special use surveillance vehicles were purchased during 2000 to support the operations of the SIU's. In FY-00, the NAS procured on behalf of DEA \$1 million worth of equipment and services, including two off-road vehicles and ten motorcycles. The NAS also procured an additional 34 multipurpose vehicles and eight motorcycles to support other counternarcotics projects. This purchase was the third phase of a five-year vehicle replacement program.

The NAS employs a FSN motor vehicle maintenance supervisor in the Logistics Section, who is charged with overall responsibility for tracking project vehicle fleets, maintaining stocks of essential spare parts, and providing guidance concerning appropriate schedules of preventive maintenance. Aviation personnel are charged with overall responsibility for all "special use vehicles" (e.g. tugs, fuel trucks, fire trucks, forklifts, etc.) including preventive maintenance. Since the latter part of 2000, NAS Logistics has been maintaining a computerized vehicle maintenance tracking system and is presently updating the program by entering data from prior months. The program provides reports that greatly improve controls of inventory and repair costs. NAS Logistics maintains a stock of spare parts for the 67 NAS program vehicles located in Lima, Pucallpa, Tingo Maria and Iquitos. Bulk orders of spare parts from the United States continue to improve vehicle performance and reduce maintenance costs. During 2001, NAS Logistics acquired four excess DEA light armored late model vehicles to replace the aging units at the FOL's.

The NAS requires counterparts to provide proof of preventive maintenance when requesting NAS financial assistance for major repairs to vehicles

purchased with project funds. Aging project fleets remain a problem, but a schedule of more frequent replacements is benefiting operations. NAS Logistics has completed an inventory of about 80 obsolete and non-operative PNP vehicles including motorcycles. It has presented a detailed report to the police program advisers to be used in the preparation of a NAS supervised auction. Funds received from this auction are to be returned to the police program to assist in purchase of new units and/or parts to maintain remaining units. NAS Logistics has proposed the same procedure be implemented for all counterparts holding obsolete or inoperative equipment on their inventories. Once approved, these procedures will improve NAS control over funds received from sales of such equipment.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS continues to provide upgraded computer systems for counterparts, including surge suppressors and UPS as necessary in areas where the electrical current is unstable. In addition, the NAS is assisting counterparts to improve internal communications through LAN's and connection to the worldwide web. New equipment supports counternarcotics helicopter operations, CN Riverine interdiction operations, DINANDRO drug intelligence activities, coca eradication missions, and coca measurement and eradication verifications. NAS funds were used to upgrade computer networks to support these missions.

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

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment is maintained at the assigned sites and used for the intended purpose. The communications adviser initiated a Pilot project with joint participation of DIRANDRO INTEL and the Peruvian Prosecutors' office to track/expedite legal process of all narcotics related cases. The hardware/software system is under implementation; if the project succeeds, the "Judicial Tracking System" is expected to be implemented on a larger scale countrywide.

- **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 20 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 country team also received 200 M-60 machine guns from the drawdown that will be distributed to GOP counternarcotics units in early 2001.

Peruvian Air Force (FAP)-A-37 fuselages provided in 1992 and in 1996 to the FAP have been cannibalized as planned for parts to repair operable aircraft. An INL-funded FMS case is open (\$4,500,000) for A-37 support to purchase support equipment for the A-37 base (Grupo 7, Piura); provide technical training for A-37 personnel; and purchase spare parts for A-37's. Under this case, parts and accessories are being delivered. To date, \$4.3 million has been expended.

Riverine-Over the life of the project, the USG plans to train and equip 12 riverine interdiction units. Four Riverine Interdiction Units were created and equipped during 1999. Additional 25-ft and 40-ft boats arrived at the end of 2000. The final shipment of Boston Whalers and a floating maintenance base were delivered in 2001 and turned over to the Coast Guard. The program also provides for improvements to existing Coast Guard and Drug Police infrastructure to support Riverine operations, including office space renovation and repairs to existing equipment. The NAS, DEA, and MAAG Program coordinators conduct frequent field visits to observe training, equipment use and storage practices for all GOP forces. The donated equipment has been maintained satisfactorily, although the GOP has not been able to fund minor outfitting or consumable expenses (fuel, MRE's or medical supplies) due to severe budget constraints.

- **Aircraft**

The NAS now supports fourteen (14) USG-owned UH-1H helicopters operated by the DIRAVPOL and used in counter-narcotics enforcement and coca eradication missions. It also supports a C-27 cargo aircraft capable of carrying 34 passengers, or heavy cargo. INL rotary wing assets are based at the NAS hanger in Pucallpa where all major helicopter maintenance is performed. GOP DIRAVPOL 's MI-17 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft are also used for counter-narcotics operations. If needed, the NAS rents small aircraft to move aircraft and cargo to locations east of the Andes.

NAS Aviation program personnel and the INL Air Wing contractor DynCorp, managed and performed EUM activities for the NAS Aviation Program in 2001. DynCorp and NAS aviation personnel maintain flight and maintenance records for all INL aircraft.

In 2001, the aviation program (UH-1H's) logged 3,968 hours of flight time in 345 interdiction missions and 1,383 eradication missions. The NAS funded fuel and per diem to DIRAVPOL MI-17 and fixed-wing crews during CY-01, totaled over \$330,000. During 2001, the C-27 flew 448 hours in support of post's counternarcotics program, transporting 2,630 passengers and 1,116,535 pounds of cargo.

Without the airlift and emergency evacuation capabilities of the INL helicopters, the eradicators would not have been able to operate in many high-density coca-growing locations. The ability to move operations quickly from one location to another added an element of unpredictability needed to safely operate in areas of pocket resistance to eradication missions. Over 20,081 eradicators were transported, greatly facilitating the reduction of coca under cultivation. Coca eradication results in 2001 equaled those of 2000.

- **Fuel**

The NAS provides all fuel required for the UH-1H helicopters and the C-27. The NAS also pays for fuel for police fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters on an occasional basis for selected counternarcotics missions. The NAS closely monitors all fuel ordering, receiving, and dispensing procedures to control both the supply and quality of fuel stocks for aviation and Riverine operations. The NAS has Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) with fuel suppliers and transporters and has strict ordering, receiving and payment procedures. In FY-2001, 689,977 gallons of aviation fuel was purchased at a cost of \$833,319. An additional \$39,500 was paid to transport the fuel from Lima to Forward Locations. NAS quality control of aviation fuel is strictly monitored through quarterly inspections by DOD quality assurance representatives and meets or exceeds standards established by DOD Defense Logistics Fuel Division.

The NAS stores and dispenses fuel from six locations east of the Andes. The main facility is in Pucallpa and has a 48,000 gallon Jet-A capacity in four tanks and a 2,000 gallon tank for Avgas. An additional 12,000-gallon tank is located at Tingo Maria. All other locations use bladder storage. All locations have CORAH contracted refuelers who report daily to the NAS Embassy field coordinator in Pucallpa. All locations are visited quarterly by a NAS or DynCorp fuel specialist to verify records and assure adherence to established quality control procedures. A fuel specialist will join the staff in 2002.

The NAS also purchases fuel for the Riverine Program for use by PNP and Coast Guard Riverine Units. In 2000, the NAS purchased about 198,400 gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel at a cost of \$252,099. NAS Riverine fuel is stored at PNP and Coast Guard floating facilities as well as in portable fuel bladders. Although the GOP has typically paid for their own fuel requirement, the USG has augmented the fuel requirement when needed for specific operations or increased operations tempo. The recent GOP budget crisis has had a detrimental effect on the police and the Coast Guard's ability to purchase fuel for even routine operations.

- **Construction**

The NAS continued to provide through CORAH some limited construction activities in support of counternarcotics operations, including improvements to police and Coast Guard bases during 2001. CORAH carried out about 103 small projects with a total cost of \$768,900. In all cases, renovated facilities were used for their intended purposes. The CORAH construction directorate is staffed to conduct maintenance of the NAS aviation facilities in Pucallpa. Budget limitations frequently preclude counterparts from undertaking preventive maintenance activities.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is undertaking several million dollars of construction and design projects in Peru. The Lima country team carefully coordinates all DOD-funded construction projects for counternarcotics purposes.

NAS-funded improvements included Pucallpa Base improvements and armory, offices and electrification in Tingo Maria; Tarapoto Base upgrades; Santa Lucia water purification, sewage, electrification, classroom, phone line installation, etc.

- **Demand Reduction**

The NAS provides funding to about 50 institutions, including entities of the GOP and NGO's to promote drug awareness, prevention and treatment programs. A large portion of Demand Reduction funding goes to support training programs. In addition, the NAS has provided vehicles, computers, office equipment, and other commodities to its demand reduction counterparts.

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

Problems

- **Police Equipment**

The NAS has been working with the Ministry of the Interior since 1998 to resolve administrative difficulties preventing DINANDRO from obtaining the proceeds of sale when NAS-donated property is auctioned by Central Police Administration. Under the current police disposal system, all excess property is turned into the Central Police for disposal. Proceeds of the sale remain with the Central Police and are not returned to the Drug Police for items donated under the bilateral counternarcotics program. For this reason, the NAS is requesting that DINANDRO return the obsolete and/or non-operative vehicles/equipment to the NAS so the NAS may conduct an auction and return the funds to the counternarcotics program. In late 2001, this procedure was again proposed to DIRANDO but the NAS has not received an official response.

- **Chemical Control Board**

During 2000 the NAS, in concert with DEA, worked directly and almost exclusively with the DINANDRO Chemical Control Group. This has resulted in successful chemical seizures and has greatly improved the regulation of the chemical companies. However, the task is enormous. Out of an estimated 13,200 tons of chemicals used by narcotics traffickers, about 177 tons are seized. In 2001, the NAS Police Program facilitated chemical training programs presented by DIRANDO to police personnel.

- **High-Tech Office Equipment**

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

- **Interdiction/Customs Project**

The NAS ceased its donation of commodities, including vehicles and communications equipment, several years ago, when Customs could not or would not account for donated goods. In the interim, the NAS continued to provide some training assistance. In December 2001, after several attempts, NAS Logistics was successful in obtaining a list showing present locations condition of all 138 items donated. Logistics will be coordinating visits to sites in January 2002 with the intent to resolve long-standing discrepancies. Also, during the last few weeks of 2001, Peruvian made great strides. Customs agents in Arequipa seized six tons of cocaine and the Director of Customs in the border town of Puno was arrested for corruption. The NAS hopes to reestablish a program to support such efforts and will be coordinating with other agencies within the Mission to ensure a unified plan for support.

- **Policy-level Corruption**

The fall of the Fujimori government in November 2000 revealed that policy-level corruption was endemic in Peru. Government investigations have resulted in the arrest of many politicians and high-ranking military and police officers or their being closely supervised.

- **Law Enforcement/Intelligence Projects**

Problems have been encountered involving leased houses used to support all covert surveillance operations for the collection of sensitive intelligence. For security reasons, the SIUs frequently change locations. Suburban homes made for no more than twelve people are used to accommodate in excess of twenty persons plus a significant amount of equipment. Lack of maintenance and excessive wear and tear are frequent complaints of landlords when properties are returned. The NAS continues to press the GOP to provide confiscated properties or other office space for SIU activities. However, security and anonymity are the first priorities.

- **Riverine**

Both DINANDRO and the Coast Guard have continued to support the training center, providing permanent trainers to the school. The main concern this year has been the assignment of dedicated GOP riverine personnel at the four key operational locations. While the Coast Guard met more of its commitment in this area, DINANDRO performed much better at its Iquitos unit than at the Pucallpa unit. The basic problem with DINANDRO has been competing requirements for personnel time. As personnel numbers increase for Iquitos and Pucallpa, their ability to support the riverine program will improve. Current shortages of personnel continue to limit the number of DINANDRO personnel dedicated to riverine operations. The NAS will hold discussions with DINANDRO during the coming year to resolve this issue. Refueling and safety issues surrounding the Riverine Floating Support Base were resolved with design modifications.

- **Public Ministry Project**

In the past, tracking donated equipment was difficult due to a lack of central coordination among the recipients. However, a new coordinator has been named, who reports directly to the Attorney General and is the only authorized link between the Embassy and the prosecutors. The new coordinator has provided a detailed list of where each donated item is currently located and will be reviewing and approving all future requests for equipment, travel, and other commodities supplied to the prosecutors. The NAS has a master list of equipment donated, along with the useful life of each item and is working on a replacement cycle for the equipment. In addition, the prosecutors have begun providing vehicle logs to track usage of donated vehicles. The NAS will continue spot checks to verify the location and use of all equipment donated to this project.

- **Santa Lucia Police Base**

The construction of the base was finalized in 1992. It was turned over to the PNP in November 1993 in fully operational condition, when budget cuts forced the NAS to move helicopter and other operations to Pucallpa. However, the GOP was unable to maintain this large base. The EUM inspection in 1999 revealed a high state of decay from lack of maintenance and repair and vandalism. The runway condition poses a serious safety hazard to landing aircraft. Many buildings are completely abandoned, while others have major structural damage. When CORAH undertook eradication activities in the area of the base, the base became the base of operations, and limited funds were made available to make the facility secure and habitable. FY-2000 base upgrades included barracks, offices, and security perimeter in support of eradication operations, as well as reconstruction of the repelling tower. The NAS Police Program initiated an advanced training/operations school at Santa Lucia, which has been credited with eradication of opium poppy fields.

Impact

INL project funds provided through the NAS are the sole source of support for CORAH. The NAS completely funds all coca eradication, and all the activities of CADA for coca measurement and eradication verification east of the Andes. While the GOP provides significant resources in support of counternarcotics activities, it does not provide any funding for CORAH and its eradication activities. CORAH conducted a total of 543 eradication missions during 2001.

The GOP achieved 8% reduction in coca crop cultivation in 2001, bringing the five-year reduction to 69 percent. Due to political indecision during the transitional government, CORAH eradication of coca fields was delayed pending the approval by the Ministry of the Interior of the eradication plan. Eradication did not get fully underway until April, and was suspended during the two elections and changeover of government due to the need for the police resources. The law enforcement activity of the GOP has continued with success throughout the year.

The statistics in seizures and arrests follow:

Coca eradicated	6,436.0	hectares
Coca leaf seized	13,800.0	kilograms
Cocaine HCL seized	2,836.6	kilograms
Cocaine base/paste seized	5,707.0	kilograms
Illicit laboratories destroyed/seized		
Maceration pits	163.0	pits
Cocaine HCL	27.0	labs
Opium seeds	4.9	kilograms
Morphine	.0492	kilogramns
Heroin	.004	kilograms
Extasis (XTC)	35.0	units
Marijuana destroyed/seized	31,201.9	kilograms
Marijuana seeds	3.0	kilograms
Essential chemical seized	177,673.9	kilograms
All drug related arrests:		
Trafficking	2,829	individuals
Use	14,732	individuals

With USAID and NAS assistance, the Peruvian eradication agency, CONTRADROGAS, has assumed a central role in developing and monitoring counternarcotics projects throughout the country in alternative development and demand reduction. CONTRADROGAS is undergoing a major reorganization under the direction of the newly appointed Presidential Adviser for Counternarcotics (Drug Czar).

The most important message given to post's counterparts is that the USG is vigilant and has a system in place to accurately monitor donated commodities.

MONTEVIDEO

Procedures

During the year, embassy officers performed spot checks and an annual on-site inspection at the Prefectura, and at the Uruguayan Anti-Drug Unit, Directorate General for the Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking (DGRTID). These agencies provide an annual report, which specifies the use, status, and location of all equipment supplied by the USG. Procedures have been effective and ensure that recipient agencies are cognizant of USG access and End Use Monitoring requirements. Recipient agencies are cooperative and understand the need for accountability.

Since September 11, embassy officers have been working very closely with DGRTID and Prefectura representatives on terrorist-related issues and have visited these agencies on a weekly basis.

Status

- **Computer and Communications Equipment**

The Montevideo headquarters houses most DGRTID computers, which are used for the JICC program as well as for normal DGRTID operations. Some of the equipment is in use at the DGRTID office in Rivera and Colonia. Most of the computer equipment is in working order, though some is in need of upgrade. There is a computer technician responsible for maintaining DGRTID and the National Drug Secretariat (SND) and JICC computers as well.

The nationwide communications network between the sixteen Prefectura offices is built largely on communication and computer equipment donated by the USG and the United Kingdom. The network has been extremely effective in the wake of the September 11 attacks for monitoring the movement of persons, vessels, and cargo within Uruguayan territorial waters. Most donated equipment is located at the Prefectura's Investigative Division headquarters in the Port of Montevideo, although other equipment is installed at branch offices on the coast and along the river borders with Argentina and Brazil. All computers are in good condition and are equipped with the latest Microsoft software. Older equipment is being phased out due to frequent breakdown and high repair costs.

The Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU) maintains computer equipment, a monitor, a specialized printer, and software for the analysis of financial transactions provided jointly by the USG and Organization of American States (OAS) in 1999 and 2000. The computer equipment is located at its headquarters in Montevideo, where it is very well maintained. The two computers and printer located at the Ministry of Public Health are used for precursor chemical permits and are in good condition.

The SND maintains three personal computers, a fax machine and a printer. They are located in Montevideo and serve basic administrative tasks. The equipment is outdated and in need of replacement.

- **Vehicles**

The vehicles donated to the Anti-Drug Police (seven cars, two trucks, and three motorcycles) transport officers to investigations and/or raid sites in Montevideo and the interior. Frequent trips are made to Rivera, Maldonado and Costa de Oro. The Prefectura vehicles (one car, two trucks, two motorcycles) operate out of Montevideo. During the summer tourist season, much of the Prefectura's transportation equipment is used in Punta del Este and other coastal resorts northeast of Montevideo. Equipment is in good to fair condition, with the exception of two Prefectura motorcycles and one DGRTID motorcycle that are in need of replacement.

The SND maintains a vehicle for its use.

- **Patrol Boats**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Typewriters, electronic surveillance system, video cassette recorders, video cameras, photocopiers, fax machines, night vision devices, camcorders, air conditioning unit, narcotics test kits, police assault gear, protective gear, voltage regulators, transformers plus other support equipment (including desks and chairs, binoculars, flashlights and handcuffs) have been donated to the DRGTID and the Prefectura. Most of the fax machines are in constant need of repair. All other donated items are in fair or good condition with the exception of a video camera, cassette recorder, three fax machines, protective vests and the handcuffs.

