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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

This report covers data collected during calendar year 2007.

SOUTH AMERICA

ASUNCION

Procedures

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

Status

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

- **Vehicles**

Five new vehicles were donated to the IPR unit of the Public Ministry for operational and interdiction purposes. Two of these vehicles are in CDE and are kept in mint condition.

The SENAD has 21 INL-provided vehicles ranging in model years from 1996 to 2005. These vehicles are in good condition and are currently in use by SENAD for operational and interdiction purposes. INL provides maintenance services to 14 of these vehicles through a contract with a local dealer. The accident rate is very low; this year only one serious accident occurred during a SENAD operation. Fortunately, no casualties were reported and the insurance company is in the process of covering all the vehicles damages. Additionally, SENAD has four motorcycles.

Three vehicles were donated to UTE for operational and interdiction purposes. These vehicles are in excellent condition and are also being used for their intended purpose.

- **Vessels**

SENAD has two boats with outboard motors and trailers. They are in working condition but need to be replaced soon.

- **Computer Equipment**

Last year, INL provided computer equipment to UTE, SENAD, the Women's Secretariat, and the Public Ministry. All of the equipment is in good working condition and is being used for its intended purpose.

In 2007, INL provided three new desktop computers, one laptop and three printers to SENAD; two computer servers, and one desk computer, four laptops, and nine printers to the Public Ministry; and one desktop computer to the Women's Secretariat. All are in good condition and being used for their intended purpose.

- **Detector Dogs**

INL funds support the detector dog program, which employs 13 dogs. INL funding provides veterinary care, food, new dogs, uniforms, and maintenance of the kennels and a vehicle for transporting the canines and guides to the various checkpoints throughout the country. This year one of the detector dogs died and three new dogs were locally purchased and incorporated into the program. The canine units are housed in kennels located at Asuncion Silvio Petirrossi International Airport, the SENAD regional bases at Mariscal Estigarribia, and Pedro Juan Caballero.

In 2007, the canines detected 51 kilograms of cocaine and 279 kilograms of marijuana, primarily through interdiction operations in Asuncion's International Airport and in Mariscal Estigarribia, which is in the northern part of Paraguay near its border with Bolivia.

- **Communications Equipment**

The communications equipment donated in prior years was inventoried by the INL program assistant and accounted for. In general, most of the equipment that had been donated in prior years is in fair condition; however, it is recommended that this equipment be replaced promptly.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

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

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

All laboratory equipment is located at SENAD's base in Asuncion.

- **Construction Projects**

INL concluded the construction of a regional office facility for SENAD in Pedro Juan Caballero on April 11 at the approximate cost of \$500K. This project was designed to enhance the GOP's narcotics enforcement activities and cooperation with other Southern cone countries. The new facility includes one dorm for 30 special agents, one administrative building, a hanger and a K-9 kennel facility. At the end of the year, INL inspected this regional facility, which is being used and maintained properly. Post's INL assistant also conducted periodic visits to the facility during the year.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

INL donated furniture to the new regional TIP Shelter in Asuncion, including six bunk beds, 12 lockers, two desks, kitchen appliances, two tables, 10 chairs, a living room set and office equipment.

Impact

The USG continues to support GOP efforts to enhance its institutional capabilities to combat and prosecute transnational and organized crime. For SENAD, all office equipment, communications equipment, vehicles, the canine program and the new facility in PJC are aimed at bolstering interdiction efforts and operational capabilities. SENAD has continued to make advances in its drug enforcement activities, including the seizure of cocaine and marijuana and the disruption of important drug networks that operate in the country.

Post's assistance to the MIC is dedicated to helping the IPR unit of UTE increase its ability to conduct operations in the tri-border area. Support to the Women's Secretariat is primarily to combat TIP and to establish a shelter that can accommodate up to 20 women and girls who have been illegally trafficked outside Paraguay. Staff members will provide victims with medical, legal, and psychological assistance.

BOGOTA

Procedures

- **Consultations with counterparts**

The NAS held regular working meetings with Government of Colombia (GOC) counterparts to discuss operations and the status of USG provided assets. The three entities which receive the bulk of INL-provided resources are the CNP Antinarcotics Directorate (DIRAN), its aviation wing (ARAVI), and the Colombian Army (COLAR). Among those counterparts were the Colombian National Police (CNP) Anti-Narcotics Division (DIRAN), its aviation component (ARAVI), and the Colombian Army Aviation Unit (COLAR). The NAS obtained selected GOC inventories of USG-provided equipment to compare with NAS records, ensuring donated materials were accounted for properly. During 2007, the EUM coordinator along with the CNP Cooperation International performed joint site visits to 36 EMCAR squadrons around Colombia to check commodities against inventory and purchase documents from NAS and the CNP.

- **NAS Program Manager Responsibilities**

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

- **NAS Bogota EUM Resources**

The NAS Management Section has an EUM Coordinator and EQ Reporting Officers who assists program staff with the EUM program, supported by the NAS Audit Unit. The EUM Coordinator implemented updated monitoring procedures, carried out inventory checks and audits, and oversaw the disposal of surplus and hazardous materials. The EUM coordinator also confirmed and evaluated the methods used to check the inventory at different locations throughout Colombia.

- **CNP ARAVI**

Non-expendable assets provided to CNP ARAVI which require monitoring includes aircraft, vehicles, weapons, computers, construction intrusion detection equipment, and communications equipment. Expendable resources provided to ARAVI, includes fuels, oils, lubricants, and ammunition. The Lockheed-Martin Company (LM) supported aircraft maintenance under a contract with INL.

- **NAS Aviation Unit**

The NAS Aviation Unit (NAU) met its annual EUM requirements, verifying the location and condition of 2,056,274 accountable property items valued at \$40,929,923.94. The EUM task included reviewing NAU property book items, DynCorp International (DI) property book, and field visits. Both DynCorp and the NAU have completed their 100% annual inventory. The Department of State INL Property Book Officer visited Colombia in November to verify DynCorp's property management procedures. He did not identify any major discrepancies with the DynCorp or NAU management procedures.

- **Institutional Contractor Support**

NAS has a total of 1,347 personnel including USDH and USPSC staff; American, Colombian, and third country national contract personnel employed under contracts with LM; Contracting, Consulting, Engineering (CCE); Dyncorp (DI); Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (ARINC); and Olgoonik Logistics LLC. These institutional contractors are an integral part of the NAS programs and actively participate in monitoring the use of USG-provided equipment, conducting inventories and preparing status reports on program assets.