- **Canines**

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

Impact

INL equipment has made a significant difference in the Government of Uruguay (GOU) counter-narcotics effort. INL assistance fortifies bilateral relations and fosters greater cooperation between USG agencies and their GOU counterparts. GOU agencies appear

to function more efficiently as a result of donated equipment and training. Drug seizures and convictions also increased significantly during 2001.

INL funding is responsible for several anti-narcotics projects that would not have been implemented otherwise. DGRTID computers, surveillance equipment, other protective gear, and other law enforcement equipment have enabled DGRTID officers to increase their capabilities. INL funds are necessary to continue to expand DGRTID capabilities and existing operations. The Prefectura depends heavily on INL-donated equipment and has benefited particularly from the canine unit. The Central Bank continues to benefit from the financial transaction database of the recently created Financial Investigation Unit. INL funding of the unit has helped facilitate responses to USG requests for information on suspected terrorists in the aftermath of September 11 attacks.

While the GOU derives considerable benefits from INL-funded equipment and training, the GOU does not allocate sufficient resources to the counter-narcotics problem to allow for more substantial progress.

PARAMARIBO

Procedures

Post conducted on-site inspections and periodic spot checks of all resources. Post also received a host government report on the materials. DEA agents visit post regularly and monitor the use and status of the vehicle, equipment and furniture. The DEA vetted unit is always willing to have visitors from DEA and the Embassy.

Status

The following commodities were provided to the Ministry of Justice and Police Force's Special Investigative Unit (SIU): chairs (16); tables (6); Compaq computer (1); fax machine (1); laser printer (1); cabinets (6); air conditioner (1); cellular phones (4); fingerprint kit (1); cypher locks (2); airvent fan (1); single tube night vision goggles (2); Pentium multimedia generic desktop computer (1); Toshiba lap top and a printer (1); protective vests (8); reconditioned 1993 Toyota Corona (1).

Most donated equipment is housed within the offices of the DEA-Vetted Unit at the Surinamese police complex at Nieuwe Haven. The police commonly use cellular phones outside the office for routine communications. The vehicle is used for transportation to investigation sites within Paramaribo and outlying locations accessible by car. It is parked outside of the office when not in use. The copier is located at Suriname's international airport. It is visited regularly by the RSO and the consular officer. Custom's faxes are located at the airport and at Customs' Paramaribo headquarters.

Impact

The Government of Suriname is in the midst of a severe financial crisis; thus USG-provided equipment is often the only equipment available. The vetted unit continues to use the resources in an effective manner, and has gradually increased its capability. Without USG-provided equipment, it is unlikely that Suriname could maintain its current level of counternarcotics activities.

QUITO

Procedures

The NAS reviews annual inventories provided by recipient host government agencies. NAS personnel conduct frequent spot checks of Anti-Narcotics Directorate (DNA) warehouse inventory, receiving and issuance records, and periodic spot checks of equipment in the field. Currently the NAS inventory is performed and recorded manually. Information on the condition of more remote items is derived from DNA reports and occasional NAS field visits.

The NAS recently purchased a computer barcode system to maintain an inventory of the greater volume of donated equipment that will derive from the new, much higher funding levels.

Status

- **Defense Articles**

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

The DNA has received 170 Beretta and 700 SIG Sauer 9mm pistols via 506 (A) drawdown. The pistols are assigned to DNA field offices except for 243 that are held in the armory section of the DNA warehouse. The USG also donated 500 COLT-ARIS and M-16s as part of the 506 (A)(2) drawdown in 2000. These are also in use by DNA field units except for 60 that remain in the central armory.

Weapons/ammunition-The Ecuadorian National Police (ENP) Anti-drug Division (DNA) received 132 Beretta 9MM pistols from the USMILGP. Those weapons are in use and in good condition. They are located as follows: Guayaquil (20); Pichincha (20); El Oro (5); Santo Domingo (5); Manabi (5); Manta (5); Azuay (5); Loja (5); Los Rios (5); IOS (5); Tungurahua (5); Canine center (15); Carchi (5); Imbabura (5); Esmeraldes (10); Morona Santiago (5); Sucumbios (10); DNA Warehouse (2). Ammunition was distributed to anti-drug offices having 9MM pistols. The INTERPOL Office of Pichincha has M16A2 rifles (5); and M16A1 rifles (4). They also have 12-gauge shotguns (8). Drug Unit/ Loja has glock pistols (5); several old .38 revolvers; and M-16 rifles (2). The DNA received 539 bulletproof vests from the FY-99 506 (A) drawdown. Of this total, 411 vests have been distributed to the Provincial Drug Units by DNA headquarters; 128 remain in storage. The USG also donated 700 SIG Sauer pistols as part of the 506 (A) donation in 2000. These arms are in storage at the DNA warehouse. DNA will make a decision as to the distribution of the pistols to operational units in the field.

- **Vehicles**

There are currently 155 vehicles (124 cars/trucks and 31 motorcycles) in the ENP inventory which have been purchased with NAS funds or provided through 506(A) drawdowns. The low level of NAS funding and staffing in previous years did not permit a planned, systematic maintenance and repair program. Many of these vehicles are in fair to poor condition because of age and condition when acquired (e.g. through 506(A)(2) drawdown) and/or poor maintenance while in service. Ten cars/trucks and eight motorcycles have been identified as being beyond their useful operational life. The NAS is in the process of establishing a motor pool project.

The NAS furnished fuel only for pre-approved operations on a case-by-case basis.

- **Vessels**

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

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS has supplied the ENP with 18 repeater stations, 34 base stations, 42 mobile units, and 76 portable hand-held radios (walkie-talkies). The equipment is distributed throughout the country. Units in the field are generally well maintained and are in operating condition. Eleven base stations, 19 mobile units, 15 hand held radios, and 11 repeaters are currently in the repair shop at DNA headquarters.

The DNA has not yet distributed 16 HT-1000 and 71 Saber Motorola radios. These units operate on different frequencies from the ENP National Net and will be used for limited, point-to-point communications as needed.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS has continued its automation project with the National Police, replacing outdated computers with modern equipment. The computer replacement/modernization project begun under the FY-2000 supplemental funding will be completed with FY-2002 funds. Computers/and peripherals have been acquired over the years through donations and auctions of used equipment as well as by new purchase. Many units are inoperative and/or obsolete.

- **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 one of the major success stories of the ENP. The detector dogs account for nearly all of the drug interdictions made in Ecuador's seas and at its airports. In 2000, the NAS acquired 26 dogs locally, which were trained with their respective handlers. There are eighty-three (83) narcotics detector dogs in active service throughout the country.

Impact

U.S. Government assistance is vital to the Government of Ecuador (GOE) counter-narcotics program. USG-funded training and technical assistance to the Judicial Police and Judicial authorities help ensure more effective investigation and prosecution of narcotics-related offenses. With support and guidance from USG agencies, the DNA has grown substantially in size and effectiveness. Counter-narcotics has become a part of all police basic training and is a formally recognized career track within the ENP. With strong encouragement from the U.S. mission, the Ecuadorian Army is participating in newly instituted police/military joint patrols in the northern border area although NAS-funded radios and vehicles for the army have not yet arrived.

Statistics in seizures and arrests follow:

Seizures

Cocaine hydrochloride	10,921.12 KG
Coca Base/paste	1,323.00 KG
Heroin	253.62 KG
Marijuana	3,082.88 KG

Arrests

National arrests	2,188
Foreign	469
Sale	1,318
Possession	1,178
Consumption	161

Program Changes

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

SANTIAGO

Procedures

The majority of information on the condition and disposal of commodities comes from the National Drug Council (CONACE), which requests and compiles data from the recipient law enforcement agencies. Post is working with CONACE to shift its reporting period from March/April to November/December in order to coincide with the timing of the EUM report and avoid delays in report submission. On-site inspections are infrequent, since Chile's length makes it financially prohibitive to send embassy personnel to monitor routinely the use of the equipment. Post is able to take advantage of official travel for spot-checking on an ad hoc basis.

Status

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

- **Vehicles**

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

- **Communications Equipment**

Of the 17 Motorola model VHF/FM GP-300 radios owned by the Police, three are in good condition. The Police have one radio scanner (good condition); two base stations (good condition); two handheld HP-10 radios in very good condition; and nine handheld visars (five are in good condition and four are undergoing repair). Customs has six hand-held radios in good condition and two Motorola base stations in good condition.

- **Binoculars**

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

- **Cameras**

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

- **Computers**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Police maintain four night vision goggles: one in Santiago; one in Valparaiso; one in Concepcion; and one in Punta Arenas. They are in good condition. Carabineros have four night vision goggles in three locations; they are in good condition. Customs maintains 23 probing mirrors in 15 locations. Customs also maintains 35 digital scales in 15 locations. Customs has two projectors, and two VCR's and one television. Each is in good condition. The Carabineros have two televisions, one VCR, one fax machine and three tape recorders; one overhead projector; one electric typewriter; one calculator. Each is in good condition.

Impact

The GOC reports that the equipment is used in both rural and metropolitan areas in counter-narcotics operations. The National Investigative Police report that night vision goggles are considered key in coastal patrols and marijuana crop detection. Radios are crucial in urban anti-narcotics operations. Much of the equipment is nearing the end of its useful life.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE CITY

Procedures

Post uses both formal and informal monitoring procedures to insure that commodities and services provided for counternarcotics programs are properly maintained and used. Records of commodities provided to the Government of Belize (GOB) under a bilateral agreement are kept on file by the INL coordinator. The INL coordinator inspects the status, condition, and use of these items. In addition, members of post and TDY personnel involved in counternarcotics carry out informal monitoring during their frequent visits with various participating agencies. Embassy personnel stress to appropriate GOB officials that INL assistance must be for counternarcotics purposes. The officials will be held accountable for ensuring the proper care and use of INL donations.

Status

- **Vessels**

Post donated one vessel to the Belize Defense Force (BDF) in CY-2000, which is still operational and maintained by the Anti-Drug Unit. It will be used in the March counter-narcotics project, Operation Allied Strength/Ocean Garden. The Anti-Drug unit of the police maintains a total of three boats, all of which have received NAS-funded upgrades and general maintenance work in order to keep them operational from. The Maritime Unit of the BDF has one boat, which was not provided with NAS funding.

- **Vehicles**

Vehicles purchased prior to 1993 are no longer operational and will be removed from the inventory. The two recently purchased Ford Ranger trucks are functional and in fine condition. One was assigned to the Canine Unit and one to the Violent Crimes Unit.

- **Canine Units**

The BPD's canine unit, headquartered in Belmopan, has five dogs and five handlers. The canine branch of Customs, stationed at the International Airport, is in dire need of trainers and new dogs to replace their 9 and 10 year old dogs, one of which has a severe back problem.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio tower and repair work and improvements were completed in CY-2001. The work completed makes them operational for communications during counter-narcotics operations. Post anticipates spending an additional \$3,000 in March 2002 to have the remaining radios installed by a qualified technician.

Communications in Belize have not been fully functional in the past. Post predicts an end to the constant repairs with this last round of maintenance and upgrades.

- **JICC Equipment**

The JICC headquarters was completed last year and is functioning as a central repository of information related to criminal investigations. The JICC's systems administrator is attending a training course in Santo Domingo on a NAS-sponsored program to better operate the Guardian software package that is in use at the facility.

Impact

While the GOB takes seriously the need to combat narcotics trafficking, its resources are seriously constrained.

The GOB supports counter-narcotics operations with a dedicated police anti-drug and Belize Defense Force Maritime Unit (which the GOB hopes will evolve into a Coast Guard with territorial water interdiction capabilities) as well as with logistical, and strategic support including aerial support from the Belize Defense Force's Defender aircraft. The GOB will be increasing the number of individuals to the Belize Force Department's Anti-Drug unit from 13 to 27.

Since April Belizean law enforcement authorities have seized 3,900 kilograms of cocaine compared to the previous years 13 kilograms. This increase can be attributed to the operational anti-drug unit, a dedicated counter-narcotics unit made possible by DEA and INL assistance.

GUATEMALA CITY

Procedures

In CY-2001, EUM responsibilities were divided among the NAS logistics coordinator, the NAS police adviser, the NAS port adviser, the NAS communications technician, the NAS computer systems manager, the NAS warehouse manager, and the NAS Director. When commodities are received, the warehouse officer inspects the items and completes a receiving report. The logistics coordinator certifies receipt and initiates payment. The warehouse manager then enters the item into the NAS inventory management program after which it is distributed to the final user. All NAS personnel supervise and monitor distribution of the property to host nation organizations and conduct inventories. In addition, the NAS fleet manager provides day-to-day EUM of the NAS-provided vehicle fleet and associated spare parts.

In addition, the NAS automotive mechanic, the NAS dispatcher, and the NAS representative in the Department of Anti-Narcotics Operations (DOAN) Vehicle Control Office provide day-to-day EUM of the NAS-provided vehicle fleet and spare parts. Spot checks are conducted each time a NAS program officer visits a field site. The computer systems manager assists with periodic inventories of computer equipment primarily located in Guatemala City, while the communications technician conducts detailed inventory of all communications equipment located around the country and at the radio repeater sites. The NAS inventory management system, AMMS 6, is used to generate a detailed list of NAS equipment at the various field locations. Inventories are conducted a minimum of once a year.

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

The vast majority of the vehicles is dedicated to the DOAN fleet and is used nationwide by DOAN agents in support of counternarcotics operations. All vehicles receive routine preventive and corrective maintenance by the NAS automotive shop. When the shop is not capable of performing the maintenance, the work is evaluated by the NAS mechanic and vehicle control officer and contracted out.

Twenty-one vehicles were purchased in CY-2001 for the Ministry of Government (DOAN) and the Public Ministry but only one was received during the year. The one that arrived is in support of a newly identified fleet

requirement for the demand reduction program. The van will provide transportation for the demand reduction teams that travel throughout the country providing demand reduction seminars. The NAS disposed of seven DOAN vehicles in June of 2001. The vehicles were either totaled or wrecked beyond reasonable repair. Ten of the incoming vehicles are assigned to the DOAN and will replace these units.

The six vehicles acquired from the closing of the military bases in Panama were inspected, upgraded and entered into the NAS/DOAN fleet. The one-step van vehicle was sent to the Honduras counter-narcotics police team.

DOAN also uses seized vehicles for counter-narcotics operations. The NAS continues to work with the Government of Guatemala (GOG) to incorporate more seized vehicles into the DOAN vehicle fleet to maximize the use of limited resources. The NAS also provides limited preventive and corrective maintenance for these vehicles.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS supports the DOAN's nationwide UHF/FM secure/non-secure radio network. The network consists of handheld radios, vehicle radios, base stations and a nationwide system of 14 remote site repeaters. This system provides nationwide command and control of counter-narcotics operations. Remote repeater sites are inventoried on scheduled visits. NAS and DOAN communications technicians conduct regular End Use Monitoring inspections of all communications equipment.

NAS purchased almost \$200,000 of radio equipment in CY-2001. The equipment will be received in CY-2002. The equipment will upgrade the present DOAN radio communications system, whose technology is over ten years old. In addition, the DOAN recently changed frequencies from VHF to UHF, making a lot of their equipment unusable.

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

The NAS purchased a telephone system network for the Public Ministry in the anticorruption and counternarcotics offices located in Guatemala City. The systems have been installed and are fully operational.

The NAS inspected, repaired, and upgraded the communications equipment acquired from the closing of the military bases in Panama. It was entered into the NAS inventory and has been issued and installed in different DOAN facilities.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

- **Vessels**

The two Boston Whaler fiberglass boats remain in the DOAN fleet located on the Caribbean Coast. They are used only for limited brown-water counter-narcotics operations. Post did not purchase any vessels, but did provide fuel in support of specific operations such as the Mayan Jaguar.

- **JICC**

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

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

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

- **Construction**

Guatemala Airport Observation Office-The construction of an interior two-room office enhanced DOAN's observation of pedestrian traffic throughout the international airport in Guatemala City. The project was begun and completed in May 2001. The NAS police adviser periodically visits the restricted office facility and maintenance is provided when needed by the host nation civil aviation agency.

Izabal MP Office Facility-This project consists of the construction and remodeling of the Public Ministry's counternarcotics prosecutors office located in Puerto Barrios, Izabal. It was begun in October 2000 and was completed in February 2001. The facility provides Spartan, but efficient office space for the host government narcotics prosecutors.

DOAN Barberena construction -A metallic roof structure with its respective drains and bleachers was built for the DOAN regional counternarcotics training center in Barberena, Santa Rosa. The facility provides training for DOAN and counter-narcotics entities from both the host nation and other countries. The facility also provides training for Guatemalan and regional counter-narcotics canine units. The project was begun in July and completed in December of 2001.

Remodeling of an Educational Facility for Shelter-This project consisted of the remodeling and upgrading of physical security of two educational rooms for the shelter for children who are victims of violence, located in the city of Antigua, Guatemala. The Mitch-funded project was begun in August and completed in December of 2001.

DOAN Canine kennels in Peten-The project houses the canines assigned to the DOAN in Santa Elena, Peten. The canines are primarily used at the international airport in Peten and roadblocks at designated areas. The construction was begun in March and was completed in June of 2001.

Guatemala MP Offices-The GOG provided two floors for the MP counter-narcotics and anti-corruption prosecutor offices. The NAS provided office modules for the MP narcotics prosecutors and security upgrades for the anti-corruption agency. The offices are for daily operational use. These projects began in March and were completed in September of 2001. Routine maintenance is provided by the GOG.