- **NAS Assistance to Other USG Agencies**

NAS assistance to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for counternarcotics (CN) programs covers support to such GOC agencies such as the Colombian Department of Administrative Security (DAS), Judicial Police Directorate (DIJIN), Antinarcotics Intelligence Unit (ANTIN), Special Investigation, the Colombian Navy (COLNAV) Intelligence Unit, and the Colombian Air Force (COLAF) Intelligence Unit.

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

Status

- **Aircraft**

The Colombian National Police (CNP) Eradication Program and Colombian Army (COLAR) Aviation Program, both managed by the NAS Aviation Unit (NAU) and supported by a contract with DynCorp, were major recipients of INL-funded support. NAS Bogota and the INL Air Wing (INL/A) conducted regular program reviews to ensure that aircraft were being used for their

designated purposes and that the contractor was complying with all contract support requirements. There are currently 188 aircraft for all programs.

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

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

COLAR Helicopters
Twenty-two UH-1N
Twenty-one UH-1N II
Five K-1200
Thirteen UH-60L

One Foreign Service program manager, five Personal Services Contract advisors, four locally engaged staff, as well as four additional contract staff working for the embassy and several contractor personnel from Lockheed Martin (LM) and CCE all participated in monitoring ARAVI assets. The NAS held regular meetings with ARAVI and DIRAN administrative operations, and intelligence officials to discuss the status of USG-provided assets.

The NAS compared CNP and other GOC written and computerized data with its own records to assess the proper use of resources. Seven NAS LES voucher examiners analyzed purchase documents for CN items purchased through USG-funded accounts. NAS personnel worked closely with the CNP inventory team. All AVARI equipment and armaments are recorded in the Advanced Maintenance Management System (AMMS) database.

NAS advisers received daily aircraft status reports, engine repair reports, and procurement status updates, focusing particularly on aircraft-on-the ground (AOG) issues. Two NAS locally contracted Colombian fuel advisers monitored purchases, deliveries, and use of NAS-purchased fuel at all bases and airports. The NAS Audit Section completed an audit of fuel records on September 2007.

The USG-supported CNP fleet flew 20,905 hours in CY-2007. The CNP complied with the requirements to seek Embassy authorization when using

assets for non-counternarcotics missions, e.g., counter insurgency operations, high value targets, or the evacuation of wounded security services personnel.

The ARAVI aircraft inventory changed during CY-07 for a variety of reasons:

On July 14, a NAS-supported UH-1H II, titled to the USG and operated by the CNP crashed during a maintenance test flight mission and was a complete loss. There was one fatality.

On October 2, a NAS-supported UH-1H II titled to the USG and operated by the CNP crashed during a training mission and was a complete loss. There were no fatalities.

In April, four (4) UH-1H-II helicopters were added to the fleet.

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

The Air Bridge Denial (ABD) Program-The ABD manages five Citation 560 tracker aircraft loaned to the Colombian Air Force (COLAF), two SR-26 reconnaissance aircraft which were delivered to the COLAF after upgrading of reconnaissance equipment, and one Cessna 182 support aircraft to suppress illicit aerial traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances over Colombia. Both SR-26s were given by the USG to COLAF in 1998 under the 506 drawdown program. Aircrews are provided by the COLAF. Aircraft maintenance and safety monitors are provided by the USG through a contract with ARINC Engineering Services. Oversight is provided through a program manager at the NAS.

AIR BRIDGE DENIAL	
Five Citation 560's	One Cessna 182
Two C-26's	

- **Aviation Fuel**

NAS program funds provided jet fuel, aviation gasoline, and methanol (fuel additive for C-26 aircraft) for all NAS-supported aircraft. During 2007, the CNP fuel office delivered fuel to over 30 eradication and interdiction missions totaling approximately 6,304 flight hours throughout Colombia. The NAS

supplied 2,997,041 gallons of A1 jet fuel, aviation gasoline, and methanol to the aircraft programs valued at \$9,039,166. as of October 31, 2007.

The NAS also supplied 44,319 gallons of regular gasoline and 10,017 gallons of diesel fuel to CNP vehicles with a total value of \$147,155.00.

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

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

- **Construction**

The NAS construction unit was staffed in 2007 by three architects and one civil engineer. The unit manages all phases of NAS-funded construction projects including contract administration and advice to GOC on projects requirements and maintenance issues. Under the EUM program, NAS construction unit staff conducted site visits to ensure that U.S. funded facilities were being used for their intended purposes.

The CY-2007 construction program is vastly reduced in scope compared to the Plan Colombia peak between CY-2002 and CY-2005. The NAS nonetheless conducted an active program of 22 small projects throughout Colombia valued at \$3,660.065.

In 2007, the NAS supported construction of the Plan Colombian Helicopter Program (PCHP) at the COLAR base in Tolomaida including heliports, containers, soil studies, repair shops for UH-60 helicopters, waiting room for C-27 passengers, and fuel tanks, as well as classrooms, offices and sanitary rooms at the Air Force Base at Melgar.

For the CNP/Interdiction and Eradication program at the CNP bases in Apartado, Santa Marta, Tres Esquinas, Tumaco, Tulua, and Bogota including communication rooms and towers, there were security improvements, contention areas, furniture, runway improvements and repairs, maintenance and repair of communication towers, and an emergency generator.

The Carabineros program provided support at the Carabineros base at Pijaos and at Bogota, including soil samples and construction for an underground water well, upgrades of the NVG laboratory, bathrooms, and for the Carabineros bases at Guateque, La Uribe, and Piamonte police base construction (barracks, office, diner, and guarding post).

At the Forward Operating Base (FOB) in Larandia, security improvements included an upgraded weaponry bunker and repairs of the runway.

In the remote Vichada department in Cumaribo, the NAS completed runway repairs and barracks/quarters upgrades to ensure safe and sanitary conditions for eradication missions during CY-2007.

In Bogota, the Presidential Security Program installed a closed circuit camera system at El Palacio de Nario,

- **Vehicles**

INL provides funds for vehicles which the NAS in turn distributes to a variety of NAS and Department of Justice (DOJ) programs which manage counternarcotics support to host country agencies. In CY-2007, the vehicles went to host country agencies as follows: four (4) to NAU COLAR and Eradication, fifteen (15) to Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT), ten (10) to NAS CNP OPS, and one hundred twenty (120) to NAS CNP Interdiction. All 154 vehicles added in CY-2007 are in good condition.

<i>Type</i>	<i>QTY</i>
Minivans	1
Vans	16
Tractor	3
Automobiles	61
Trucks	99
Taxis	7
Armored SUVs Level 3	5
Armored SUV's Level 5	20
Pickup Trucks	153
Golf Cart	1
Motorcycles	267
Watercraft	5
SUVs	26
Gators	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>669</i>

In CY-2007, the NAS provided 182 CNP DIRAN vehicles with fuel and routine maintenance. The vehicles are dispersed throughout Colombia and used in CNP counternarcotics operations including activities such as transporting officials and operational personnel to interdiction and eradication sites; transferring program materials; performing surveillance; pursuing arrests; and detailing members of narcoterrorist and illegally armed groups.

NAS oversight of the CNP vehicles and fuels program is direct and extensive. An automotive engineer who serves as a Vehicle Maintenance Adviser monitors vehicle use and vehicle location, and operates a database that documents maintenance, performance and fuel consumption. The advisor also provides CNP personnel with basic training in safety, maintenance, recordkeeping and establishes in-house CNP vehicle support capability since the support for these vehicles came to an end December 31, 2007.

<i>Type</i>	<i>QTY</i>
Ambulance	2
Automobile	8
Pickups	68
SUVs	18
Light truck	26
Vans	10
Bus	6
4x4	6
Fork lift	2
Motorcycle	29
Tank truck	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>82</i>

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

NAS interdiction program managers provide vehicular support to Colombian counterparts with 24 sedans and 87 motorcycles.

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

- **Defense Articles**

The NAS provided arms and ammunition to the CNP and COLAR. These items were monitored through access controls and inventories of USG-provided weaponry. The NAS Weapons Adviser monitors the use and operational status of donated weapons. The NAS staff performs regular inventories to ensure that all weapons are accounted for and provides detailed information on location, type of weapon, and condition.

There are strict controls over weapons provided to the CNP by the USG. The LOA specifically requires the host nation to notify the NAS immediately of any lost or damaged weapons and all investigations related to USP-provided weapons. CNP units that receive weapons support provide monthly inventories and status reports which are reviewed by NAS program managers.

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

ARAVI received aircraft-mounted and small arms weapons, as well as weapons training, funded by security assistance programs. A total of 1.3 million dollars was spent on GAU-17A weapon spare and replacement parts. In 2006, two

million rounds of 7.62 mm linked ammunition for GAU-17 miniguns and M-60 machine guns were provided to support eradication and interdiction missions. An FMS case has been established to procure 100% MIL-Spec ammunition, but has a lead time of 2 years for delivery.

A total of 65 GAU-17/MK44 weapon systems have been upgraded. The M60D weapon system will be replaced by the M-240D gun system. The four (4) GAU-19 weapons were nationalized to the CNP and NAS support was withdrawn.

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

In CY-07, ARAVI operations received secure aircraft radios, cellular phones, and a new computerized aircraft tracking system. There are now secure communications between aircraft and ground units. All aircraft in flight are automatically monitored by a secure internet-based system that tracks location, speed, altitude, and alternate communications options in case of emergency.

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

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

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

- **Computer Equipment**

USG-provided computer equipment forms the backbone of systems for detecting, tracking, identifying, removing and/or detaining narco-terrorists in Colombia. NAS PSC advisors monitored USG-provided computer equipment used to maintain CNP ARAVI logistics, maintenance, training, and aircrew flight records. GOC recipients have provided inventories and status reports upon request. The NAS Management Section employs a computer programmer and two computer specialists who assist program staff and GOC counterparts with maintenance and technical support and aid in identifying requirements for new and upgraded systems and databases.

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

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

ARAVI installed Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) at five fixed bases, completing full installation plans. Extensive repairs were made to systems damaged by operator error and lightning strikes. The Santa Maria Intrusion Detection Equipment (IDE) system control room and barracks fire detection system were damaged due to an authorized CNP connection. They are awaiting CNP National Funding to repair the systems.

NAU miscellaneous equipment was reconciled as part of the annual inventory inspection. LDD items were reported in accordance with State Department regulations and procedures. The NAS audit unit oversaw the disposal of LDD items.

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

Impact

- **Aerial Eradication Program**

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

For CY-07, the aerial eradication program set a goal of 160,000 hectares. As of December 11, 2007, they had sprayed nearly 151,000 hectares. The CD Brigade ground support secured 96,691 hectares during spray operations through mid December. In addition, as of December 11, the CD Brigade seized over 1.5 metric tons of coca paste, destroyed 35 HCL labs and 323 coca base labs, in addition to destroying 191,175 gallons of liquid precursors and 178,303 of solid precursors. Without NAS funding and support, the CD Brigade would not be able to maintain the level of readiness and professionalism needed for these critical missions, and the Brigade would not have seen such impressive results.

The ABD program has reduced considerably the number of illegal tracks from 50 a month to two per month. The location of the tracks has also changed significantly. At the beginning of the program, illegal tracks were seen throughout Colombia but now they are seen mostly at the border of Venezuela and near the Caribbean coast. The use of ABD aircraft in a maritime patrol role has been successful. Several illegal boats have been confiscated with a few tons of cocaine and supplies.

- **Vehicles**

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

- **ARAVI**

CY-2007 was another record year for eradication of illicit crops in Colombia. ARAVI aircraft and crews continued to play a significant role in providing support for spray operations. T-65 operations are wholly supported by ARAVI gun ships and Search and Rescue (SAR) helicopters. All other spray operations, using AT-802 and OV-10 aircraft, have CNP copilots and gunners. CNP "Halcon" gunships provide additional cover. They were instrumental in rescuing the crew of a downed eradication helicopter. AVARI participated in security support operations for Colombian congressional and presidential elections and continued to play a role in numerous interdiction operations. ARAVI provides

aerial intelligence platforms and, with Embassy approval, supports other police units when assets are available.

- **Aircraft Support**

The benefit of U.S. funded air support in Colombia cannot be overstated. Given the size and geographic diversity of Colombia, air support is essential to CNP efforts. In CY-2007, the aerial eradication program sprayed 160,000 hectares (gross, unadjusted)

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

- **DOJ Programs**

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

- **Environmental Programs**

The NAS Environmental Program's support to the CNP ranges all the way from air resources, equipment, and smoke grenades to such basic items as lodging and meals for verification teams or Colombian environmental compliance personnel in the field, thus ensuring that missions comply with the Environmental Management Plan. Environmental compliance is crucial to continued government and public support of the aerial eradication program.

In 2007, the NAS and the CNP completed two verification trips, five monitoring and 14 damage claims trips.