- **Canine Training Facility**

The regional Canine Narcotics Detection Training School at Lagos Los Pinos can house up to 40 dogs. The DOAN currently has 38 dogs in service throughout the Republic of Guatemala. The canine teams are used to examine containers, luggage, and vehicles at fixed and mobile checkpoints. The NAS has developed BPAs with veterinarians for the animals to receive regularly scheduled vaccinations and to provide dry food and fuel for transportation of DOAN personnel and canines throughout the country. Routine refresher training and an annual recertification have been the cornerstones to keeping the program successful and energetic. All dogs are healthy, although three canines

will be retired from service this year having reached the end of their useful working life.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

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

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

Impact

Guatemala remains a major transit country for South American cocaine en route to the United States and Europe. Cocaine moves through Guatemala by air, road, and sea. In 2001, various U.S. Government agencies worked closely with the GOG to increase law enforcement capabilities to counter the constant flow of drugs transiting the country. Cocaine seizures increased in 2001 by 193% and heroin seizures by 73% over CY 2000. However, the historic problems of widespread corruption, acute lack of resources, and frequent personnel turnover in law enforcement and other GOG agencies continue to plague the GOG and negatively affect their ability to deal with narco-trafficking and organized crime. USG efforts played a large role in the improved numbers last year, but the DOAN could be seizing much more if the problems mentioned above could be resolved. The canine program had at least 10 seizures directly attributed to it in CY-2001.

Training remains a key area where USG support is critical. NAS provided training in leadership, human rights, canine handling, contraband detection, investigative techniques, computers, stolen vehicles, and specialized counternarcotics training to the DOAN. Post also provided case management, anticorruption, and professional development training to the narcotics prosecutors. The GOG recently passed money-laundering legislation at post's urging and to devote substantial resources in money-laundering training in the next two years.

Problems

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

MANAGUA

Procedures

The DEA Special Agents and the INL assistant periodically visit Nicaraguan counter-narcotics installations and verify the proper use and maintenance of equipment acquired with international narcotics control funds. Through both formal and informal procedures, post monitors the commodities and services provided to assure proper usage and maintenance. The embassy receives written and oral feedback from recipients regarding the use of provided equipment. Since August 2000, Managua has labeled and recorded serial numbers for all equipment donated. Post is creating a database for all commodities that the Embassy has donated to the Police.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Seven vehicles (two sedans, three pickup trucks, and two vans) and 36 motorcycles were provided to the Anti-Narcotics Unit of the Nicaragua's National Police (PN) in 1999. The motorcycles were donated throughout the country as follows: 13 in Managua, four in Esteli, three in Metagalpa, five in Rivas, three in the North Atlantic Regional Autonomous Area (RAAN), three in South Atlantic Regional Autonomous Area, five in Chinandega. The vehicles are used nationwide in support of counternarcotics operations.

During CY-2000, INL donated two Mazda pick-up trucks to the Civil Inspection Unit (UIC) and one Mazda pickup and six motorcycles to the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP) Internal Affairs Unit (UAI). These vehicles are used to investigate claims of police abuse. Post purchased two vans and two motorcycles for a Mobile Inspection Unit (MIU). The unit has participated in several successful drug seizures. The vehicles are being used effectively, especially the vehicles donated to the NNP Narcotics Unit. The motorcycles are distributed to the areas of greatest need.

In 2000, post signed a LOA with the Government of Nicaragua (GON) that committed the USG to spending \$250,000 to build a vehicle inspection station at Penas Blancas on the southern border with Costa Rica. RPSO Ft. Lauderdale has undertaken the contracting associated with this project. Construction is slated to begin in early April and should be completed in late July 2002. The computers will soon be integrated into the JICC system.

- **Vessels**

A 26-foot Boston Whaler was purchased for the Drug Police in 1998. It is based in Bluefields. The boat has had persistent engine problems. During 2001, the NNP told DEA that it would assume responsibility for fixing the boat. It remains at dock in Bluefields.

In CY-2000, post purchased two 200 HP Yamaha engines for the NNP Narcotics Unit. Those engines were installed in boats that had been seized in counterdrug operations. One boat now operates from Bluefields and the other from Puerto Cabezas. In addition, INL procured spare parts in 2000 to repair two outboard engines used by the NNP in Bluefields. These engines are in operation in boats used by the NNP Unit there.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

In 1999, post donated two repeaters and thirty-six radios to the NNP Unit. They are all in use. The Narcotics Unit used satellite phones communicate with the Mobile Inspection Unit when it operates in remote of Nicaragua. During 2000, INL installed a closed circuit TV system for use the Narcotics Unit at Managua International Airport. This system has used to monitor suspected drug traffickers as they enter Nicaragua and contributed to a number of investigations. Further improvements to the TV system await completion of construction.

- **Inspection Equipment**

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

- **Canine Unit**

During September 2001, post contracted with CSI International to do a study of the needs of the Nicaraguan Canine Unit. The team spent a week in country their recommendations have formed the basis for a project for the coming year to revamp the NNP canine unit.

- **Office Equipment**

In 1998, INL provided four fax machines and a copy machine for the NNP Drug Unit. One fax is located at the airport, two at the Narcotics Police Headquarters,

and one at the Regional Police Office in the Department of Rivas. The photocopier machine is at Managua International Airport where it serves as part of the NNP Narcotics Unit. During the same period, post donated seven printers to the NP. Six are in use at the Narcotics Unit headquarters; one is in use at the airport. In 2000, post donated a copy machine and one laptop to the CIU. Both are in use.

Impact

During 2001, the Narcotics Unit of the NNP seized record amounts of drugs on both land and sea. The Mobile Inspection Unit was deployed to good effect on repeated occasions, helping the NNP break several drug cases. The Anti-Corruption Unit supported by INL and ICITAP has been working on a number of high profile cases of GON corruption.

MEXICO CITY

Procedures

The NAS and other USG personnel conducted End Use Monitoring through on-site visits and spot checks. The Office of the Attorney General (PGR) provided monthly reports on the state of USG leased helicopters and fixed wing aircraft. Financial accounting reports were submitted by other recipient institutions. Recipient institutions signed Notes of Agreement (NOA) with the NAS upon the delivery of all major non-expendable commodities. These NOA's specified the items donated, their quantity, description, serial number, intended use and location. The NAS Director or Deputy Director and a designated supervisor of the office receiving the commodities sign the NOAs.

Status

- **Aircraft**

The PGR furnished monthly reports to the NAS on the location and use of the 26 UH-1H helicopters leased/donated by the USG. The NAS program coordinator traveled to Guadalajara, Acapulco, and Puerto Vallarta during the year on EUM site visits. All 26 helicopters were observed at the specified locations. They are distributed as follows: Hermosillo (2); Mexicalli (3); Culiacan (2); Puerto Vallarta (2); Guadalajara (3); Monterrey (1); Chetumal (3); Vera Cruz (1); Tapachula (4); Mexico city (5). An aviation Safety of Flight message (SOF) requiring X-ray inspections of all helicopter tailbooms has been addressed by conducting inspections at intervals of 75 hours of flight.

Thirty-six inspections were conducted during CY-2001. Four of the aircraft presented anomalies. The following tailbooms were placed out of service:

<i>UH-1H</i>	<i>Tailboom</i>	<i>Date</i>
XC-JAO	BBBD-1045	01-08-01
XC-JAD	ABD-04620	12-15-01
XC-JAG	MMBD-0493	03-13-01
XC-JAG	BBBD-0282	08-12-01

The PGR uses a standard aviation maintenance figure of 20% of aircraft down at any given time for routine maintenance. This represents five aircraft per month out for maintenance. Rates are then computed based on the remaining 21 UH-1H helicopters that are operational. The average availability rate for 2001 was 63.19%.

In addition to the UH-1H's, the PGR operated 39 USG donated aircraft in 2001. They included: twenty (20) Bell 206 B-III's; three (3) Bell 212 helicopters; one (1) Bell 212 UH-1N; twelve (13) Bell 206 airplanes; and two (2) Dehavilland

DNC-6 Twin Otter airplanes. They are distributed as follows: Mexico City (2); Culicán (7); Guadalajara (8); Chilpancingo (6); Acapulco (4); Cuernavaca (5); Chihuahua (1); Toluca (1); Hermosillo (1); Uruapan (1); Oaxaca (1); Altamirano (1). They were used for eradication and interdiction missions and training.

Maintenance-Depot level maintenance for USG-leased UH-1H helicopters operated by the PGR at no cost to the USG is located at the International Airport in Mexico City. Major maintenance for the fixed wing Cessna 206 and 210 fleet is performed in Cuernavaca; larger aircraft are maintained in Mexico City, Guadalajara or at commercial facilities. Intermediate-level rotary or fixed-wing maintenance exists at Culiacán, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Uruapan, Tapachula and Chetumal. Aircraft located at Forward Operational Bases (FOB) are rotated to these bases for maintenance beyond FOB's capabilities. Facilities visited were noted as clean, orderly, efficiently maintained and operated.

Pathlink Equipment-PATHCOR/LORAN- In 1992, GPS navigational units were installed in four fixed-wing aircraft to direct illicit crop reconnaissance and aerial eradication flights. One of the units was destroyed in a plane crash and the PGR subsequently designated all of the equipment outdated and discontinued its use by the eradication section of the PGR. The Pathcor/Loran - GPS and Pathlink/GPS equipment has never been used to its maximum potential and has deteriorated through the years. In 2001, the NAS recommended that the equipment be surveyed. The NAS will file the proper survey forms and the equipment will be dropped from the End Use Monitoring requirements. As a result of the failure to use the Pathcor/Loran and Pathlink/GPS equipment, no GOM automated data is available for illicit crop reconnaissance and aerial eradication.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment consists of about 127 units spread over 23 line items, including 32 computers (four of which are laptops). With the exception of one laptop computer misplaced by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) shortly after NAS delivery, all equipment was in working condition and being used at SIU facilities in Mexico City to further narcotics-related investigations. The NAS turned over 78 computers and 17 printers as follows: thirty-three (33) computers and four printers were issued to the SIU; 16 computers and three printers were issued to the Bilateral Task Forces (BTF); 29 computers and ten printers were issued to the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU). The NAS Director accompanied the team to three of the nine BTF locations and observed NAS-funded Vetted Unit equipment.

From 1996 to 2000, the NAS purchased and installed computer equipment at the FIU. The NAS staff visited the FIU in 2001, and confirmed that the equipment was installed and being used as intended.

The \$2 million computer installation project at the Attorney General's Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes Against Health (FEADS) was completed and inaugurated on November 17, 2000. In 2001, the new administration began a restructuring of the PGR. The GOM moved 11 NAS purchased servers to the National Center for Drug Control Planning (CENDRO). This reorganization will enable CENDRO to increase and maximize the efficiency of its data collection and intelligence analysis capabilities. The system will become a

nationwide data network with access to drug-related criminal information for the PGR. The NAS visited CENDRO numerous times throughout the year and confirmed that the computer equipment is being used for the enhancement of counternarcotics investigations.

The NAS Director and project officer visited Caracol, a NGO that works with street kids on drug education and job training, and observed computer equipment purchased with FY-97 and FY-98 funds. Equipment is used for developing training and educational materials and tracking the project's casework. Samples of finished products were provided to NAS visitors. Caracol also furnished a complete accounting of NAS-funded expenditures.

The NAS purchased a LAN system with case management software for the Federal Investigative Agency (AFI) of the Office of the Attorney General. AFI has been the principal entity responsible for locating and arresting fugitives from U.S. justice. Installation of the computer equipment has been postponed as the PGR negotiates the purchase of a building for the AFI.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2001, the GOM restructured the vetted units/BTF's into Special Investigative Units (SIU's). All previously donated BTF radios and repeater equipment were returned to Mexico City and inventoried by the NAS and DEA. The equipment is being redistributed to new SIU locations.

NAS received an itemized inventory of the equipment and a list of sites where the items will be located. The inventory was consistent with NAS records. Once the transfers are complete, the SIU units at the new locations will be visited by NAS or DEA personnel.

- **Vehicles**

The 55 vehicles donated to the PGR are subject to relocation. They consist of Jettas, VW sedans, Nissan pickups, Kawasaki and Yamaha motorcycles. NAS personnel verify the locations of the vehicles once the transfers are completed.

Pickup trucks- Eleven operable pickup trucks are located at Acapulco, Cuernavaca, Guadalajara, Culiacan, Chihuahua, Oaxaca, Tuxtla-Gutierrez, Chetumal, Mexico (3). One truck which is located in Uruapon is inoperable.

Support vehicles-three operable in Mexico City; one inoperable.

Maintenance vehicles- one operable in Chetumal; one operable in Guadalajara; one operable in Mexico City; three undergoing maintenance in Mexico City; one operable in Oaxaca; and one operable in Tapachula.

Cisterns-three operable in Mexico City; one operable in Acapulco; one operable in Cuernavaca.

Transport vehicles- two inoperable in Mexico City; two operable in Hermosillo; one operable in Guadalajara; one operable in Tampico; one operable in

Culiacan; one operable in Tijuana; one operable in Cancun; one operable in Tapachula.

Transport trailers-one operable in Mexico City; one operable in Guadalajara

The NAS donated 10 motorcycles and five trailers to the Mexican Immigration Service (INM) and twelve Ford Lobo pickup trucks to the SIU's. Two armored vehicles were reassigned in 2001 to the new Vetted Units coordinators in PGR.

In 1997, a Nissan pickup truck was donated to the NGO Sierra Madre alliance. In order for the vehicle to be properly registered in the state of Chihuahua, NAS was obligated to issue the title in the name of the Assistant Director, Alejandro Rivas of Sierra Madre. In 1999, there was a breakup in the alliance and the Assistant Director took the vehicle. In an effort to recover the vehicle, Sierra Madre filed theft charges against Rivas in Chihuahua. To date, the vehicle has not been recovered and it is believed the vehicle was sold. Since the title was actually under Rivas' name, post does not believe that the theft charges will stand. The Sierra Madre alliance has been advised that future NAS support will be contingent upon proper administrative oversight of the USG-funded resources. The vehicle will be taken off the inventory list.

- **Defense Articles**

C-26 Aircraft-Four C-26 aircraft were donated to the GOM as part of a 1996 506 (A)(2) drawdown package to enhance Mexico's surveillance capabilities. The aircraft are operated by the Mexican Air Force. End Use Monitoring was done by an MLO End Use Monitoring team. Overall, the aircraft were found to be in good physical condition, but the Mexican operational unit lacked many resources for maintaining the aircraft in mission capable status. The MLO team verified the exclusive use of the aircraft for counternarcotics, humanitarian assistance or disaster relief operations.

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

The NAS will remove the four 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, etc. that was provided under security assistance programs to determine proper disposition.

Mobile Maintenance Trailers-Five of eight trailers provided under security assistance programs are operable and in use at Mexico City (1); Chetumal (1); Guadalajara (1); Oaxaca (1); Tapachula (1). Three located in Mexico City are undergoing maintenance.

Crew Trailers- The PGR deploys ten crew trailers, provided by the USG in 1991 under Section 1004 of the Defense Authorization Act as follows: Ten trailers were provided under Section 1004 Defense Authority in 1991. Eight are operable and in use at Cancun (1); Tampico (1); Tapachula (1); Tijuana (1); Culiacan (1); Guadalajara (1); Hermosillo (2). Two are undergoing maintenance.

Military trucks- Four are inoperable in Mexico City.

Problems

- **Locator Databases**

Mexican police institutions do not maintain accurate locator databases of its personnel. Tracking those who have attended USG-sponsored courses to verify continuity in a training-related assignment has been difficult. The NAS has created its own database to address the problem of repeat attendance at courses.

- **Aircraft Inspection**

A NAS-funded inspection of the 26 USG supplied UH-1H helicopters indicated that the fleet was in good condition. However, the UH-1H model has been phased out by the USG, making spare parts and maintenance a serious concern for the future. Other options must be considered or upgrades conducted on the UH-1H fleet if the USG is to continue supporting GOM eradication and interdiction efforts. At current funding levels, neither the NAS nor the GOM have the resources to upgrade the fleet.

Impact

Program support provided in 2001 contributed to the GOM's anti-narcotics mission and organized crime agenda. Bilateral law enforcement cooperation was unprecedented, extradition and deportations increased significantly. The PGR and Mexican military scored victories against every major narcotics-trafficking organization.

Interdiction efforts this year were characterized by greater information sharing between the USG and the GOM. The PGR has used the NAS-purchased ion scanners to establish probable cause in several maritime interdiction events. The GOM reported the seizure of over 29 tons of cocaine. A total of 396 kilograms of methamphetamine were seized.

Illicit cultivation in Mexico is done mainly in remote locations and in small fields. Drought conditions coupled with the GOM's aggressive eradication campaign during 1999 and 2000 yielded record low levels of opium poppy. In 2001, with normal rainfalls, opium poppy eradication was 18,784 hectares, up from 15,621 in 2000. Marijuana eradication in 2001 was 28,831, compared to 31,019 in 2000.

The FIU reported receiving more than 5,000,000 currency transaction reports and nearly 3,000 suspicious activity reports from financial institutions. These reports were processed with NAS-funded computer equipment.

The support that the NAS has provided to the GOM demand reduction entities and their NGO counterparts supports Mexican efforts to highlight and address increased drug consumption in Mexico. These institutions are leading education and prevention measures to counteract this menace. These efforts serve to remind the Mexican public that drug consumption is a global phenomenon rather than a U.S. problem.

The night vision goggles (NVG) training provided to the GOM in 2001 had immediate positive results for the intercept unit. According to GOM statistics, intercept ground responses increased by 300% during the months of October, November and December. U.S. analysts attribute this dramatic increase, in part, to the GOM's NVG operations. NVG operations were suspended for helicopter maintenance and administrative reasons in December. NVG operations are expected to resume in early 2002.

Program Changes

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

PANAMA CITY

Procedures

A formal on-site inventory was conducted during January 2002. The NAS also conducted a random spot-check of DOD excess equipment left in Panama subsequent to the reversion of the Panama Canal to the Government of Panama (GOP), which NAS donated in December 2000 to the Ministry of Justice. Additionally, the NAS and the embassy's law enforcement agencies' personnel conducted informal EUM during their regular contact with their Panamanian counterparts during project site visit throughout CY-2001.

The Non-Expendable Property Application and Stock Control System (NEPA) is used for all project property. These records are maintained in the NEPA inventory system and constantly updated for new donations, return of old or non-working items or NAS-approved transfers between institutions. The NAS also has a digital camera, which is used to record visually the inventory for future comparison.

Status

- **Computer and Office Equipment**

Judicial Technical Police (PTJ)- Most of the computer equipment is located at the main office in Panama City and the Tocumen counternarcotics office, Anti-Narcotics Office (FEAN), Edificio Coremusa in downtown Panama City. 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. Since 1997, the computers donated to the Special Anti-Drug Unit have been used as stand-alone word processing units and not together as a network. The existing server is old and does not have the needed capacity to store more data. In 2000, the NAS donated an integrated computer system at DEA's request. The establishment of an automated database, linked nationally through a local network is fundamental to the future development and success of the PTJ and DEA counterdrug efforts.

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

Ministry of Education Drug Prevention-INL items donated to the Ministry of Education Drug Prevention include office furniture and equipment such as desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, fax machine, copier, computer, typewriters, etc. Equipment is located at the Drug Prevention Office in the Ministry of

Education Building located in downtown Panama City or at the Drug Education and Information Center (CENAID) at Albrook. All equipment is in excellent condition and new items are under warranty.

CENAID is very efficient and makes good use of what post furnishes. Post recently provided funds for the Ministry to design an impressive web page for CENAID with links to many USG, NGO, third country and international organization web sites.

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

The results of an EUM visit were very disturbing. Most of the computer, newly donated in 1999 were not found during this visit. The NAS requested an explanation from the Chief of the computer section. It was discovered that the computers had been dumped in an empty room. It was surmised that since the DMN is implementing a new namecheck system soon, it is possible that these computers were made redundant by new computers. No one from DMN ever brought any problems with the computers to the attention of the NAS. After conducting a thorough investigation, the chief of the computer section was fired. NAS has been assured by the DMN director that the computers can and will be used to augment and implement the namecheck system. We were assured that the computers would be maintained in their proper state.

Customs-INL donated computer equipment to the Panama Customs Service to upgrade an existing system. The donated items include one computer work station, four Wyse terminals and keyboards, two modems, and one laser printer. Equipment is located at the main office in Curundu. Customs continued its status as an office unable to maintain an inventory for the second year in a row. Consequently, no items were donated to Customs in 2001. Given the chronic lack of management controls, post will donate to Customs only equipment whose use is directly supervised by Customs or DEA or in line with our newly-developed Port Security project, in which Customs is a major player.

Financial Analysis Unit (FAU)-The FAU became fully operational in July 1996. INL donated computer hardware, software, and all office equipment to implement a Panama City Office and upgrade an existing computer LAN in the administrative office. The equipment includes 28 computers, software, Pentium servers. In 1998, the NAS provided additional computer equipment: 16 computer workstations, five printers, 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 and 2001 to upgrade the FAU's server and computer network. This upgrade includes a sophisticated analytic program to do a better job of detecting money laundering patterns.

CONAPRED-INL-funded equipment at the National Commission for the Prevention Rehabilitation and Study of Drug Addiction (CONAPRED) 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. Commodities are maintained by CONAPRED.

JICC-The JICC is fully operational and capable of exchanging information with law enforcement officials throughout Panama. All equipment is located in the former Howard Air Force Base this year. The computers are used by JICC personnel for information collection, analysis and dissemination and to exchange information with law enforcement officials throughout Panama and with DEA's El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). The JICC also shares information with other JICC offices in the Caribbean and Central America. Maintenance of all equipment has been excellent. Newer equipment is in good working condition. The JICC maintains a detailed inventory in their computer system.

National Air Service (SAN)-INL-funded equipment consists of computers, printers, and a UPS. All equipment is based out of the SAN's headquarters at Tocumen Airport. SAN moved to Howard Air Force Base in Spring 2000. 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. Aging non-functioning computer equipment has been cannibalized to maintain other computers. The SAN has all equipment serviced as needed. The NAS will repair one broken printer and consider the SAN's need to replace obsolete computers with new equipment as soon as funds become available.

National Maritime Service (SMN)-INL funded a desktop and a laptop computer. The computers remain in working condition. In FY-00, post donated computer equipment to the SMN's Anti-Narcotics Intelligence Department (DIAN). The computers remain in good working condition.

Drug Prosecutor's Office-The NAS provided a computer, printer, 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 and money laundering cases. The equipment is well kept and maintained and is being used for its intended purpose. The twelve computers provided by INL in 1995 will not work with their new system, leaving them functional only as stand-alone word-processing units. The NAS is in the process of purchasing new computers for the Drug Prosecutor's office and will donate the still-working computers to the Ministry of Education's Office of Drug Prevention Education.

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

National Commission for Criminal Statistics Analysis (CONADEC)-In 2000, post replaced a server and six 10-year old computers and provided Oracle software so that CONADEC would be compatible with the Oracle software used

by other GOP entities. All equipment is well maintained and in excellent condition.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

In 1997, INL purchased 20 hand-held radios, which are part of a radio communications network that was donated to the Immigration Directorate in 1998 for use in border and port regions to support operations. This network included twelve mobile radios, two repeaters, and three base stations. The 26 remaining functional computers (out of 30) originally purchased in December 1996 for the Pisces Program were finally donated to Immigration in August 1999. The radio equipment is used in border and port regions to support operations.

The 20 hand-held radios and radio communications network donated to the DNM in January 1999 continues to be used in border and port operations. The network includes twelve mobile radios, two repeaters, and three base stations.

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

- **Vehicles**

PTJ vehicles (which are now 15 years old) have been cannibalized to the maximum extent possible and are now worthless. A current NAS pilot project provides rental vehicles to the PTJ while requiring them to maintain service and usage records.

The JICC Durango is in excellent condition. The 1993 Jeep Cherokee is being used only for local deliveries of sensitive information.

Post provided 4 heavy-duty trucks to the SMN in FY-01.

- **Vessels**

INL-funded items in 1998 consisted of three tool kits for SMN's MK-4 patrol boats used exclusively for counter drug-patrols. There has been a notable

improvement in the patrol boats' readiness status since receipt of the kits. The training has proven valuable as indicated by numerous successful seizures and the improvement of the SMN over the past year. The SMN fleet is very well maintained. All new equipment is in excellent condition.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

The video system donated to the Customs Directorate was installed at Tocumen Airport and used to detect drug smuggling through the airport. However, in 2000, the system was dismantled and replaced by another surveillance system. Customs and the embassy's law enforcement community will explore how these surveillance cameras can best be used. The donated tool kits were used in border and port operations to search containers.

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

The JICC director advised that two telephones donated in 1993 were stolen when the JICC moved to the new facilities in 2001.

Impact

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

The GOP has remained one of our principle partners in counternarcotics missions. It has engaged in cooperative maritime investigations with partner nations, most notably Colombia and Costa Rica. The GOP cooperated with U.S. requests to board and search Panamanian-flag vessels suspected of drug smuggling international waters. The PTJ, Customs, the National Directorate of Immigration, and the PNP, with support from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. customs and DEA, using NAS funding, executed three major joint interdiction operations along the Costa Rica Border against alien smuggling and drug trafficking. The GOP continued to investigate important high-level drug traffickers and money launderers, including four seizures of over 200 kgs each.

SAN JOSE

Procedures

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

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

Status

- **Patrol Boats**

Three 24-ft Rigid Hull Inflatable (RHI) fast patrol craft were transferred to the Coast Guard in June. Each RHI is equipped with two Honda 130 HP outboard engines and compete rigging, electronics, and safety equipment. The RHI is a multi-mission vessel that allows the Costa Rican Coast Guard to conduct coastal maritime law enforcement operations. These three RHI's join one RHI delivered in 2000 and are the first four of eight to be acquired through INL FY-2000 and Colombia supplemental funds.

The 82-foot decommissioned USCG cutter, Santamaria, transferred to the GOCR in December 1999 is located in the Pacific Port of Golfito. It is being maintained in excellent condition with the assistance of the USCG. The GOCR took possession of two additional 82-foot decommissioned cutters in 2001. The former USCGC Point Chico, renamed Juan Rafael Mora, was transferred in June and the former USCGC Point Bridge, renamed Pancha Carrasco, was transferred in September. The transfer packages accompanying these transfers included the re-fitting of all electronics and communications systems, training for the Costa Rican Coast Guard crews, and a full complement of spare parts. Both patrol craft will join the Juan Santamaria in Golfito on Costa Rica's southwest Pacific Coast.

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

The Zodiac previously given to the Costa Rican Coast Guard is being maintained. It is currently carried on one of the Costa Rican Coast Guard 82-foot patrol craft and is actively used in ship boardings.

- **Vehicles**

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

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

- **Computers**

Post provided computer equipment to GOCR entities in CY-2001. The JICC received computer equipment to implement the Guardian software program. The Ministry of Public Security's Drug Control Police (PCD) received computer equipment and associated peripherals to expand the capacity of its in-house network and complement previously donated surveillance and other investigative equipment. The Public Prosecutor's Economic Crimes and Anti-corruption Section received a laptop computer and portable projector which has enhanced the prosecutor's ability to present complex cases to presiding judges. The National Police Academy was supplied with two laptop computers, two portable projectors, a digital camera, a video camera, a scanner, and two printers to facilitate its training activities. Post provided computer workstations, printers and networking hardware to the OIJ Canine Unit after its move to new quarters in 2001. The OIJ Narcotics Section, Air Surveillance Section (SVA) of the Ministry of Public Security, and the Commission for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice (CONAMAJ) also received computers and related equipment.

Computers purchased for the Ministry of Public Health are being effectively used to control the importation and distribution of precursor chemicals and prescription medicines. CICAD has supplemented INL-purchased equipment with computers purchased with proceeds from the sale of assets seized from drug traffickers.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio equipment donated to the OIJ Narcotics Section in the late eighties remains operational. Thirteen portable UHF-FM radios were purchased and delivered to the OIJ with an encryption keyloader to improve operational

security of investigations. The equipment is in good repair and is in constant use during daily OIJ operations.

- **Canine Units**

The Ministry of Public Security (MPS) Canine Unit occupies two kennel locations. One kennel building is located adjacent to the Ministry's Air Surveillance Section facilities, which are contiguous with the Juan Santamaria International Airport. The second kennel facility is in the San Jose suburb of Pavas. Both facilities are adequately maintained with enough kennel space for the dogs. They offer complete protection from the weather. The MPS Canine Unit consists of 15 dogs of which 9 are drug detector dogs; 3 are explosives detectors; and 3 are used for search and rescue. The drug detector dogs are primarily used at the international airport and the northern border crossing of Penas Blancas. The MPS's Drug Control Police also regularly use the canine unit in law enforcement operations. The dogs and guides are well trained and the unit holds regular refresher exercises. The unit's current deputy is a regionally recognized expert trainer who has received praise from USG canine officials for his expertise and training techniques. He has recently assisted NAS-Guatemala in a regional canine training school. The unit works with the Drug Control Police officials stationed at the international airport and has been actively involved in the recent increase of airport seizures of illicit narcotics being transported through Costa Rica via commercial airline passengers.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Six complete contraband detector kits were acquired with INL funds. Of the two were delivered to the PCD, two to the Customs Control Police (PCF), to the OIJ, and one is maintained by DEA specifically for use by Interagency Drug Task Force. Six small high security safes were acquired use by the Canine Units of the MPS and the OIJ for storage of small amounts cocaine, heroin, and marijuana for the continued training of the detector dogs. Seven digital camcorders were given to the PDC for use in counter-narcotics investigations. The PDC has distributed the equipment to its offices around the country to support investigations beyond San Jose.

Tactical harnesses, helmets gloves and goggles were provided to the GOCR officers participating in training and marijuana operations. The equipment, valued at \$4,000 made it possible to eradicate over one million marijuana plants located in rough and otherwise inaccessible during joint USG-GOCR counterdrug operations in 2000.

Safety equipment was provided to the MPS Air Surveillance Section (SVA) personnel to permit aerial surveillance flights off the coast of Costa Rica's in support of counternarcotics, fisheries protection and search and rescue operations.

Impact

GOCR resources for the support of mutual counternarcotics goals are limited but the political will of the GOCR has been clearly demonstrated. The entry into force of the

Maritime Agreement in 1999 was a significant step toward increased bilateral cooperation. The provision of INL funds has contributed to the development of a professional and increasingly effective Costa Rican Coast Guard. A total of five joint U.S./Costa Rican maritime operations were conducted in 2001 with the U.S. donated patrol boats and RHI's. The training and equipment provided to GOCR officials in CY-2000 resulted in the destruction of over one million marijuana plants in terrain otherwise impossible to access. Anecdotal evidence suggests a greater number of seizures across an increasing variety of transportation methods. The contraband detectors have been instrumental in several of these recent seizures.

San Salvador

Procedures

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

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

The DAN telecommunications department continues to maintain all radio equipment in good working condition. All previously donated radio equipment, including parts for repair and beepers, are in use. All of the communications equipment donated to the DAN during CY-2000 is located at headquarters in San Salvador.

- **Vehicles**

INL funds the maintenance cost of 23 vehicles donated to the DAN in previous years. The vehicles are used by the Inspection Teams, JICC, and Canine Unit in the DAN. They are adequately maintained. The vehicles are based at the DAN headquarters in San Salvador. Operational equipment such as drug detection devices is sent to the United States for maintenance and repairs. Most of the time the equipment is maintained in working order. Several of the vehicles will need to be replaced in 2002.

- **Canine Unit**

The canine unit was reorganized in 2001. Six new dogs were added. The unit currently has eleven dogs. An intensive 30-day canine training course presented to 23 canine handlers by the U.S. Customs Service was funded by INL.

During CY-2002, post plans to purchase six more dogs and send six DAN officers to the United States Coast Guard canine training academy in Front Royal, Virginia to participate in the basic canine-handler, administrator, and team leader courses.

- **JICC Facility**

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

The center has developed a working relationship with the Division de Armas y Explosivos (weapons and explosives), the Ministry of Hacienda (Treasury), Division de Aduanas (Customs), and the Salvadoran Social Security (ISSS). Panama and Mexico have an active information exchange with the Salvadorian JICC. JICC resources are in constant use as the Salvadoran JICC operates 24 hours a day.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

More than two years ago, DAN officers were trained to operate busters and ion scan machines. Since then, all officers have been promoted, transferred, or fired. Post has contacted the manufacturers of these devices and will arrange training sessions during CY-2002 in the use and maintenance of this equipment.

During 2001, post donated three portable electric generators; hand tools to inspect vehicles; 20 tents; 30 radios; and 30 extra radio batteries to the inspection teams of the DAN. The inspection teams use this equipment to conduct interdiction operations along the two most used transnational routes, the Pan-American and Littoral Highways.

Impact

Assistance provided with INL funds to the DAN and FIU has been essential to their professional development. All equipment donated enhances the DAN and prosecutors' abilities to combat international trafficking in drugs, contraband, and money laundering in El Salvador. The budget assigned to these units is not enough. Support from INL is a key factor in keeping them operational.

TEGUCIGALPA

Procedures

Post, based on the database developed from the EUM report for 2000, established a new control mechanism to keep track of all the items donated to the Government of Honduras (GOH) counternarcotics agencies, including a digital photographic database with date reference. The methodology has proven very useful as a tool for post's own controls in recordkeeping and monitoring, and also for ensuring the equipments' optimal use by GOH agencies.

Post developed a new procedure for equipment maintenance through the use of preventive maintenance contracts with vendors and qualified contractors. This preventive maintenance program is being applied to the INL procured vehicles and the EDA-donated boats.

Status

- **Vehicles**

The JICC has two Ranger pickup trucks and three 4-wheel drive vehicles. It received a pickup truck and a double cab with diesel engines in 2001. The Counternarcotics Division of Public Ministry (DLNC) has seven vehicles; three Broncos are at the Embassy's shop; one Cherokee is operational; the other is at the embassy's shop (needs electronic module). Of the two Rangers, one is assigned to TGU and one to Ceiba.

Three vehicles were received in 1999; one was assigned to Consejo Nacional Contra Narcotrafico (operational); one was assigned to Fiscalia Contra Narcotrafico (operational); and one was assigned to Aduana in Puerto Cortes (status unknown). Post purchased and received three SUV's (Jeep Cherokees) for canine transportation in 2000.

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

- **JICC**

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

- **Vessels**

The two U.S. donated 25-foot boats that had been underutilized for over three years were refurbished and made operational for the La Ceiba area of the north coast. These two boats were deployed during the Central Skies operations. One of the boats is getting its outboard motor replaced, due to corrosive problems. The two 36-foot boats are undergoing an extensive and complete refurbishment, which includes total engine overhauls, and the installation of new electronic navigational equipment and other accessories. Both should be operational by end of the first quarter of 2002.

Once these boats are up and running DLCN should be able to conduct, in combination with the other two 25-foot vessels, regular maritime interdiction patrols along the Honduran north coast. Training has been provided to the DLCN. The Honduran Navy will support these operations.

- **Canine Unit**

Five extra dogs were received along with their trainers in September 2001. This brings the total up to nine dogs. The dogs have been deployed to Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Cortes, and La Ceiba. The dogs at San Pedro Sula and Cortes have been conducting operations at the San Pedro Sula Airport and in the maritime port of Cortes. The ones assigned to Tegucigalpa and La Ceiba work almost exclusively on airport operations. Brand new facilities have been constructed in Tegucigalpa for five dogs. The kennel in Cortes has been refurbished. It can host ten dogs. Post is working on the development of other facilities at San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

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

Impact

Post has made a strong effort, both in internal administrative procedures and in liaison with the GOH law enforcement agencies, to help the GOH reach a higher level of capability and readiness. Post projects should significantly increase the capability and effectiveness of the GOH in counternarcotics operations.

THE CARIBBEAN

BRIDGETOWN

Procedures

Post is responsible for the INL-funded program in eight countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Martinique. The Narcotics Affairs Officer and the Narcotics Affairs procurement agent personally monitored equipment and met with Police, Coast Guard, and Defense Force officials to review the use of the equipment, training and services provided with INL funding. Host government officials cooperated fully with inspections.

Status

- **Barbados**

Vehicles-The NAS purchased a Mitsubishi L200 double cab for the Barbados Airport Authority in 2001. The Drug Squad has three vehicles remaining: two 1999 Suzuki 4x4 Jeeps and a 1998 Mitsubishi sedan. All are in good condition. The 1996 Jeep Cherokee caught fire and burned while carrying out police operations on the East Coast of Barbados.

Communications Equipment-The Sectel telephone at the Coast Guard is in use but the keypad is faulty. One base station and four hand-held radios located at the Coast Guard are working well; one was damaged but has since been repaired.