The CNP Pijaos experimental plot received NAS-funded equipment and infrastructure support in CY-06 and now has a functioning 2,000 plant coca plot. Under the oversight of the NAS eradication policy adviser, the experimental plot is used to conduct tests on glyphosate mixtures, to measure the timing and effectiveness of aerial spraying, and to evaluate the efficacy of pruning and replanting efforts by local growers. All the data obtained from these experiments will serve as important indicators in evaluating the overall success of the eradication program.

- **Explosives Equipment**

By establishing new standards, training, and protocols, the ATF Explosives Program directly supported the creation of 74 explosives units around the country, 62 bomb squads, and 12 explosive investigative units, all of which have proven

very effective in combating terrorism. Since the start of the ATF Explosives Program in CY-02, the fatalities among bomb technicians during “render safe” procedures dropped substantially. From six fatalities in 2002, the rate dropped to zero fatalities in CY-03 and CY-04. There was only one fatality in CY-05 and CY-06. There were no fatalities in 2007.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

Computers and network devices donated to Colombian units allowed the establishment of limited expanded data networks, facilitating the timely movement of critical information.

- **Reentry into Society Program**

NAS assistance to GOC ministries under the Reentry Into Society Program (RIS) for demobilized combatants had a noticeable impact. Valuable intelligence for deserters prevented terrorist actions, aided criminal prosecutions in Colombia and the United States and led to the discovery and seizure of weapons, explosives, drugs, and other illegal material.

- **PSP Programs**

All GOC counterpart agencies have responded favorably to the entire range of Presidential Security Program (PSP) support, advice, training, and equipment. This includes on-the-spot advice on protection operations and security assessments, formal training for all protection personnel, and provision of security-related equipment. The Vice President of Colombia stated in December of 2007 that without the PSP, neither he nor President Uribe would likely be alive today. Funding for this PSP program expires in September 2008. The program will be phased out by the end of the fiscal year.

Problems

- **Communications Equipment**

All aircraft except for the Bell-212 fleet have secure communication capability. The Bell-212 aircraft wiring and cockpit reengineering is underway. The project has completed five aircraft with secure communications capability and at the conclusion of the rewiring project, the

remaining six aircraft will have the secure communications capability. Repair of extensive corrosion and previously unreported operator damages will be completed in 2009.

- **Vehicles**

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

Vehicle control procedures have been set to prevent any abuse or misuse by doing more inspections and requesting the status of the vehicles periodically.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The ATF program encountered only a few problems with transfer or inventory provided to the CNP, DAS, CTI bomb squads and explosive investigative units.

The NAS and other agencies note that some CNP, DAS, and CTI units fail to buy their own supplies, such as copier, toner, or neglect to maintain equipment. However, overall cooperation is very good and institutional support for our agencies is high.

Reviews of illegal traffic showed the need for forward deployment of ABD trackers and Colombian Air Force interceptors. Budget cuts prevent funding of additional ABD facilities. COLAF is proceeding with short-term deployment of interceptors and trackers. Post has refurbished three trailers to serve as temporary lodging and maintenance facilities for forward deployments. The transition of the two COLAF C-26 aircraft to a tracker role failed because DOD installed F-16 first generation radar in the aircraft, for which no parts are available. Interception radars were replaced by weather radars and the two aircraft will be used mostly in reconnaissance or maritime patrol roles.

- **Fuel**

The NAS detected abuse/misuse of maintenance and fuel at CNP/DIRAN unit which was addressed directly to the CNP Director who took immediate action with the commander of the unit to fix the problem. The NAS withdrew the fuel and maintenance support to that unit.

Program Changes

Under the ATF support program, the first four phases of the Explosives Program are complete: Phase I-creation of bomb squads; Phase II-equipment purchases; Phase III-

training on equipment; and Phase IV-establish operational protocols. In CY-07, ATF met the Phase V goal of continued training. NAS and ATF will review the timeline for the final ATF goal of enabling each GOC agency to become self-sufficient in explosives programs.

BRASILIA

Procedures

Since July 2006, NAS has not provided assistance to the Brazilian Federal Police (DPF) and has reduced assistance to other partners. However, post has maintained regular and frequent contact with the DPF, particularly their Drug Enforcement Division. Due to the reduction in funding support, many NAS-donated commodities are older and past their useful lives, although they are still being used by GOB counterparts. EUM procedures used in 2007 are not as effective as they could be. As the NAS finalizes its restructuring and resumes operations, more effective EUM procedures will be implemented along with stronger cooperation by GOB counterpart agencies.

Status

- **Vessels**

The USG donated 14 Boston Whaler vessels to the DPF mostly dating from 1991. They are assigned to different areas in the northern region of Brazil. The DPF informed the NAS that four assigned to Manaus are all functioning on a daily basis and are in good condition; the one assigned to Foz do Iguacu was loaned to the Drug Enforcement Division in Curitiba, but it will be returned to Foz do Iguacu within the next three months; the two assigned to Proto Velho and Guajara-Mirim are not working due to electrical, motor, and instrument problems; the two assigned to Macapa need maintenance but are waiting for funds to be authorized. There are also three in Belem, one in Santarem and one in Tabatinga, but the DPF Drug Enforcement Division has been unable to provide their status. The NAS will include all Boston Whalers in the EUM visits in 2008.

The 36-foot patrol boat provided under the 506(A) drawdown was fully renovated by the Brazilian Police and inaugurated in May of 2001. The DPF installed GPS/VHS equipment, as well as a depth finder and a police siren. The vessel is used exclusively in harbor patrol crime prevention activities. It is currently in the water at Praca 15 de Novembro (Rio de Janeiro's city port). However, the vessel is not functioning due to a cracked hull and motor problems. The Federal Police have estimated a cost of \$90,000 to repair the vessel.

- **Detector Dogs**

During 2006, the NAS provided the DPF with five bomb detective dogs. The dogs were distributed to Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizons, Fortaleza and Porto Alegre. The DPF informed NAS that the dogs are alive and participated in operations during the Pan-American games held in Rio de Janeiro in July 2007 and during the Pope's visit in Sao Paulo and in Aparecida and Guaratingueta in May 2007. The dog located in Rio de Janeiro was transferred

to Brasilia. The dog in the Brasilia kennel has produced 7 puppies; they are 1 year old now.

- **Computer Equipment**

Desktop computers, monitors, printers and scanners donated in 2004 are being used as intended and are repaired when necessary.