Computer Equipment-Both Austin computers have crashed and are no longer operable. The HP color printer, UPS's and scanner are operable and in use at the Coast Guard. The Drug Squad has a shredder, which is in good condition. The photocopier is no longer operable and will be too costly to repair. The printers and IBM computers purchased in 1998 are working well and used extensively. The older computers are now used only for word processing. A total of 163 computers, 75 printers and one scanner were provided in 1998. The Attorney General's Office has kept meticulous records on the distribution of the equipment. Spot checks reveal that the equipment is well used.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The NAS purchased digital cameras for the Drug Squad and the Barbados Information Centre in 2001. The Drug Squad's handcuffs, flashlights, batons, binoculars are in good condition. The uniforms and body armor are worn but serviceable. The Coast Guard has night vision goggles, life vests, a camcorder, body armor, zoom camera, handcuffs, flashlights and batons. The pair of night vision goggles donated to Airport Security is in good condition.

Marine Equipment-The Coast Guard is awaiting a replacement collar for the RHIB, and new engines for the Boston Whalers. A new engine was recently purchased for one Boston Whaler but is defective, awaiting warranty replacement, which will be carried out by the local OMC representative by the end of March.

Office Equipment-The NAS purchased four computers, a server, scanner, zip disks and a fax machine for the Barbados Information Centre (JICC program) and a computer and printer for the Drug Squad in 2001. One hundred sixty-two desktop computers, and a scanner donated to the Office of the Attorney General are nearing the end of their useful life and are being phased out. A printer and scanner are in use at the Coast Guard.

- **Dominica**

Vehicles-The NAS purchased one Nissan double cab for Dominica Customs in 2001. Two 2000 Nissan double cabs assigned to the Grand Bay and Portsmouth police stations, and one 2000 Mitsubishi Pajero at the Special Branch, are in excellent condition. One 1999 Nissan Double Cab at the Drug Squad is in good condition; a 1996 Nissan double cab is experiencing minor engine problems but is still in use. None of the five 1996 Jeep Cherokees used by the Drug Squad and the SSU are working. They are experiencing various axle, transmission and electrical problems and parts are not easily accessible. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero purchased for the DARE program is in excellent condition.

Communications Equipment-The Police radio equipment is working but reception in some areas is difficult because most of the repeaters are down. The NAS is procuring replacement parts for those repeaters.

Computer Equipment- In 2001, the NAS purchased four computers, two laser printers for the newly established Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The NAS procured a computer and printer for the commissioner of Police. The computer equipment and furniture purchased for the JICC program in 1996 are serviceable but not in use at the moment. All but two monitors are working.

Vessels-The NAS purchased one 22' RHIB, three 250 HP engines, and four 225 HP engines in 2001. The OMC engines purchased in 2000 are all experiencing problems. The NAS is assisting with effecting warranty repair. The Boston Whaler is undergoing repairs to the engine. The older RHIB requires a new collar.

Miscellaneous Equipment- In 2001, the NAS, purchased five desks and chairs, a conference table with twelve chairs and a safe for the newly established FIU. The NAS purchased night vision goggles, binoculars, BDU uniforms, holsters, body armor, flashlights, drug test kits and a printer for the Drug Squad. The Marine Unit has rain gear, night vision goggles, body armor, binoculars, flashlights, batons, a digital camera, a fiber optic viewer, inspection mirrors, a drill set and a camcorder. The life vests are no longer serviceable. GPS receivers, an air conditioners unit, a digital camera, uniforms, rain gear, flashlights, handcuffs, and traffic vests are used extensively by the Drug Squad. The photocopier and law books purchased for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions are in good condition.

- **St. Lucia**

Vehicles-The NAS purchased one Isuzu double cab pickup for the Marine Unit and one Nissan Patrol Jeep for the Drug Squad in 2001. The Drug Squad's 1998 Mitsubishi double cab pickup is still in good condition and both 1996 Cherokee

Jeeps are in operation but in need of minor repairs. The 2000 Mitsubishi mini bus used for the DARE program is in excellent condition.

Communications Equipment-The NAS purchased six cellular phones for the Drug Squad in 2001. VHF radios and a base station are in use at the Coast Guard.

Marine Equipment-The RHIB is in good condition and will soon be fitted with new engines. The Boston Whaler has engine problems that are presently being rectified.

Computer Equipment-Three computers and three printers at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions are working well. The JICC computer equipment has been set up and is in use. The NAS purchased a printer for the Police Force's Special branch, three desktop computers, one laptop, two scanners and a printer for the Customs Central Intelligence Department, a computer and two print/fax/copy/scanners for the Drug Squad.

Office Equipment and Furniture-Arm chairs, side chairs, desks, credenza with hutch and conference table are in good condition at the Drug Control Secretariat. The fax machine at the Police Force and furniture purchased for PRIDE are all in good condition. The NAS purchased a photocopier, shredder, filing cabinets lockers and folding chairs for the Marine Unit's newly constructed Sub-base in Vieux Fort, a shredder for the Police Force's Special Branch, a VCR and video tapes for the Criminal Investigations Department.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The NAS purchased lockers for the Marine Unit Vieux Fort Sub-base, a video camera, two Polaroid cameras, film, intoxicizers, protective suits, fingerprinting equipment, ultra-violet lamps, latex gloves, magnifying glasses, evidence bags and body bags for the Criminal Investigations Department. The NAS procured chain saws for the Drug Squad and digital cameras for the Customs Central Intelligence Unit and the Police Special Branch. Drill sets, body armor, binoculars, flashlights, handcuffs, batons, a camcorder, fiber optic viewer and inspection mirrors are in use at the Coast Guard. The dive equipment and life vests have reach the end of their useful lives. A television, VCR, camcorder, binoculars, body armor and flashlights are in good condition at the Drug Squad.

- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**

Vehicle-The NAS purchased one Mitsubishi Pajero for the Marion House "Right Step" ambulatory demand reduction program and one Mitsubishi Pajero for the Drug Squad in 2001. The 1998 Toyota double cab is in good condition at the Drug Squad. Both 1996 Jeep Cherokees have engine and brake problems. The 1990 Mitsubishi Pajero has reached the end of its useful life. The DARE 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero is in excellent condition.

Communications Equipment-There is one Sectel telephone located at the Coast Guard.

Office Equipment-The NAS purchased a photocopier for the Attorney General's Office in 2001. A TV/VCR and slide projector are used at the Marion House.

Marine Equipment-The RHIB and Boston Whaler are working well and used extensively by the Coast Guard.

Miscellaneous Equipment-Night vision binoculars, body armor, inspection mirrors, binoculars, zoom camera, camcorder, life vests, batons, handcuffs and flashlights are used extensively by the Coast Guard. Body armor, bunk beds, micro cassette recorder, GPS, first aid kits, night vision goggles, battering ram, handcuffs, binoculars, camcorder, sight exploration kit metal detectors and flashlights are used extensively by the Drug Squad. There are only a few "Raid" T-shirts left. There are two GPSs at the Police headquarters.

- **Antigua and Barbuda**

Vehicles-The NAS purchased two Suzuki carry vans with dog cages for the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP), to be used by the Drug Squad's Canine Unit. A 1998 Mitsubishi Pajero remains in good condition; the 1996 Cherokee has electrical problems but is still in use by the Drug Squad. The 1999 Nissan Patrol purchased for the DARE program is in excellent condition.

Communications Equipment-None of the radios purchased in 1995 for the Drug Squad is functional. Four mobile radios purchased for the Coast Guard have been sent for repairs.

Construction-Although the female barracks and cafeteria were damaged by hurricanes in 1999, both have been repaired sufficiently by the Antigua Government and are now in use. The female barracks continues to leak through the foundation despite efforts to solve the problem.

Marine Equipment-The RHIB, though undergoing minor fiberglass repairs, is still in good condition. The inboard Caterpillar engines purchased for the Coast Guard's 40' Sea Ark in 1999 are working well. One of them has been rebuilt; it had a problem with a bearing and the pistons are damaged.

Miscellaneous Equipment-Weapons belts, a digital camera, binoculars, batons, handcuffs, flashlights, dive equipment, a camcorder, life vests and body armor are in use at the Coast Guard. One of the two night vision goggles is damaged. VCR's, overhead projectors, camcorders, P.A. system, transmitters, slide projector and microphones are in use at the Defense Force. Night vision goggles, portable scanners, the Drug Squad uses cameras, binoculars and handcuffs. Two portable scanners are in use at the ONDCP.

Office Furniture and Equipment-The NAS purchased fourteen computers, two servers, one network printer and one scanner for the Antigua International

Financial Sector Regulatory Authority (IFSRA), one laptop for the Defense Force, drug test kits, one laptop and an overhead projector for the Drug Squad, and i2 intelligence equipment and two portable scanners for the ONDCP in 2001. Four storage cabinets, nineteen computers, two servers, a plotter, four scanners, four printers, nineteen desks and chairs, two fireproof filing cabinets, a fax machine, typewriter and office supplies purchased in 2000 are in full operation at the ONDCP's new headquarters. Three printers purchased for the ONDCP in 1999 remain in good condition.

- **St. Kitts**

Vehicles-The NAS purchased one Toyota double cab in 2001, which received damage along the left side during operations. It has been repaired by the Nevis Drug Squad. The 1996 Cherokee Jeep located in Nevis is in need of spare parts. It has been out of service for several months. The 1998 Mitsubishi mini van at the Drug Squad has some minor dents and scratches but continues to work well. The 1996 Cherokee Jeep is in good condition.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The NAS purchased night vision goggles, handcuffs, flashlights, binoculars, rain gear, body armor and traffic vests for the Nevis Police in 2001. Binoculars, flashlights, batons, handcuffs, inspection mirrors, weapons belts and a camcorder are in use at the Coast Guard. Night vision goggles, a camcorder, handcuffs, micro cassette recorder, digital camera and body armor are in use at the Drug Squad.

Communications Equipment- Radio base stations and mobile radios are in good condition but none of the hand-held radios are working at the Drug Squad.

Marine Equipment-The OMC engines purchased for the Coast Guard in 2000 are experiencing problems. The NAS is assisting with warranty repairs. The RHIB and one Boston Whaler are in service. The second Boston Whaler is yet to be rewired. The life jackets have reached the end of their useful life.

Office Furniture and Equipment- One of the six air conditioners at the Drug Squad is not working well but will be repaired soon. Desks, filing cabinets, stacking chairs, executive chair, cabinet, work desk, secretarial chair, photocopier, shredder, printer, scanner and computer are all in good condition at the Drug Squad. The photocopier and shredder are not working. The computer at the Coast Guard has reached the end of its useful life.

- **Grenada**

Vehicles- The NAS purchased one 3-ton Toyota truck for the SSU, a Mitsubishi L3000 van for the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and a Toyota Prado wagon for the Drug Squad in 2001. In addition, the Drug Squad has a 1998 Mazda 4x4 double cab which, through experiencing mechanical problems, is used extensively. The remaining 1996 Jeep Cherokee has transmission problems. The 1996 Daihatsu truck purchased for the police has recently had an engine overhaul but needs bodywork. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero purchased for the DARE program is in excellent condition. The Drug Squad's motor scooter is serviceable but not in use.

Communications Equipment-The power supply for the Sectel at the Coast Guard is damaged and cannot be replaced. The Sectel at the Drug Squad is working and used often. The rescue phone at the Drug Squad is not working. None of the hand-held radios purchased for the Coast Guard are in use. The NAS purchased cellular phones for Drug Squad in 2000.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The air conditioner and computer purchased for the Grenada magistrate's court are in good condition. Batons, bulletproof vests, a camcorder, zoom camera, night vision goggles, binoculars, batons, handcuffs, flashlights, weapons belts are in use at the Coast Guard. The computer purchased for the Coast Guard is not working well and is only used for word processing. Bulletproof vests and night vision goggles purchased for the Drug Squad are used extensively. The NAS purchased uniforms, windbreakers, bulletproof vests, night vision goggles, binoculars, flashlights, a digital camera, computer, printer and laptop for the Drug Squad in 2000.

Computers, monitors, printer, scanner, server, fax machine, shredder and photocopier purchased for the JICC are accounted for but not yet set up.

Marine Equipment-The RHIB is undergoing repairs to the collar. The Boston Whaler is working well and used extensively. The radar, sirens and life vests at the Coast Guard are in good condition.

Computer Equipment-Computers, monitors, printer, scanner, server, purchased for the JICC are accounted for but have not been set up. Four computers and two printers are in good condition at Police Headquarters. In 2001, the NAS purchased four computers, two printers, one scanner for the FIU. The computer purchased for the Grenada Magistrate's Court is in good condition. The computer, printer, and laptop purchased for the Drug Squad are in good condition.

- **Martinique**

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

- **Regional Security System**

The NAS purchased flight suits, flight gloves, pilot headsets, disposable toilets, two televisions, two VCRs, microwave oven, radio cassette, rescue lights, rescue mirrors and T-shirts for the RSS C-26 project in 2001. The project has two C-26 aircraft that were recently fitted with sensor equipment and are fully operational. The NAS provided air conditioners, microfiche reader printer, computer, printer, digital camera, camcorder, flight suits, pilot headsets, refrigerator, fax machine, lawn mower, weed wacker and hand-held radios. All are in good working condition. The laptop is not working and is presently being repaired. Four obsolete cellular phones have been retired.

Chain saws, two 20' x 40' tents, night vision goggles, rope, binoculars, machetes, gloves, jerry cans, MRE's, GPS receivers purchased in 1999 which are used for marijuana eradication operations are in good condition. Two

laptops, two scanners, ten printers, and ten computers, riot shields, helmets, shin guards, batons, radio equipment and GPS's remain in good condition.

The 25-ton air conditioner condensing unit purchased in 2000 is operating well at the RSS training facility at Camp Blizzard in Antigua.

Impact

NAS-provided assistance is vital to ensuring that Eastern Caribbean law enforcement agencies are active partners in regional counter-narcotics efforts. Equipment provided has improved their mobility, communications, record keeping, safety, intelligence collection and drug detection capabilities. INL-funded training, both basic and advanced, has provided, a broad range of personnel with skills to carry out their drug control mission. Together, the equipment and training have strengthened regional anti-dug morale and demonstrated the USG counternarcotics commitment in the region.

Problems

Skill and experience levels among the various agencies and units vary widely, as well as the ability to use sophisticated equipment. Post-target procurements to meet the needs of a unit at a given time; however, subsequent turnovers sometimes result in non-use of sophisticated equipment by new personnel unfamiliar with the equipment. Most countries lack spare parts and repair facilities for electronics, leading to collections of items in need of repair. Incidents of theft and misuse of equipment, however, are rare.

HAMILTON

Procedures

The Government of Bermuda (GOB) provides annual reports on the use of the USG-provided vessel. Relations with the local police service in the area of law enforcement cooperation are excellent.

Status

The United States provided to the GOB a 46-foot Hatteras fishing vessel, previously seized by DEA. The vessel arrived in June 1996 and was placed in service in July. The vessel, named the "Blue Heron," is used sporadically to conduct inshore and offshore missions. It has been involved in a number of search and rescue missions and in a number of narcotic-related operations. One member of the Police Marine Section is permanently assigned to this vessel and additional crew is added as circumstances dictate. Routine maintenance is undertaken as required.

During this reporting period, the vessel was used as a platform during anti-narcotics missions. The vessel remains at sea for up to five days. Emphasis is placed on surveillance of cruise ships and cargo vessels both inbound and outbound.

The vessel is in good condition. Various items are repaired or replaced when necessary. There have been no major maintenance or repair problems. Arrangements are being made for the hull to be waxed and the bottom painted.

KINGSTON

Procedures

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

Eleven vehicles including four cars, two vans, three trucks, and two Land Cruisers are located at the Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF). The vehicles are used for transportation of personnel and supplies in eradication, patrol and narcotrafficking. Seven vehicles are unserviceable, two need repair and two are operable. Vehicle maintenance is provided by the JCF as and when needed. Thirteen of the 25 motorcycles have reached the end of their useful life and are being dropped from the EUM inventory.

Two Nissan sedans and two Nighthawk motorcycles are located at JCF Transport and Repairs Division (JCF/T&R) garage. The Nissan should be able to be repaired and be returned to service. The motorcycles are unserviceable and uneconomical to repair and will no longer be reported.

One 1989 Isuzu and one 1996 Suzuki are located at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). The vehicles are used to transport prosecutors to courts throughout the island. The Isuzu is operational; the Suzuki has been in an accident and is awaiting repairs.

Counselors for demand reduction outreach programs use a MITSUBISHI L-300 minibus. The vehicle is used every day and is maintained in working condition.

Two Suzuki 4WD vehicles were donated to the Ministry of National Security and Justice (MNS&J). They are in working condition. The Night Court Division is using one of the vehicles; a special prosecutor has been using the other. They have provided a valuable contribution to Jamaican's law enforcement administration.

- **Computer Equipment**

Five Gateway computers, a LAN system, and a LaserJet printer are located at the JICC. The JICC is the U.S. law enforcement's primary point of contact within Jamaican Law enforcement for intelligence coordination and sharing. The JICC reports that the DEA-supplied Guardian software installed on the computer equipment in 1998 has always been problematic and has not worked at all since the JICC began using the White Hat 2000 operating system to avert

total shutdown of their computers due to Y2K compliance problems. JICC is coordinating with DEA to obtain Guardian updates.

Two desktop computers and two printers are maintained by the NAS.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Three brushcutters were provided to the JCF in 2000. Two are worn out; they were returned to the embassy and replaced from NAS stock. The police report that only one of the three on hand is working; it needs replacement blades, which have been ordered. There are two more brushcutters remaining in NAS stock in the GSO warehouse, which can be issued to the police, when/if replacement is requested. All twelve of the brushcutters provided in are worn out and will no longer be reported. Fifty-eight of the 63 brushcutters provided since 1998 are also worn out and unserviceable and have been removed from inventory.

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

Three mobile trailers have been used as police stations. Post hopes that the trailers located at Ken Jones and Boscobel airports will deter some of the drug trafficking activities.

The JCF Fugitive Apprehension Unit (FAT) has a digital copier, a photocopier, a microsette reorder, a desktop computer and other office equipment. It has used all items to track, arrest, and extradite fugitives.