In 2002, basic computer equipment, including monitors, CPU's, printers, webcams, keyboards, speakers, and UPS, were provided by the NAS through SENAD for use by the 26 Brazilian State Drug Councils (CONENS) as well as a connecting unit for SENAD and the CONEN of the Federal District. All of the equipment was observed in use and functioning, creating an "Antidrug Informational Network" connecting the State Drug Councils with SENAD in Brasilia.

- **Communications Equipment**

Communication gear, including fax machines, Nextel cellular phones, pen drivers, webcams camcorders, digital cameras and accessories provided to the DPF's Drug Enforcement Division are being used as intended as are repaired when necessary.

On-site inspections and DPF/DRE reports indicate that most USG-donated communications gear, including two-way radios and fax machines, are operational, in good condition, and being used regularly in police counternarcotics operations.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2002, the NAS provided basic law enforcement equipment to the Civil Police Forces of nine Brazilian States in the Amazon Section through the Brazilian National Public Safety Secretariat (SENASP). The equipment includes computer equipment, narcotics kits, flashlights, bulletproof vests, first aid kits, CPR masks, life vests stearns, night vision goggles, handcuffs, gun cabinets, bolt cutters and bullet proof vests. The equipment was determined by post to have exceeded its useful life and was not monitored in 2007.

Problems

The NAS staff visited Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) bases in Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo, which produced notable results. Their successes have resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of new operations, which has also created a number of problems. The SIU bases are seriously understaffed and have outgrown their physical space. While they are using donated equipment effectively in their operations, the SIU's need new equipment including a server dedicated to handling the internet interception system. The SIU's would also benefit from upgrades to and maintenance of NAS-donated software.

Although the SIU's are successful in their operations and contribute to the NAS counter-narcotics missions, they are hindered by poor working conditions in their present

facilities, understaffing, and a lack of updated and/or necessary equipment. The NAS has budgeted for counternarcotics cooperation between the GOB and USG.

Additionally, both bases requested NAS support to develop an “Internal Training Cadre” that would be available for in-country training on Brazil and Brazilian City-specific issues. The potential impact of such a training cadre would be a more highly skilled and more effective staff, thereby resulting in improvements to an already successful program.

Impact

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

BUENOS AIRES

Procedures

Post's Narcotics Coordinator does not have PD&S funding and is unable to fund on-site inspections or periodic spot checks to perform End Use Monitoring. The Coordinator relies on DEA officers to assess appropriate usages of INL-funded equipment. Argentine law enforcement officials provide post with periodic updates on equipment. While this system of overlapping verification methods was deemed in the past the best possible end use appraisal system available given Post's resources, post is reviewing its procedures to ensure they are fully consistent with INL guidelines.

Status

The majority of equipment is located in the northern provinces of Salta and Jujuy. All indications are that all provided equipment is being used for its intended purposes. No single case of inappropriate or unauthorized use was reported in 2007. In general, the equipment provided through INL funding continues to be used but with problems coming from advancing age and hard use. Many computers, vehicles, and radio equipment are near or well past their useful lives.

- **Dogs**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

One gas tank fiberscope and 20 digital cameras were purchased in 2006; the fiberscope was provided to the NBTF; out of the 20 cameras, sixteen were provided to the Argentine counterparts and four are still to be distributed to DEA. Post continues to personally observe that both National and Provincial Police Forces make good use of the miscellaneous equipment (handcuffs, vests, flashlights, cameras, etc.) provided to them in previous years.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

Two laptops with networking system and 18 desktops were provided in 2006 to the Northern Border Task Force (NBTF) and other GOA counterpart agencies. Delays in receiving the computers and mislabeling at the Embassy warehouse delayed distribution. Post is in the process of distributing the computers to the target agencies.

- **Vehicles**

One Chevrolet double cabin pickup was provided to the NBTF in 2006; it is currently in use by the NBTF. One Ford Cargo Van and one sedan was purchased in May 2006. They are being used by the Mendoza Provincial Police Counternarcotics unit. Vehicles provided in previous years (1993-1997) have over 200,000 miles on them and require fairly extensive routine maintenance on suspension and brakes. A few vehicles purchased in 1989 have reached the end of their useful lives.

In 2007, post initiated the purchase of six sedans that are to be distributed among the NBTF, EBTF, and the Federal Police. Post expects to receive delivery of the vehicles from the dealer shortly.

Problems

Post lost its Narcotics Coordinator position in June 2006. These additional duties were assumed by the Political Military Officer. A lack of PD&S resources limits the Narcotics Coordinator's effectiveness in managing post's INL account. The ongoing political instability in neighboring Bolivia coincides with growing cocaine transit through and in Argentina. GOA Law Enforcement Agencies provide exceptional cooperation to post agencies on counternarcotics issues, providing an opportunity to greatly improve the GOA's ability to combat drug trafficking.

Lack of resources and dedicated personnel hampers post's efforts in this area. The Narcotics Coordinator has requested PD&S funding to conduct a comprehensive review of donated equipment, establish an effective end-use monitoring system, and fund an eligible family member or locally employed position to help manage this important program.

Impact

While the INL-funded program in Argentina has been a small one, it continues to have a positive impact especially on the perennially under-funded Provincial Police Anti-Drug Units operating in the northern provinces. In 2007, DEA established a NBTF-like operation in the Misiones Province, near the Tri-Border Area with Brazil and Paraguay. Argentina law enforcement agencies have reported large increases in cocaine seizures

over the past several years. Post, lead by DEA, has actively assisted local law enforcement in their counternarcotics efforts. Drug seizures by GOA law enforcement agencies are up, including those resulting from complex investigations, indicating increased capacity on the part of these agencies.

Post's INL program is a valuable tool in implementing and advancing post's counternarcotics/transnational crime agenda with the GOA. GOA law enforcement agencies remain very focused on this agenda and look to post agencies for advice and assistance in implementing their national drug plan. In the coming years, the INL program will be increasing important in meeting USG counternarcotics objectives in Argentina and the region.

CARACAS

Procedures

Counternarcotics cooperation with the BRV collapsed in the second quarter of 2005. President Chavez threatened to expel DEA from Venezuela and broke off all bilateral counternarcotics cooperation. DEA is still at post, but its staff is much reduced and is limited to informal contacts with BRV law enforcement. The National Anti-Drug Office (ONA), the last BRV office to maintain contact with the NAS, broke off contact in February and, hence, no longer facilitates post's monitoring of Government of Venezuela counternarcotics efforts.