Eight word processors and one fax machine are located at the Ministry of National Security and Justice.

- **Patrol Vessels**

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

- **Helicopters**

Of the four helicopters used to perform rescue operations and to support counternarcotics operations, one was destroyed in a crash; three were grounded for flight safety. Jamaicans have purchased their own helicopter fleet. Grounded helicopters are to be salvaged for parts.

Impact

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

The FAT has been an outstanding success since the equipment was provided and the U.S. Marshals Office began working closely with the team. Ten fugitives were extradited in CY-2001 and ten in 2000, compared with four in 1999. As of December 28, 2001, the U.S. Marshal's office in Kingston has been closed. Until a permanent presence is again authorized, the FAT will be supported by TDY visits from the U.S. Marshal's Miami Office.

JDF participation in marijuana eradication has been limited the past two years. The JDF had to withdraw its personnel from the project when they were needed for emergency use as prison guards, due to a walkout by regular prison guards.

NASSAU

Procedures

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

In 2001, the NAS donated its own vehicle, a used Chevrolet Corsica sedan to the Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) in Nassau for use in undercover operations. Vehicles donated by the NAS to the Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBDF) are being used by the DEU, Drug Canine Unit, Strike Force Unit, and Police Forensic Laboratory. Most are in Nassau; several are in Freeport; one is in Great Inagua; and one is in Georgetown. All of the vehicles are in fair condition and fully utilized but exhibit the effects of bad roads and corrosion from the salt air. All NAS-donated vehicles are serviced at RBDF expense by a private garage.

The 1999 Ford Explorer provided to the Royal Turks and Caicos Islands (RTCIP) is still in use.

- **Intel Equipment**

High technology intelligence-gathering equipment donated to the RBDF in the past is maintained in excellent condition. It is used extensively for drug investigations throughout the Bahamas.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2001, the NAS donated a satellite phone to the RBDF for use in its fast response boat operations.

- **Computer Equipment**

Since 1996, the NAS has donated over 100 computers to the Bahamian courts and to the Attorney General's Office. These computers are being used and are generally well maintained. The DEU, the RBDF forensic Laboratory and the Police College do an outstanding job of maintaining their NAS-donated

computers and office equipment. The NAS plans to upgrade some of the DEU computers in 2002.

- **Office Equipment**

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

- **JICC Equipment**

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

- **Dogs**

The two DEU canine units currently have six NAS-donated drug detector dogs. One is aging and needs to be retired soon, but the other dogs are in good condition.

- **Vessels**

In 2001, the NAS donated a new 12-meter fast, response boat to the RBDF for use in OBAT drug interdiction operations. The "Avenger" was turned over to the RBDF in February 2001 and christened "Police Boat 1." It is based in Nassau.

Two NAS-donated retired U.S. Coast Guard Cape Class 95-foot patrol boats transferred to the RBDF several years ago are past their useful life. They have been taken out of service.

In 2001, the RBDF declined NAS assistance in renovating two confiscated "go-fast" boats because NAS conditioned its funding on their use solely in drug interdiction operations.

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

- **Construction**

As in past years, in 2001, the aging and cranky reverse osmosis unit used to purify drinking water and wash water for the engines of the USCG helicopters needed frequent and expensive NAS-funded repairs. The NAS is studying

whether to completely replace the unit in 2002. The five OPBAT modular housing units (entirely funded by NAS in 1991) require continuing maintenance, repair, and equipment replacement due to the corrosive salt air and tropical weather. In 2001, the NAS funded repairs to the septic tank system at OPBAT Matthew. USCG and DEA evaluations indicate that the deteriorating housing units and the septic tank system now need to be completely replaced. The NAS is studying whether to replace the DEU/TCI Police housing in 2002.

- **Miscellaneous**

In 1991, the NAS donated six bulletproof vests and a Hitachi video camera to the RTCIP. In 1993, the NAS donated two sets of night vision goggles to the RTCIP. In 1995, the NAS donated one "Buster" contraband detector to TCI Customs. The NAS donated OPBAT uniforms to the Marine Division of the RTCIP in 1996 and 1997. In 1997, the NAS provided the Marine Division with a 48-mile range radar set. The NAS donated three gyroscope marine binoculars to the Marine Division in 1998. The bulletproof vests are in good condition, with three being used by the CID and three by the Marine Division constables assigned to OPBAT. The video camera, used by the CID, was not working. TCI Customs' contraband detector is in good condition. The uniforms used by the Marine Division constables assigned TDY to the OPBAT base on Great Inagua are worn out and need to be replaced. The radar set is in good condition and is installed on the "Sea Quest," the Marine Division's 65-foot ocean going patrol boat. Both binoculars are in good condition; one is used by the Marine Division's Airwing at Grand Turk Island; the other on the "Sea eagle."

Impact

NAS donations have had a significant impact on host nation efforts to stem the flow of drugs through the Bahamas into the United States. The NAS-donated RBPF fast response boat has provided a much-needed "end-game" for OPBAT helicopter pursuits of drug smuggling "go-fast" boats. NAS-funded vehicles provided to the DEU significantly enhance its ability to carry out anti-drug surveillance against international drug trafficking organizations. Vehicles donated to the DEU encourage continued Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (GCOB) participation in OPBAT and facilitate joint counternarcotics investigations with the DEA. NAS-donated computers and technical equipment are markedly improving the ability of the DEU to pursue major drug traffickers and money laundering cases and to initiate OPBAT interdiction missions.

Computers donated to the Police Forensic Laboratory have made that unit very efficient in producing expert testimony in drug and other major crime cases. Computers donated to the courts have made for a more efficient working environment and have contributed to a recent reduction in court delays and case backlogs. NAS donations of drug detector dogs have significantly enhanced the capabilities of the RBPF canine units to deter drug smuggling through the international airports.

PORT-AU-PRINCE

Procedures

All items distributed to the Haitian Coast Guard (HCG), the Haitian National Police (HNP), and the Coast Guard Special Counternarcotics Police Unit (BLTS) are monitored by the NAS assistant on an on-site inspection basis, which includes periodic spot checks. The U.S. Coast Guard and DEA personnel also monitor end use on the same basis.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Two Jeep Cherokees are located at the BLTS. The third has been assigned to the JICC.

- **JICC**

Computers and servers provided to the JICC are at the JICC office.

- **Vessels**

The three MonArk vessels, refurbished with INL-funds, are located at Killick Coast Guard base in Port-au-Prince; all are operational. The Eduardono "go-fast" boats are in regular use.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following equipment was turned over to the BLTS in 1997: drug test kits, drug storage safes, cameras and film, evidence equipment, tape recorders, and handcuffs. These items are kept at the BLTS headquarters near the Port-au-Prince Airport or in the HNP Academy storage facility in Port-au-Prince.

Impact

The FY-2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill passed by the U.S. Congress in November 2000 stipulated that no funds appropriated by that or any previous appropriations can be made available for assistance for the Government of Haiti until certain conditions are met. This event, combined with political instability related to the November elections, has resulted in a slowdown of NAS-funded activities in Haiti. The prohibition on USG assistance to Haiti has diminished NAS contacts with host government personnel. To date, no problems have occurred in EUM.

PORT OF SPAIN

Procedures

Resources provided to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GOTT) are monitored primarily through quarterly reports that detail the location, status, and use of the equipment, as required by USG-GOTT letters. A Central Office in the Ministry of National Security produces these reports. In addition, the Embassy's Military Liaison Officer, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Agents, U.S. Customs officers, political officers and the INL program assistant monitor the resources on an informal basis when visiting sites where the equipment is located. The reporting process has been streamlined by post's INL assistant, which has generally resulted in more timely submission of the required information.

Status

- **Aircraft**

The Cessna 172 aircraft has been out-of-service since 1994 because of severe mechanical problems and lack of funding for replacement parts. It is presently in storage. However, the long-term plan for the Cessna 172 is to return it to service for use as a training platform. The Cessna 310 was out-of-service for the entire year as a result of damage incurred due to overcrowding in the Airwing hanger. Insurance funds were used to repair the aircraft. The aircraft's propeller requires replacement for reasons unrelated to the accident in the hanger. A replacement propeller has been ordered by the GOTT.

Only one Navajo was in service throughout the second half of 2001. The other Navajo suffered some structural damage during an operation in July 2001. The leading edges of the wings are damaged. Parts have been ordered to fix the propellers and the engines. The Navajos flew 27 missions after July 2001 for 98,000 nautical miles.

Both C-26 aircraft were in serviceable condition throughout 2001. One is in St. Johns, NF where it is being fitted with a radar/FLIR package. It will be brought back to Trinidad in March 2002; the second C-26 will be flown to St. Johns, NF, in February 2002 to have its sensor package installed. The one C-26 without sensors was in service for the entire second half. It flew a total of 4,500 nautical miles.

- **Vessels**

One of the Bowen "go-fast" boats incurred damage to its hull and was out of service the last half of 2001; the second vessel was operational most of 2001 but is now undergoing repairs to its superstructure.

Two 82-foot patrol craft arrived in country during April 1999. A third vessel arrived during the first week of December 2000. A fourth vessel arrived in

country in September 2001. All vessels are operational and frequently conduct patrols off the coast of Trinidad and Tobago. Three vessels are headquartered in Trinidad and Tobago and the fourth vessel is headquartered in Tobago.

Of the six 30-35 foot U.S. Customs vessels, two are in operation and are used as a deterrent to smuggling. Of the four non-operational vessels, one needs to have both engines replaced and minor electrical work done to the radar system. The engines have been ordered by the GOTT. The second vessel requires either full service or replacement of both engines. Parts are not available locally. The third vessel requires two new engines and drives in addition to electrical and hull work. The fourth vessel requires major repair to both engines; parts are not available locally.

The 30-foot U.S. Customs vessel is operational and being used for smuggling interdiction operations. The two 29-foot Phantom interceptors are operational and used in counterdrug operations coordinated by the Joint Operation Command Center (JOCC) and in operations initiated by the TT Customs and Excise Division.

Of the three Sea Ark 40-foot patrol craft donated in May 1998, none are operational. One of the craft is in need of an engine replacement; one is suffering from electrical damage; and the final vessel suffered strut damage while rescuing a U.S. sailing vessel. A portion of the repair parts has been provided through the FMF program. The remaining parts and replacement engines have been ordered under the FMF program.

All three of the Zodiac Hurricanes are unserviceable. One of the Hurricanes sustained irreparable engine damage during 1998 and is in need of a replacement engine. The second hurricane was unserviceable due to impeller and wiring defects. The third Hurricane has damaged pontoons.

The four Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) were fully operational during 2001. The engines will need an overhaul by the end of CY-2002. These craft were used extensively in maritime interdiction operational around Trinidad.

- **Vehicles**

The Nissan Bluebird donated to the JICC in 1991 is difficult to repair. The age and type of vehicle make it difficult to source parts locally. The vehicle will be used until the shocks give out completely.

Two of the three Daihatsu Rockeys are operational; the third was unserviceable during the first quarter of the year. They are used to transport officers who aided in the eradication of marijuana plants and seedlings.

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

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

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

The multimeter and scopemeter is used in maintaining the six radar installations. It has greatly enhanced the ability of technical personnel to maintain the radar installations.

- **JICC**

Two of the computer workstations, donated in 1994, were in operation throughout the year. One of the workstations is used for the sole purpose of transmitting information to the El Paso Intelligence Center. The other workstation is used as a backup for the collection and transmission of information on vessels, aircraft and subjects. The two workstations are unable to access the LAN due to their incompatibility with Windows NT. The third computer was provided in December 2000 and is used for the storage, collection and analysis of data. The JICC regularly collects and transmits information concerning vessels and individuals suspected of narcotics trafficking to the El Paso Intelligence Center.

- **Computer Equipment**

The laptop computer donated to TT Customs and Excise Division in December 1999 is being used to develop tracking systems for pleasure craft and cargo vessels. The computer and copier at the Piarco Airport are fully operational. The computer equipment provided to the Counter Narcotics and Crime Task Force (CNCTF) allows information and intelligence to be analyzed in a more comprehensive and timely manner than would otherwise be possible. The computer equipment at the Police Youth Club (PYC) is being used to help members with their studies and to teach basic computer skills that will enhance their ability to obtain future employment.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

- **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 brushcutters, were particularly valuable defenses against

booby traps planted by marijuana growers. The brushcutters, even with servicing, are operating at a less than optimal level.

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

The 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 2001. The camera has been used for crime scene photography and while no evidence has been presented in court, through its use, investigators were able to identify areas of the crime scene that needed further exploration. The micro-cassette recorders are used to record interviews/interrogations of suspects and have led to a higher success rate with regard to prosecutions based on such interviews. The editing VCR was fully functional and in use throughout 2001. It has greatly improved the audiovisual section's ability to produce high quality drug education and public service videos.

The ion scanner used by the Airport Authority was functional about 75% of the time during 2001. The scanner malfunctioned as a result of insufficient electrical power in the part of the airport terminal where the machine was located. After the terminal was rewired, the ion scanner functioned normally for the remainder of the year.

The office furniture and equipment used by the INL assistant is in good condition and allows the assistant to fulfill the duties associated with the position.

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

The television and VCR have increased the number of children exposed to the counterdrug videos.

Problems

Post has noted no problems in the course of the year's monitoring activities. However, in a meeting with TTGG Air Wing officials in December 2001, it was revealed that one of the C-26's and a Piper Navajo had been used to ferry high-ranking GOTT officials to destinations within the country.

The TTCG is in the process of repairing vessels listed as out-of-service, but some repairs cannot be completed until back-ordered parts arrive.

Impact

In CY-2001, 729 kgs of cocaine and 431 kgs of marijuana were seized. In addition, 8.7 million fully grown trees and 3.1 million seedlings were destroyed. The C-26's were not very active because one of the planes spent a good part of the year undergoing sensor modifications; only two pilots were current and qualified in the aircraft; the other pilot did right-seat time. The C-26's flew twelve missions and racked up 10,900 nautical miles. The second C-26 will be finished in August 2002. Six pilots have completed initial/recurrent training in the C-26.

The GOTT has demonstrated its commitment to maintain and improve its counternarcotics capabilities, through numerous marijuana eradication operations and GOTT funded repair of aircraft and vessels.

SANTO DOMINGO

Procedures

The NAS Regional Director and the NAS Assistant personally visit the National Directorate of Drug Control (DNCD) headquarters several times each month to perform informal on-site inspections and spot checks on the status, condition, and use of equipment.

The NAS Regional Director and the US military involved in law enforcement carry out informal monitoring during their regular trips to remote geographic sites and provide updated reports on the status, condition, and use of equipment. Complete reports on the status of all border units and their equipment were provided to the NAS and are on file in the section. DNCD, the National Drug Council (NDC), the Director of Migration, and the Superintendent of Banking provide annual inventories of all USG-donated equipment, including serial numbers, location, and condition. These inventories are maintained in the NAS office and are available for inspection.

Embassy personnel stress to their Government of the Dominion Republic (GODR) counterparts that INL assistance is provided for counternarcotics purposes and that they will be held accountable for ensuring the proper care and use of INL donations.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Three Blazers purchased in 1993 are assigned to the DNCD headquarters in Santo Domingo to support Special Investigations Team operations outside the capital. Three additional Blazers are detailed outside of the city. Four Toyota pickups, three Chevrolet SD-10 pickups, two Toyota 4-runner Jeeps, two 1994 Ford Metro minibuses, and seven Yamaha motorcycles are detailed outside of the city. Three Ford Metro minibuses, one Chevrolet minibus, three Chevrolet Blazers, and two Yamaha motorcycles are detailed for use in the city. The DNCD has a vehicle maintenance facility and maximizes the use of its resources. All vehicles are accounted for and used for counter-narcotics purposes.

As a result of the departure of U.S. forces from Panama, twelve light trucks and various vests, helmets and field equipment were donated to the GODR in May 2000 through 506 Drawdown for counter drug operations. Both the Dominican military and DNCD border control units use these articles.

- **Communications Equipment**

The following equipment has been donated to the DNCD: Motorola MX-350 radios (10); ICOM radio receivers (6); Motorola syntor x9000 mobile radios (3); Motorola "Micro" radio repeaters (12); Motorola "Saber" radios (22); Motorola "Spectra" radio bases (27); Motorola "Spectra" mobile radios (12). Of the 27 Motorola "Spectra" radio bases, two are obsolete and are to be removed from

inventory. Of the 12 Motorola "Spectra" mobile radios, three are obsolete and are to be removed from inventory. Of the twenty-two Sabers, 8 are under repair; 10 are obsolete and are to be removed from inventory. Of the 10 Motorola MX-350 radios, 2 are obsolete and are to be removed from inventory. All equipment is accounted for. The current radio communications system is adequate to accomplish the goals of the counter-narcotics agencies.

- **JICC Equipment**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

- **Vessels**

The excess U.S. Coast Guard cutter, Citrus, now called the "Alejandro Acosta", is the only cutter in the Dominican Navy. It is in constant use as a patrol boat and as a training vessel in Halcon 1 through 8 and Tradewinds exercises. It is the first response tool in the small but increasingly important offshore interdiction effort. Increased importance and attention at all levels of the Navy is being focused on counter-narcotics efforts.

The six refurbished Dominican patrol boats were functional this year and were the most reliable ships in the Dominican Navy. Three patrol boats have three engines each and three boats have two engines each. INL funded the complete overhauling of three engines on one patrol boat this year. The six Global Positioning Systems (GPS) are installed in the six patrol boats and have been instrumental in the Dominican Coast Guard's navigational competence.

Of the six Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB's) acquired in 1994 to patrol the rivers and coasts near the ports, three are operational; two of these are assigned

to the newly formed Navy commando unit. Three are out of operation pending extensive maintenance.

- **Aircraft**

Of the six UH-1H helicopters donated in 1994, one still flies occasionally in support of presidential trips. An UH-1H evaluation team recently declared the helicopters to be "beyond service life." The Dominican Air Force continues to use parts from all machines to make repairs to the one machine still in use.