There is little hope that cooperation will improve in the near to medium term. As a result, post is unable to effectively monitor resources donated to the BRV. To monitor the use of equipment donated to official entities, the NAS personnel must make periodic project visits and request reports from Venezuelan project managers. Such visits are increasingly difficult and most often occur unofficially. The NAS contacts provide EUM data without the knowledge of their superiors. For projects with the Venezuelan military services (Army, National Guard, Navy and Air Force), the U.S. Military Group provided the majority of the EUM information, particularly with regard to 506 (a) (2) and EDA equipment; however, since 2004 it has not been granted access to key Venezuelan military facilities. Without this access, the NAS is unable to carry out EUM of equipment controlled by the Venezuelan military.

NAS personnel conduct EUM through on-site inspections, written and oral reports from host country project administrators, and discussions with other sources to determine use and effectiveness of resources. Additionally, the NAS will draw upon DEA site visits to obtain EUM equipment status.

Upon delivery of new project equipment to host nation counterparts, the NAS executes a Note of Agreement (NOA). This statement, signed by a NAS official and an official of the recipient organization, includes item description, quantities, and serial numbers. The NOA also contains information listing what expectations the NAS has for the use of the donated equipment, e.g. where the equipment is to be used and for what purpose.

Post uses these mechanisms to inspect the commodities and resources and to determine the extent of utilization, level of maintenance, overall condition and need for replacement. During site visits, embassy personnel discuss project requirements, strategies, goals, and End Use Monitoring. With regard to projects located far from the capital, NAS officials make at least two visits during the year and enlist the assistance of other mission elements that may travel to these areas.

Status

- **Dogs**

In 1998, the NAS provided six (6) dogs in conjunction with a training visit for Venezuelan canine program personnel to the U.S. Air Force, Lackland AFB canine program personnel. In 1999, the dogs began to produce litters of puppies to provide a source for drug detection dogs. The breeding dogs are kept at the canine training center in Barquisimeto. The NAS and the USCG sponsored the TDY assignment of a dog handler to assess and support the canine unit. During 2002, the USCS Canine Center donated two new dogs to the unit. At the same time, the NAS entered into a contract with a local veterinarian to improve the health and nutrition of the neglected animals. The state of health of the dogs improved greatly, although the National Guard has not effectively used the dogs in counternarcotics activities. Without an LOA, post has had to cancel the services of a local vet. A contract to provide high-quality food to the canine unit will expire in March 2007 and will likely not be renewed.

- **Vehicles**

The former Prosecutors Drug Task Force (PDTF) works with two separate groups: the Judicial Police (CICPC) and the National Guard Anti-Drug Command (GNAD). The PDTF functions under direct DEA supervision. Since 2001, the NAS has donated 19 cars and two motorcycles. One car was totaled in 2003. Since the freeze in USG-BRV counternarcotics cooperation, the PDTF has essentially ceased to function. Meanwhile, PDTF vehicles are being used by the GNAD and National Anti-Drug Office (ONA). Post has no way of ensuring that they are being used to support counternarcotics activities.

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

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

In June 2007, the NAS donated a 20 passenger bus to the NGO Projumi located in Barquisimeto for its drug demand reduction program.

At the request of LEGATT, a motorcycle was provided to the Homicide Division of the judicial police in April 2007.

- **Vessels**

Six Boston Whalers donated by the NAS to the Venezuelan Navy in 1993 were not monitored in 2007. The USMILGP access to the Venezuelan military bases is an essential tool in conducting 506 (a)(2) EUM. Such access is restricted under the current administration. The last information received was in 2004,

indicating that the vessels were based in Puerto Ayacucho, and that they were engaged in a Riverine Patrol Program.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

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

The eight computers and four laptops provided to the PDTF in 2001 continue to be operational and await reactivation of the unit.

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

In July 2005, two training centers for X-ray machine operators were established in the airports of Maiquetia and Maracaibo. The centers are equipped with 39 computers and the Safe Passage software to train X-ray machine operators. Maiquetia Airport received six additional computers for a total of 21.

In 2007, the NAS donated 27 laptop computers, 6 printers, to NGO's and BRV public schools focusing on demand reduction. In many cases, donation of this equipment was coordinated with NAS and the Ambassador's Office as part of the mission's public outreach program.

In 2005, the NAS donated 12 computers to Demand Reduction NGO's, two to Alianza, and 10 to PROJUMI. All are operational and being used appropriately.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The National Guard continues to make effective use of laboratory equipment donated by the NAS, including mass spectrometers/gas chromatographs, infrared spectrophotometers, microscopes, electronic balances and other items. The equipment is located in the Central National Guard laboratory in Caracas

and in the regional forensic laboratories established in 1996 in San Cristobal and Puerto La Cruz. The equipment is overdue for maintenance and repair.

- **Defense Articles**

In 1999, the USG completed delivery of the following items to the Government of Venezuela (GOV) under Presidential drawdown authority under Section 502 (A) (2): 82-foot Point Class Coast Guard cutters (2); LCM 8 utility Landing Craft (1); PBR Riverine patrol boats (6); C-26 aircraft (2); PRC 77 radio sets and related equipment (77). The MILGRP plays an active role in checking on the status of these items but has not had access to monitor their use since 2001.

Cutters-The two 82-foot Point Class cutters named the Albatross and Pelican were last observed in the Punta Fijo naval base on Venezuela's Caribbean coast. The starboard engine on the Pelican was replaced in 2002. Both are used in detection and monitoring patrols off the east coast of Venezuela and along the maritime boundary with Trinidad and Tobago. The MILGP played an active role in checking on the status of these items but has not had access to monitor their use since 2002.

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

Thirteen intercept sets (Triggerfish, Angelfish, and Swordfish) are under the direct control of the President of the ONA. This equipment is in good condition but somewhat antiquated. The sets are no longer being used, but ONA intended to employ them along the Colombian Border in support of counternarcotics operations.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In July 2007, the NAS donated to the municipal police of San Cristobal, state of Tachira one contraband inspection kit and one buster contraband detector.

Eight radiation detectors were turned over to the Anti-Drug Command in Puerto Cabello. The two others are under NAS staff control.

Four X-ray machines for luggage inspection and two Ion scan machines were donated to the airport in Maiquetia in 2003. An X-ray machine for luggage inspection was donated to the airport of Valencia in 2003. The NAS has contact with the operators and confirms that the equipment is operational.

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

Eight radiation detectors were turned over to the Anti-Drug Command in Puerto Cabello. The two others are under NAS staff control.

- **Construction Projects**

Construction of the Container Inspection Facility in Puerto Cabello is nearing completion. Installation of dock doors and load levelers is done. The installation of a ventilation and CO monitoring system remains.

Problems

Venezuela is now the preferred transit point for drugs leaving Colombia. Two key factors have contributed to the increased trafficking: rampant corruption at the highest levels of law enforcement and a weak judicial system. As a result, organized crime flourishes, with seizures and arrests of underlings more an annoyance than a threat. After vilifying DAO and MILGROUP, the BRV turned its attention to DEA, at one point threatening to expel all DEA personnel. This resulted in the collapse of most of our counternarcotics projects with no hope of renewing cooperation in the near to medium term. Moreover, bilateral relations could get much worse before getting better. As a result of Venezuela's refusal to cooperate and obstructionist behavior since March 2005, the U.S. Government was unable to certify the Venezuela Government as an ally in the war on drugs in 2005, 2006, and 2007.

Nevertheless, DEA continues working with its law enforcement contacts in developing information and leads that contribute to record seizures, typically outside of Venezuela's jurisdiction.

Impact

In 2007, the greatest impact of NAS assistance was in the field of public diplomacy and demand reduction. NAS programs throughout 2007 educated thousands of VZ youth about the dangers of drug abuse while simultaneously providing a forum and media coverage to advance USG views and defend USG values. NAS assistance did little to disrupt the transit of narcotics through VZ since the DEA vetted unit was disbanded and DEA itself was short-staffed for much of the year.

GEORGETOWN

Procedures

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

Status

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

- **Patrol Boats**

The MLO donated a fast interceptor boat to the Guyana Defense Force Guard (GDFCG) in May 2005. The GDFCC conducts patrols with the interceptor boat, but has not yet interdicted any narcotics shipments. The GDFCG continues to use one of the ex-U.S. motorized lifeboats to conduct patrols in Guyana's maritime territory. The three other donated boats are out-of-service awaiting the delivery of necessary parts. The MLO supports the maintenance and purchase of replacement parts for these boats, a process often complicated by communication issues with GOG.

- **Computer Equipment**

Most of the computer equipment purchased in CY-2003 for the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is located at the FIU office, is serviceable, and in use. This equipment consists of two rack-mounted UPS', one rack-mounted network switch, one rack-mounted router, four HP-XW4100 workstations with surge protectors, two network racks, two patch panes, ten network cables, two HP Laserjet 2300N printers, one Proliant DL380 server, one HP D330 slim tower workstation, one HP Scanjet 8250C scanner, one VS80E Surestore tape drive,

and one photocopier. One HP 5550 printer, one HP 550 printer, and one fax machine are not in use.

The computer equipment provided to the Guyana Defense Force (GDF) and Guyana Police Force (GPF) is no longer serviceable. One laptop computer, one fax machine, and one photocopier provided to the GDF are no longer serviceable. Information concerning the equipment given to the JICC is unavailable, as the JICC is a defunct body.

- **Miscellaneous**

Twenty-four bulletproof vests are serviceable and in use. Twelve Narcotics Test Kits are no longer capable of testing marijuana and cocaine. Three of the six night vision binoculars are lost; the remaining three are unserviceable. Twelve sets of handcuffs are serviceable.

Problems

Most agencies of the GOG cooperated with post on monitoring efforts, although staff turnover at GOG law enforcement bodies interferes with the continuity of monitoring efforts. Law enforcement/defense agencies in Guyana do not practice any meaningful system of accountability for equipment received or procured.

Impact

The program impact of support provided has been mixed. The donated vessels are integral to Guyana's efforts to patrol its maritime territory; the GDFCG has used these vessels to interdict illegal fishing trawlers and fuel smuggling boats that operate in Guyanese waters. However, lacking sources of actionable intelligence, the GDFCG has been unable to use the donated vessels to interdict any significant narcotics shipments since receiving the boats in 2005. Equipment donated to the FIU has also been used regularly, although the shortcomings of Guyana's current laws against money laundering effectively block any money laundering prosecutions. Field gear donations have been used, but relatively minimal interdictions by CANU indicate modest benefit to post's counternarcotics priorities. Similarly, computer equipment donations appear to have provided no substantial benefit to post counternarcotics priorities.

LA PAZ

Procedures

During 2007, the U.S. Mission provided uniforms, field equipment, computers, office furniture and equipment, vehicles, fuel, economic incentives, travel funds and per diem, leases, utilities payments, food, medical supplies, and services to support 26 counternarcotics related projects in Bolivia.

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) La Paz staff consists of four U.S. Direct Hires and two U.S. Personal Services Contractors (PSCs). NAS La Paz has one empty PSC position to be filled in FY 2008. There are four U.S. PSC positions in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba with one position to be filled for the Red Devils Task Force (RDTF) in Santa Cruz. The staff supervises and monitors all procurement, warehousing, personnel, communications, transportation and other administrative and budgetary requirements related to NAS-funded projects.

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

The NAS Management Officer has primary responsibility for End Use Monitoring under the general supervision of the NAS Director. NAS Project Officers, NAS Regional Directors in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, NAS Audit Staff, and officials of other agencies (including DEA, USMILGP and USAID) assist the NAS Management officer in its preparation. The Logistics Section of the Bolivian Counternarcotics Police (FELCN) is the most developed entity within GOB and assists in End-Use Monitoring of interdiction programs.

An inventory of property under the direct control of all NAS personnel was conducted during September through February 2007 and the reconciliation was submitted to the Department in March 2007.

Status

- **Aviation**

Under the Black Devils Task Force (BlkDTF), three C-130B transport planes ferry cargo to and from the United States, as well as personnel and cargo within Bolivia. NAS/Bolivia projects also include two light fixed-wing aircraft and ten helicopters, maintained under the Red Devils Task Force (RDTF) program.

The NAS-supported BlkDTF, under the supervision of a U.S. PSC Aviation Advisor, flies three C-130B's that were transferred to the GOB through the DOD Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program. The U.S. PSC Aviation Advisor regularly reports the operational status of all NAS-supported aviation assets to the NAS Director and Deputy Director. The BlkDTF consists of 34 FAB pilots, copilots, flight engineers and navigators, in addition to 55 enlisted maintenance personnel. The C-130Bs fly in-country missions to support Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and UMOPAR (Bolivian Rural Patrol Units) counternarcotics operations, as well as in-country logistics and overseas cargo missions in support of all NAS-funded projects.