- **Canine Program**

Of the 15-dog unit, nine were re-certified and seven of those dogs were trained to detect ecstasy. Five passively trained dogs were acquired and deployed to Punta Cana regional airport. Using asset-sharing funds from the Department of Justice, DNCD purchased and outfitted two new vans to transport the dogs. INL funds provide for recertification of the dogs and handlers, daily care and protection for the dogs, and expansion of the program through refitting of vehicles and building additional kennels at the regional office, airports, and border crossing.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following are in use by the DNCD: 17 Craig recorders, 17 Sony recorders, 7 Panasonic recorders, 20 headphones, 25 Radio Shack tele-recording controls, 4 fax machines, 4 Pentax cameras, 1 CD-Rom reader, two digital cameras, 4 Brother fax machines, and four electronic typewriters, concealed recording devices and transcription equipment.

- **Problems**

The GODR needs to upgrade its radio and cellular communications network system. INL has offered a wide range of technical and developmental support in an effort to spur the timely implementation of a system capable of supporting an effective counternarcotics agenda. High-level meetings among Dominican leaders and Embassy official are yielding results.

Impact

Commodities and equipment provided to the DNCD have proven to be excellent investments for the USG. The DNCD has dramatically improved its data-gathering and analysis capabilities, working closely with the judicial sector to achieve 12 successful extraditions and 17 deportations in 2001. The DNCD continued training all new recruits in basic academy courses, including computer skills. The canine program has garnered such high-profile success that the NAS was able to facilitate an agreement between DNCD and the owner of a busy private airport to deploy 5 dogs at the site, with maintenance and location expenses to be defrayed by the airport.

SOUTHWEST ASIA

COLOMBO

Procedures

Resources provided to the Government of Sri Lanka were monitored by periodic on-site inspections by Embassy officers or Foreign Service Nationals this year.

Status

Audio-visual and Office Equipment-Video and slide projectors, fax machine, and an answering machine were supplied to the Non-Governmental Organizations Against Drug Abuse (FONGOADA) in 1995 and 1997. The equipment is located at the FONGOADA office in Colombo. The equipment is used by FONGOADA member organizations to conduct narcotics prevention programs. They put special emphasis on assisting smaller NGO's around the nation, which are not as well funded as those in and around the city of Colombo. FONGOADA maintains the equipment properly. FONGOADA advises that the videocassette recorder functions properly but lacks a monitor. It is used when FONGOADA is able to borrow a television from another organization.

Computer Equipment-Wang PC480 with printer and associated equipment were supplied to the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) in 1993-1994. The equipment is located at the PNB office in Colombo. The PNB retired the Wang printer in 2000 after the machine ceased to function properly.

Miscellaneous Equipment-The following equipment was supplied to the National Dangerous Drug Control Board (NDDCB) in 1993-1996: two fume hoods, calculators, typewriters; amplifiers; camcorder; printer; fax machine; microwave ovens; scanner; wireless microphone; copier; micro-cassette recorder; transcriber; overhead projector; speaker horn; microwave oven; IBM Notepad laptop computer; sharp electronic word processor; JVC video camera with accessories. Most items are in good condition and being used at the NDDCB offices in Colombo. A photocopier was provided to the Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association (SLANA) in 1998. The equipment is in good repair at the SLANA office in Colombo. A Sony 14" color television was purchased for the Mithuru-Mithuro Drug Rehabilitation Center in 1999. The Mithuru-Mithuro director gave a verbal report on the state of the equipment in January 2001.

Impact

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

The photocopier enabled SLANA to enhance its current efforts. The television is used in education programs, such as showing recovering heroin addicts effective means of overcoming their addictions.

DHAKA

Procedures

The Bangladesh Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) reports on equipment usage upon request of the Embassy. The narcotics coordinator periodically checks on DNC's laboratory operations and reports any significant changes.

Status

In July 2000, post turned over to the DNC an analytical balance, top-loading balance, and polarizing microscope for use in their newly constructed narcotics testing laboratory. The laboratory was opened on July 3, 2001. The lab's results have been accepted by the Bangladesh courts as bona fide evidence in narcotics cases. All items are clean and in excellent working order and stored in a temperature controlled lab within a secure building and compound. The Chief Chemical Examiner (CCE) advised that he lacked the necessary administrative support from the Home Ministry of the DNC to adequately remunerate his staff and to buy the required chemicals to perform certain tests.

Impact

The DNC has limited resources and relies on assistance from UNDCP and other donors. These new laboratory resources, and the USG-donated equipment, will enhance the growing capability of DNC to combat drug trafficking in Bangladesh.

ISLAMABAD

Procedures

The NAS conducted End Use Monitoring on 80 percent of its inventory in 2001. Both formal countrywide on-site inventories using the EUM process and informal spot checks took place. The NAS satellite offices covering North West Frontier Province, Sindh, and Baluchistan submitted updated inventories and performance assessment reports to the NAS last December.

When travel to an area was neither feasible nor safe, the NAS management staff compared NAS-generated computerized inventory records of commodities against recipient agency written inventories. Cooperation with host country counterparts in the conduct of EUM was exemplary. Travel restrictions did not significantly impact the 2001 EUM.

Status

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

- **Vehicles**

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

The NAS procured more than fifty percent of the vehicles in the 1980's. (Seventy-five percent of the vehicles are now more than seven years old.) The aging fleet is attributable to the GOP's intricate auction procedures and the vehicle replacement funding shortfalls.

The fleet of vehicles was distributed to the following GOP agencies: ANF (197); Pakistan Customs (95); Pakistan Rangers (13); Frontier Corps (40); Baluchistan Police (7); Coast Guard (14); Bajaur Agency (23); Mohmand Agency (16); Dir (3); Malakand Agency (4); Khyber Agency (4); Frontier Constabulary (1); Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) (2); NCD (8); NAS office (12).

The NAS provides some vehicle maintenance support to the GOP. During the year, NAS vehicle maintenance support funded engine overhaul and/or major

repair of five FCB, seven ANF and three Customs vehicles. As a rule, funds for vehicle maintenance come from the budget of the agency to which they were donated. However, in many cases these budgeted maintenance funds were rarely readily available to the agency on a timely basis.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

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

- **Office Equipment**

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

- **Vessel**

A Boston Whaler, provided to Pakistan Customs in 1987, is located in Karachi. It was used for patrolling the harbor area and for the random monitoring of fishing trawlers and small cargo ships to determine whether narcotics are on board. Customs decommissioned the vessel in 1996 because it did not meet size requirements for high seas law enforcement activities and required costly maintenance because of its continuous operation in highly polluted waters. During a July 2000 technical inspection, a USG Coast Guard team recommended measures to put the boat back into operation. Pakistan Customs is implementing these measures to refurbish the boat. The NAS believes that the vessel, in its previously deplorable condition, was unlikely to attract a desirable price at auction.

- **Agricultural and Area Development Projects**

Agriculture and area development projects undertaken included the establishment of agriculture demonstration plots using improved varieties of seed and fertilizer and distribution of small agriculture tools for use in the demonstration plots. The procurement and distribution process was carried out by the GOP staff but checked and monitored by NAS agriculture staff from start to finish. The NAS agriculture staff observes the distribution of seeds and fertilizer and spot checks sites to ensure inputs are being used according to agreed work plans.

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

Both the GOP and NAS staff engineers to ensure quality construction standards as specified by the contract monitored the activities during the construction phase. For farm-to-market projects, the NAS regularly monitored the construction activities as required. For smaller, less sophisticated schemes such as dug wells, the GOP engineers supervised the construction. The NAS visited each scheme at least once during the construction period. A final inspection was made by the NAS upon completion. Faults, if any, were corrected prior to final payment and certification of completion. Spot checks were made by the NAS staff engineers after the completion to ensure the projects continue to operate. No problems were encountered with regard to End Use Monitoring of the agriculture or area development schemes. A few non-expendable items located in Dir, Malakand, and Swat districts continue to be retrieved for auction, especially in cases where projects have closed down.

Impact

In 2001, the NAS program had a significant impact on the success of the anti-narcotics mission.

NAS commodity and operational support to Frontier Corps and Anti-Narcotics Force has enabled the GOP to prevent the re-emergence of heroin laboratories in Pakistan, as well as to enforce the GOP ban on poppy cultivation. The volume of heroin seizures by NAS-supported law enforcement agencies declined by 11 percent during 2001. Opium seizures showed about 42 percent decline in 2001 compared with seizures made in 2000. Seizures made by ANF, PCS, and Customs declined correspondingly, in line with the general trend mainly due to increased deterrence and reduced supply. The number of arrests made during 2001 declined by 10 percent mainly because of deterrence resulting from increased rate of convictions and death sentences.

The impact of NAS assistance on Pakistan Customs counternarcotics activities in 2001 showed positive results in terms of narcotics seizures. Yet, better results could have been achieved with a much desired improvement in the quality of management, more stability in the organizational structure, and a more focused approach towards interdiction efforts.

Forfeiture of assets registered almost 50 percent increase over the previous year much to the credit of speedy disposal of cases by the newly setup special narcotics courts.

In 2001, poppy crop dropped to the point where Pakistan no longer meets criterion for a producer country. NAS-provided equipment played a role in a wide range of development schemes and agricultural projects in remote, difficult to reach area of NWFP.

Vehicles and communications equipment provided to the tribal areas of Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur, Malakand and Dir contributed directly to local drug enforcement efforts. Vehicles and communications equipment assigned to project management units and line departments in NWFP contributed to effective project management.

Problems

A perennial concern is the potential misuse of project vehicles. During EUM discussions with GOP officials, NAS representatives review responsible use of NAS-provided equipment. In 2001, the NAS urged the ANF to withdraw dedicated vehicles from officers below grade 19. ANF implementation of the NAS recommendation is spotty. In some cases, below grade personnel had operational or enforcement responsibilities which precluded withdrawing vehicles. Recipients of NAS assistance are well aware that the NAS is not loath to pulling the plug for malfeasance.

KATHMANDU

Procedures

Post regularly reviews the status of all USG-supplied equipment to the Narcotics Drug Control Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU) and the Home Ministry's Drug Abuse Demand Reduction Project (DADRP). Post physically inventories most equipment. In January 2002, post met with NDCLEU and toured the forensics laboratory. It also met with DADRP and looked at its equipment and training programs and with representatives of the Female Cells, a special unit of the Nepal Police formed to combat crimes against women and children. In the case of motorcycles, bicycles, and other equipment spread throughout the country, post can only spot-check when its personnel are in the area on other travel. Host country personnel cooperate fully with monitoring procedures.

Status

The equipment donated to the NDCLEU, the DADRP, and the Female Cells are being correctly maintained and is in regular use.

- **Vehicles**

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

- **Cassettes**

Three thousand, four hundred (3,400) audiocassette tapes were produced with an anti-drug message. The demand reduction tapes are popular in Nepal and are regularly played on public media. The demand reduction training programs have been managed well and have proven to be an effective means of training teachers in the diagnosis of drug problems and in demand reduction techniques.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

Impact

The support provided to the NDCLEU has expanded the organization's ability to enforce laws. According to the NDCLEU, the Police used the mini-forensics lab for over 500 analyses in 2001. The lab has given them the capacity to process a suspected drug smuggler. The Police get results back to investigating officers the same day the sample is received. Testimony of lab analysis is recognized as expert testimony in court. Similarly, the support of the Female Cells has enabled them to expand their operations.

NEW DELHI

Procedures

The FSN specialist conducted EUM of the fifty 125 CC Yamaha motorcycles given to the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) and miscellaneous equipment provided to Mizoram State Excise Department (Assam).

Status

- **Vehicles**

The fifty motorcycles provided to the CBN in 1999 are located at the following CBN offices:

Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh	18
Kota, Rajasthan	18
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	10
Guwahati, Assam	2
Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	1
New Dehli	1

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

- **Miscellaneous**

Four digital cameras, four Compaq computer with printers, and ten Motorola headsets were provided to the Mizoram State Excise Department for its counternarcotics work. Ten weed trimmers were provided to the CBD in Guwahata, Assam.

Impact

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

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

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

BANGKOK

Procedures

The NAS conducted End Use Monitoring site visits and physically inspected the USG-funded commodities in major locations with the Judicial Technical Police (RTG) representatives from the relevant agencies, i.e., the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC), the Office of the National Control Board (ONCB), and the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau (PNSB). During the EUM campaign from March through May, joint USG/RTG EUM teams traveled to all four regions of the country on ten trips to physically inspect commodities. In all instances, counterpart agencies were entirely cooperative and responsive in accounting for resources.

To facilitate the End Use Monitoring process, units located in small and remote locations forwarded inventory forms to their regional command unit. This process was limited to only a few units. EUM reporting responsibilities for commodities located at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) and the DEA sensitive units reside with ILEA and DEA, and are included in the report.

NAS Bangkok/RTG procedures for CY-2001 resulted in a verification rate of 87 percent. A total of 176 end-user sites were visited by NAS staff. Survey teams physically inspected 3,570 of 4,447 non-expendable commodity items accounted for in this report. Based on these inspections, inventory verifications and other information available to post, the NAS knows of no instance in which monitorable INC-funded commodities were not dedicated to support of the RTG activities against the abuse, trafficking and production of illicit drugs.

Status

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

- **Communications Equipment**

Communications equipment consisted of repeater systems, base station transceivers (104), UHF DVP mobile transceivers (45), UHF/FM hand-held transceivers (223), and VHF/UHF dualband handheld transceivers (259). The equipment was provided to RTG enforcement agencies, i.e., the ONCB and the PNSB enforcement elements and to other support agencies, e.g., Attorney General's Office, Narcotics Coordination Office, etc. Spare parts for repair and maintenance facilities were funded by the NAS and located at the ONCB center in Bangkok. ONCB provided direct-hire technicians. The NAS also funded a limited on-call contract with the local Motorola representative for repairs that could not be performed by ONCB. The communications equipment was dedicated for use in the anti-narcotics programs.

- **Computer Equipment**

Five PC's, seven computer printers, and computer software were provided to the Crop Control Project. Eighteen PC's, 164 computer printers/plotters and computer software was provided to the RTG agencies. Thirty-two PC's and 61 printers/plotters were provided to the Demand Reduction Project. Eleven PC's and 16 printers/plotters were provided the ILEA. Ten PC's and five printers/plotters were provided to the DEA Special Unit.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

- **Helicopters**

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

Aircraft

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

- **Vehicles**

NAS-funded vehicles provided to the RTG agencies were all right-hand drive vehicles, imported from Japan or locally assembled. The RTG recipients are responsible for costs of repair and maintenance and fuel/oil for the vehicles, except for some units (such as RTA) which, by law, cannot obtain funds from their regular budget. Vehicles and motorcycles are assigned to RTG locations countrywide to support bilateral projects.

Vehicles were provided to the ONCB, PNSB, provincial police and border patrol police for narcotics interdiction. Vehicles were provided to ONCB, RTA, Chiang Mai University and Royal Project to implement highland development, crop substitution, and opium eradication programs. Vehicles were also provided for use by the staff from ONCB, Rajabhat Institute, Bangkok Metropolitan health centers for use in drug prevention and treatment activities.

The following vehicles have been assigned to the DEA Special Investigative Units: 16 sedans in Bangkok; 6 sedans in Chiang Mai; 4 vans in Bangkok; 1 in Chiang Mai; 4 SUV's in Bangkok; 1 SUV in Chiang Mai; 11 pickups in Bangkok. Responsibility for monitoring the condition and use of these vehicles is exercised by officials of DEA Bangkok and other resident offices in Thailand, in coordination with the NAS. All of the equipment is in very good condition. One sedan, which was seriously damaged in an accident during 2001, has since been repaired.

The NAS and counterparts inspected 386 motorcycles, 101 pickup trucks, 95 sedans and 16 vans. Eight RTA pickup trucks, two pickups at ONCB Chiang Mai, 14 motorcycles at Provincial Police Region, and five in Chiang Mai, were found to be in fair condition. All other vehicles were judged to be in poor but serviceable condition. Responsibility for vehicle maintenance rests with the recipient or using Thai Government agency. No significant problems were noted in the EUM of motor vehicles.

Impact

The overall impact of the Thai Government programs has been considerable and positive in all respects. The Thai opium poppy reduction program is one of the most effective in the world. Effective RTG drug law enforcement efforts have resulted in significant identified diversion of illicit international movements. Illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse remain a substantial problem in Thailand. Long-term development of effective RTG institutional capabilities to control, reduce and prevent these activities would be substantially retarded without the impact of assistance that has been provided by the USG.

JAKARTA

Procedures

The end use of the items was verified through on-site inspections and host government reports.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Three Toyota automobiles and six Honda motorcycles were provided to the Indonesian National Police (INP) Narcotics and Drugs Criminal Investigation Unit in June 2001. To date, there have been no problems with the vehicles.

- **Communications equipment**

Thirty (30) Motorola GP338 radio units were provided to the INP Narcotics and Drugs Criminal Investigation Unit in June 2001.

Impact

The equipment has enhanced the effectiveness of the unit's counternarcotics program.

KUALA LUMPUR

Procedures

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

Four of the six surveillance sedans and one of the two surveillance vans are no longer in use by the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) for counternarcotics activities. The remaining van and the two sedans are used on a very limited basis due to age. The vehicles are 15 years old and suffer from frequent breakdowns. The Royal Malaysia Customs and Excise Department (RMCE) use four Yamaha motorcycles.

- **Computers**

One NEC Powermate computer and printer are in use by the RMCE; one computer is in use by the Department of Prisons.

- **Communications Equipment**

The RMCE uses six portable radios. The RMCE 's Motorola repeater station has been modified and is now in use. A Powermate computer and printer are in use by the RMCE.

- **Miscellaneous**

The chainsaw and generator were in use at a public drug treatment center until last year. Other equipment provided to the RCME including the 105 portable probes, portables telephones, intensifier night vision device, fax machine, projection panel, and cameras has reached the end of its useful life..

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

The Anti-Smuggling Unit has reported that the portable spotlights are not bright enough to be fully effective. Two of the six spotlights are no longer in use because the batteries and chargers are inoperable. The Motorola repeating station is in use at Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

The RCME staff has not received adequate training and, consequently, cannot use the vapor detector analyzer. The device is also very delicate, has proven to be difficult to calibrate, move, and use in air-conditioned space and has never been effectively used.

Impact

The Government of Malaysia recipients agree that items have had a positive effort on their counternarcotics effort. The equipment has been useful in various counternarcotics activities. Although hampered by mechanical problems, the RMP reports that the vehicles have been very useful over their lifespans.

PORT MORESBY

Procedures

The embassy officer performed on-site inspections of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) technical services workshop and interviewed the technical services workshop personnel.

Status

Twenty-six Bendix/King UHF-FM hand-held radios, chargers, and other accessories were provided to the RPNGC in 1993 for use by their Drug Squads in the daily course of their law enforcement duties. Eleven of the twenty-six radios are in storage at the technical services workshop. Only four are in service. Many are missing antennas and batteries; most have missing or broken press-to-talk (PTT) switches. The RPNGC lacks parts and equipment to repair radios when they become damaged. The radios have reached the end of their useful life and will no longer be monitored.

Impact

The latest evidence strongly suggests that the equipment provided makes a minimum contribution to the anti-narcotics mission.

VIENTIANE

Procedures

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

Two motorcycles are in good condition and used in Muang Hiem. Two trucks are used in the Bountai District Office of Phongsaly; one is in the Vientiane headquarters office, which is now co-located with the Lao Commission for Drug Control and Supervision. One motorcycle is in Vientiane and ten are in Bountai. Vehicles assigned to the Lao-American Project (LAP) are used in direct support of project activities by hauling supplies and providing transportation for project staff to the various project activities. Four motorcycles are used by the Oudomxai Province for the road upgrade project. Two are kept at the provincial Department of Transportation; two are kept at the road site. These vehicles take engineers to regular visits to the road site, some three hours from the provincial capital. Seventy motorcycles, eleven Toyota double cab pickup trucks, one Toyota singlecab pickup truck, and two Toyota Land Cruisers were used by Law Enforcement Project for investigative and enforcement activities.

Two Toyota Land Cruisers, one Toyota double cab pickup truck, one Toyota single cab pickup, and 15 motorcycles are assigned to the Counternarcotics Department, Ministry of Interior (formerly Vientiane Counternarcotics Office). Two Toyota pickup trucks and four motorcycles are assigned to the Savannakhet Counternarcotics Unit. One Toyota pickup truck and two motorcycles are assigned to the Bokeo Counternarcotics Unit. One pickup truck and five motorcycles are assigned to the Customs Narcotics Office. Six motorcycles and one double cab pickup truck are assigned to the Oudomxay Counternarcotics Office. Six motorcycles and one pickup truck are assigned to the Houaphanh Counternarcotics Office. One pickup truck and three motorcycles are assigned to the Champasack Counternarcotics Office. Four motorcycles are assigned to the Department of Customs/Narcotics Unit, Ministry of Finance. Six motorcycles and one pickup truck are assigned to the Champasack counternarcotics Office (CNO). Six motorcycles, one pickup truck and four double cabs are assigned to the Xayaboury Counternarcotics Office. Five motorcycles and one pickup truck are assigned to the Luang Prabangcounternarcotics Office.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

In the Lao-American project, the Motorola base stations provide communications between Vientiane and the project offices in Phongsaly Province. The mobile radios allow for communication between the project area staff and the district offices. All equipment is dedicated to the anti-narcotics Crop Control Project and there is little opportunity for diversion. Two Motorola radios SSB were installed in Bountai district office and one in the Vientiane office. The other three SSB's were mounted in the vehicles.

Two HF-SSB radio, four VHF-FM mobile radios, seven VHF ICOM hand-held transceivers, and eight VHF/FM visar hand-held transceivers are used by the Savannakhet counternarcotics Office. Two HF-SSB radios and one VHF FM radios are used by the Oudomxay Counternarcotics Office. Thirteen hand-held radios are used by the Xayaboury Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio and one VHF FM radio are used by the Champasack Counternarcotics Office. The Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office uses ten hand-held radios. The Houaphan Counternarcotics Office uses one HF SSB radio, one VHF FM radio, and twelve handheld radios. Two HF SSB radios, one VHF FM radio, and twelve handheld radios are used by the Vientiane Municipality Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio and two VHF FM radio, and ten handheld radios are used by the Luang Prabang Counternarcotics Office.

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.

- **Construction Projects**

All construction projects undertaken in 2001 were monitored by NAS personnel during regular site visits. The primary construction project in 2001 was the continuation Phase I of the Bountai-Samphan road in Phongsaly Province, and the initiation Phase II of the same road. The field adviser to the Lao-American project was based at the Bountai site throughout the year and monitored the ongoing construction. The adviser proved invaluable in sorting out numerous disputes between the engineering consultant and the construction company and in advising the Embassy on all matters pertaining to the road construction. Road construction in remote northern Laos is difficult. Most Lao construction companies have little experience in dealing with the mountainous conditions.

Other construction projects in 2001 included the renovation of a building for the Vientiane CNO and upkeep of roads and weirs in the former Lao-American project area of Houaphan Province. There were ongoing problems with the hydroelectric plant/Nam Sad at Muang Hiem. This dam is operated with turbines procured in Germany. No spare parts or service/maintenance agreement had been provided by the NAS when the dam was originally constructed in 1999-2000. Also, the Lao Government has been unable to keep

trained personnel at the site. NAS and the Lao government have now agreed that the NAS will continue to maintain this facility for another five years.

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer and office equipment are used full time for project management purposes. Two monitors Ranger P54-75CM, two CPU's are located at the Counternarcotics Department, Department of Interior. Four CPU's and monitor are located at the Lao National committee for Drug Control and Supervision. A computer, Gateway 2000 and Laserjet printer are located at each of the following offices: Savannmakhet, Department of Customs/narcotics Unit, Ministry of Finance, Champasack Counternarcotics Office, Phongsaly Counternarcoitics Office, Houaphan Counternarcotics Office, Luang Prabangcounter Counternarcotics Office, and Oudomxay Offices Counternarcotics Office.

The NAS has three Gateway computers purchased in 1993 and three Dell computers and one laptop computer purchased in 1997. They are kept in the NAS office. Two of the three Gateway computers are broken and will be disposed of. The others are in good condition.

Computers need constant maintenance and repair. Since computer service in the provinces is irregular at best, computers must be brought into Vientiane for service. Moreover, the supply of electricity in some areas is unreliable and the projects rely on generators.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

Problems

Maintenance of equipment, particularly computers, requires constant monitoring. The NAS urges counterparts to immediately report problems with equipment and installation both during and between inspection visits.

Program Changes

In 2002, the NAS will contract with a private company to provide regular service and maintenance to computers and other electrical equipment.

Impact

USG funding and commodities remain the keys to project success in Laos. As one of the world's poorest countries, Laos has limited funding available for counter-narcotics activities and would be unable to actively pursue counter-narcotics goals without foreign donor support. The Lao government continues to seek such support. The USG is the

largest donor in the counternarcotics area, both via the bilateral projects and through UNDCP projects.

The Lao Government has made a commitment to eradicate opium by 2005. Only with USG assistance in crop control, will it be able to meet this ambitious goal. On the law enforcement side, USG training and equipment have been instrumental in the successes the Lao have achieved to date.

EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

ANKARA

Procedures

The embassy monitors INL-financed commodities by on-site inspections, periodic spot checks, and comparison of records at post with Turkish Government reports. Mission officers conducted two End Use Monitoring visits in 2001 to ensure that equipment provided was properly used and maintained. The Narcotics Coordinator and the Embassy Monitoring Officer, along with in-country drug enforcement agents, stay in close touch with Turkish Government law enforcement officials to monitor the programs supported by INL in Turkey. Embassy officers also remain in close contact with officials at the Ankara headquarters of the Turkish National Police (TNP), Jandarma, Customs, TMO, and with regional clinics.

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

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

Status

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

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

- **Intelligence Gathering Equipment**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

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

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

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

- **Vehicles**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

- **Canine Program**

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

Problems

With the Turkish Government decision that it could not accept language related to human rights in the FY-2000 LOA, post has only received PD&S funds for FY-2000. The Department declined to provide PD&S funds for FY-2001. Without funding to support EUM, post will not be able to conduct spot checks once current PD&S funds are exhausted. As a result, post does not envision being able to complete any EUM trips after the end of FY-2001. Post will attempt to monitor the use of INL-funded equipment through regular contacts with the Ankara headquarters of law enforcement agencies and through mission DEA contacts with Turkish Law enforcement Agencies.

Impact

In March, TNP made its largest single drug seizure in Mersin, capturing 22 tons of hashish and 639 kilos of morphine base (worth \$20 million). This is the second time in the last two years that a large amount of narcotics has been seized in Mersin.

ATHENS

Procedures

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

Status

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

Impact

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

BUDAPEST

Procedures

Hungarian Customs provides reports on resources to post.

Status

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

CAIRO

Procedures

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

Status

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

Impact

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

RIGA

Procedures

The RSO conducted spot checks on the equipment and met with police officials. The RSO also visited the Police Forensic Laboratory.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The equipment; fiberscopes; contraband detectors; pinhole cameras; video cameras; analytical software, gas chromatograph, and genetic analyzer.

Impact

The equipment is being used. Technical Support Bureau personnel, Information Bureau personnel, and Forensic Laboratory personnel all report the equipment has been extremely valuable and there have been no problems. The Forensic Laboratory personnel would like additional training on the gas chromatograph since they are not exploiting all of its capabilities.

SOFIA

Procedures

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

Status

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

The computers and accompanying software donated in 1994 have been retired and useful parts recycled. The Director of the Institute for Forensic Science advised that the nine PC's remain in the lab's possession. The six computers provided to the Minister of Interior are in good working order but have experienced some technical problems. The computers and printers provided to the NSBOP are in good shape with the exception of a surge protector that NSBOP has promised to locate.

- **Video Equipment**

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

- **Miscellaneous equipment**

The video camera, video cassette player, telephone (16), answering machine (4) donated to the NSDOP are in use.

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, anywhere around the country. Continued support will be needed before the Bulgarian criminal justice system is able to undertake successful prosecutions of organized crime, including major drug traffickers.

VALLETTA

Procedures

Post has maintained excellent contacts with the Government of Malta (GOM) police and the Armed Forces of Malta, and monitors the local press where significant drug seizures are generally prominently displayed. In 1999, the first resident Regional Security Officer (RSO) became the focal point to consolidate and expand law enforcement cooperation. The RSO is currently the narcotics reporting officer. Post continues to be satisfied with the cooperation of local authorities in thwarting and reporting on illegal drug activity in Malta.

Status

Malta's Maritime Squadron scrapped two old patrol boats in 1999. However, the Maritime Squadron is still using three old patrol boats to meet a wide range of inshore roles. One of the primary tasks of these boats is to patrol Malta's territorial waters against drug traffickers. One of the vessels broke down while assisting a sinking ship (outside of GOM territorial waters). The GOM has attempted to keep these patrol craft operational. However, due to their age, and lack of spare parts, the boats will probably end their useful lives in the next few years.

Impact

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

YEREVAN

Procedures

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

Status

- **X-ray Van**

In August 1999, INL provided an X-ray van for the Customs Department and provided relevant operation, maintenance and service training. Some repairs were made to the X-ray van in June 2000 and parts were sent back to the dealer for repair or replacement. To date, these parts have not been returned to Armenia. Prior to servicing, there was a period of several months when the van was not in operation due to technical problems; however, the situation has been rectified. The Customs Department has reported that the van is used for mobile border checks, especially on the border with Iran. Due to extreme winter temperatures on the borders and lack of a temperature-regulated warehouse facility, use of the van's cold-weather sensitive equipment can be sporadic during the winter months. High fuel costs remain a consistent problem in operating the van. Following 9/11, the Government of Armenia moved the van to the Central Post Office in Yerevan in response to global anthrax/postal threats.

- **Metal Detectors**

In October 1999 INL provided sixteen large metal detectors, fourteen hand-held and six walk-through metal detectors to the Office of the President of the Republic of Armenia. This was the initial equipment installation under a larger security assistance program. Post believes that security equipment has been installed and is being used throughout various GOAM buildings as intended. Although the equipment is not officially checked, post staff see walk-through metal detectors in operation regularly when attending meetings with GOAM counterparts.

Impact

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

The impact of security assistance in Armenia has evolved over time. In a society that does not readily accept the right of security officers to inspect one's person or belongings, there was initially a negative public reaction. With time, the general public view of

security measures has been improving and people are becoming more use to the metal detectors and more familiar with normal operating procedures. Use of metal detectors remains inconsistent from one GOAM building to the next; however, security at key GOAM buildings has decidedly improved both as a result of equipment donations and heightened awareness of security issues following the events of 9/11. Based on informal spot checks at various government buildings, post is satisfied with the progress that security officers have made in this area.

AFRICA

ACCRA

Procedures

The Narcotics Coordinator and the RSO visited Ghana's Narcotics Control Board (NCB) headquarters, the local police, and the Custom Services regularly.

Post has two approved agreements to fund narcotics and law enforcement activities. The LOA's were approved by the Ghanaian Parliament in December 2001. No commodities have yet been provided. Post has just begun the process of consultation with Government of Ghana (GOG) officials on agreed upon items to be purchased and program to be commenced.

Status

- **Discontinued Equipment**

Most equipment (cameras, microphones, minirecorders, investigation kit, night vision scope, motorcycles, radios, etc.) provided to Ghana's NCB, police and Customs Service has reached the end of its useful life and will no longer be monitored.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

Impact

The impact of support will be assessed as new commodities and services are provided.

COTONOU

Procedures

The post Narcotics Oofficer 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

Pursuant to a Letter of Agreement between the GOB and the USG, the USG provided 15 Motorola Visar radios and one thousand drug testing kits to Benin Anti-narcotics officials. The radios were distributed to the Benin National Drug Interdiction Office and various antidrug squads. The radios are currently being used and maintained properly. The majority of kits have been expended.

Post received two Itemizer chemical detectors for installation at the international airport in Cotonou to assist security-screening personnel. They are presently stored at the GSO warehouse. When the units are installed, post will work with GOB security personnel to determine the most effective way of monitoring the use of these resources.

Impact

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

LAGOS

Procedures

The Embassy's Narcotics and Law Enforcement Officer (RNLEO) conducted an unannounced inspection of most items at the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) headquarters in Lagos. The NDLEA was extremely cooperative.

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

Many of the hand-held radios provided to the NDLEA in 1992 are not functioning due to broken antennas and/or dead batteries. They are nearing the end of their useful life and will be discarded.

- **Vehicles**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following non-expendable commodities were received by NDLEA: file cabinets (6); desks (2); leather chairs (2); RICOH fax machines (2); ICOM radio chargers (12); Wang printer (1); ICOM radios (3); Optiquess UPS (3); sharp photocopy machine (1); Sanyo split air conditioners (4); video machines (4); Sharp multi-system TV (1); Panasonic TV (1); Sony handycam (1); Panasonic Camcorder (1); microcassette tape recorders (5); answering machines (2); Panasonic telephones (10); voltage regulators (4); Honda motorcycles (12).

Of this equipment, the following was misappropriated by NDLEA chairmen: Sony VHSX 715 VCR (1); Panasonic camcorder (1); microcassette recorders (4); answering machine (1); voltage regulator (1); Sony handycam. The Office of the current NDLEA chairman is attempting to recover the equipment. The two chairmen who misappropriated the equipment have been censured and the NDLEA privileges removed.

Impact

The commodity assistance provided to NDLEA significantly promoted bilateral cooperation on counternarcotics. The imminent formation of a Special investigations Unit reflects the level of that cooperation.

LOME

Procedures

No inspections were conducted in 2001.

Status

- **Radio Equipment**

The Judiciary Police seldom use their four radios because there is no repeater system. The radios are sitting in the warehouse. They are ineffective in the city and have little use in urban undeveloped areas.

- **Vehicle**

The vehicle provided to the Judiciary Police in 1993 is no longer in use.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The air conditioning unit in the office of the Narcotics chief is still functioning.

Impact

The equipment provided has had little impact on narcotics interdiction. impact of the drug identification kits on the anti-narcotics program is unknown at this time. All of the equipment has outlived its useful life and will be removed from inventory.

LUSAKA

Procedures

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

Status

Twenty-four (24) drug identification kits were provided to the Zambian Drug Enforcement Commission. The kits are deployed to Zambian border posts and international airports.

Impact

The impact of the drug identification kits on the anti-narcotics program is unknown at this time.

NAIROBI

Procedures

The Anti-Narcotics Officer physically inspected some of the equipment in 2001. The Anti-Narcotics Officer re-interviewed the head of Kenya's Anti-Narcotics Unit (ANU) and discussed in detail the disposition of INL-provided equipment. The ANU provides ready access to the equipment upon request.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Three of the four motorcycles donated to the Anti-Narcotics Unit (ANU) in 1997 remain in excellent condition. They are awaiting registration, and will be used at vulnerable border points in narcotics trafficking in Isebania, Lunga Lunga, Taveta and Namanga. The fourth motorcycle is at ANU headquarters and is no longer functioning.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

Two of the three IBM PC 350 computers with printers, modems, and networking cards are at ANU headquarters; the other is in use at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA). They are old but functioning.

Impact

ANU has found the donated motorcycles to be particularly useful in their interdiction efforts, as transportation resources are in short supply within the Government of Kenya. The ANU has deployed the motorcycles sensibly, with a view to maximizing unit effectiveness. Donated computers have likewise had a direct and measurable impact on ANU's efficiency. ANU readily provides complete statistics on narcotics seizures and arrests, using computers donated by the USG. The computers are also used increasingly for Internet communication between the ANU and colleagues outside Kenya. ANU states that it has used donated surveillance equipment in several successful operations.

PRAIA

Procedures

Since the international airport is a major re-fueling point for VIP travel to other parts of Africa, embassy officers are regularly present at the airport. Additionally, Secret Service and other U.S. security officials have been on-site at the airport to observe the operation of the X-ray machine.

Status

The X-ray machine provided to the airport authority in 1992 is inoperable and has been moved into storage. Local technicians have been unable to find the problem or repair the equipment to date. The machine has reached the end of its useful life. It played a role in the fight to stem the flow of narcotics. Post will provide instructions to airport authorities to dispose of the equipment.

YAOUNDE

Procedures

The U.S. Government and the Government of Cameroon (GRC) signed a bilateral anti-narcotics agreement in 1992. Post presented three safes and three scales in 1997 to Cameroon's Customs Service.

Status

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

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