The BlkDTF is supported by four Third Country National (TCN) contract mechanics in La Paz that provide quality assurance and supervision for Bolivian Air Force mechanics. One NAS FSN provides logistics support and manages the C-130B warehouse operation, thus guaranteeing accountability for C-130B parts and equipment. The US PSC Aviation Adviser, the NAS Deputy Director and the Director approve all routine and operational missions and expenditures for the BlkDTF project.

The U.S. PSC Aviation Advisor regularly reports the operational status of all NAS-supported aviation assets to the NAS Director and Deputy Director. NAS contract personnel, RDTF, and BLKDTF personnel participate in inventory management and property oversight.

Bolivian Air Force (FAB) personnel assigned to the Red Devil Task Force (RDTF) operate the INL/NAS supported aviation assets controlled by this project. One U.S. PSC Senior Adviser supervises the FAB personnel.

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

During 2007, post supported eradication efforts in the Chapare, interdiction throughout the lowlands of Bolivia, and sent four helicopters to Cobija (Pando department) for a month-long deployment to assist DEA-supported FELCN operations. Additionally, post deployed a site survey team to the Yungas. The team determined that a heliport at Caranavi was not suitable for operations, but that operations in the Yungas could be supported with the UH-1H's from the FOL at the FAB base in Santa Ana de Huachi. Planning for construction of the FOL is underway.

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

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

- **Defense Articles**

The FELCN currently has a total of 1,069 M-16s, 624 Berettas, 280 M-4s, 11 M-60s, 187 Mossberg shotguns, 88 M-79s, and 42 M-203s in its inventory, donated in prior years by USMILGP. FELCN maintains a computerized inventory of these weapons. Due to tensions between the police and military, it is no longer feasible to store FELCN weapons at the Ingavi army base. The majority of FELCN weapons have been transferred to alternate locations until a proper arms warehouse can be constructed on FELCN property. The NAS does not provide any lethal assistance to Bolivian police or military units.

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

Currently, there are 124 vehicles in the GDTF of which 119 are military vehicles acquired through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program managed by the USMILGP. The GDTF manages all of these military vehicles. The GDTF vehicle fleet consists of 58 two and a half ton trucks, two M49 two and a half ton fuel trucks, 23 HMMWV'S, four HMMWV ambulances, eight five-ton dump trucks, three five-ton tractors, two 5-ton wreckers, two forty-ton tractors, two contact trucks, three International Harvester fuel trucks, two fuel tankers (5,000 gallons), two 12-ton semi-trailers, one (40-ton) semi-trailer low-bed, four water trailers, one Hyster fork lift (with a capacity of 6,000 pounds), two petty bone fork lists, and seven NAS project vehicles.

- **Vessels**

The NAS-supported Blue Devil Task Force (BDTF) is a 140-person Riverine unit of the Bolivian Navy organized into six task groups, with a headquarters and Riverine Training School in Trinidad. The BDTF groups are located at Trinidad, Riberalta, Guayaramerin, La Horquilla, Cobija, and Puerto Villaroel. The NAS Regional Office in Trinidad supports the BDTF headquarters, the Riverine School, and all task groups (except for the group in Puerto Villaroel, which is supported by NAS/Chimore). The BDTF has three mother ships, 33 Boston Whaler-type patrol boats, and 52 Zodiacs (of which only 31 are currently operable, largely due to age). These boats were transferred to the Bolivian Navy via FMF funding or constructed (in the case of mother ships) with INL funding. The NAS will purchase additional craft in 2008 to maintain operational readiness of the task force.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS maintains more than 1,588 vehicles, including GDTF vehicles, of which 305 are over 10 years old. During 2007, the NAS distributed 40 new Toyota pickup trucks. The NAS motor pool personnel in the regional offices conduct unannounced checks of vehicles two or three months after a change of pilferage items (e.g. batteries, voltage regulators, etc) to ensure that they were not removed from the vehicle by project personnel and replaced with older ones. The practice has proven to be effective in discouraging pilferage.

All vehicles are identified and evaluated when they arrive for fuel service, maintenance, or repair. If a vehicle arrives in poor condition or has obviously been involved in an accident, the motor pool requires official reports from the responsible employee describing the vehicle's condition and/or the incident. The office has a complete list of all vehicles assigned to its area of responsibility, and uses, fuel distribution and service records to identify use and evaluate the condition of each vehicle.

For those vehicles that do not receive fuel or service over an extended period of time (approximately two months), a mechanic or warehouse specialist is dispatched to locate and evaluate the vehicle. The motor pool can verify if a vehicle is being used through service and maintenance records, but cannot verify if and when a vehicle is used for official or unofficial purposes. Motor pool personnel are being trained to monitor the condition of each vehicle arriving for fuel and maintenance; those vehicles arriving in less than acceptable condition are immediately reported to management via phone or e-mail.

Post has just recently begun installing speed regulators on certain vehicles. Post should have a better idea of how well they work by the 2008 report.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

The NAS maintains a comprehensive inventory under the Non-Expendable Property Accounting System (NEPA) that identifies location and personnel accountable in each organization. Another 230 hand-held UHF equipment sets and 10 base UHF stations do not appear in the NAS inventory because they were purchased with DEA funds. NAS technicians usually perform equipment maintenance in the NAS-controlled repair facility. They make frequent field visits to verify the condition and teach the proper use of the equipment as well as perform preventive maintenance.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2007, the NAS provided 182 pieces of computer equipment, 74 printers, 24 data shows, 17 scanners, 73 notebooks, 27 canopy antennas, 5 new Dell servers, 6 Cisco switches, 8 Nortel connectivity firewall, 6 fiber optic transceivers, 2 VOIP central phone systems including one BCM 400 and one BCM 50, 3 copier machines, and other devices to the NAS and GOB agencies participating in the NAS-funded activities. Part of this equipment was intended for users in the FELCN projects. Post replaced all old computer equipment and servers in the NASBOL system.

The NAS currently maintains about 4,250 pieces of computer equipment (CPU, monitors, printers, scanners, laptops, and projectors) and 15 servers (13 for NASBOL, two for FOE) at its offices and project sites. The canopy antenna was installed in two offices of the FELCN and two regional offices of the NAS to improve the internet and data transfer.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

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

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

The NAS issues uniforms and equipment on a regular basis to Joint Task Force (JTF), FELCN, UMOPAR personnel and all NAS-supported projects on a regular basis. The NAS has contracted for an IDIQ contract to assure itself of timely delivery of uniforms for issue. In 2007, the NAS procured approximately 20,000 sets of BDU's, boots, hats, and such field gear as web belts, field packs, hammocks, tents, and entrenching tools in support of 1,600 FELCN police officers and 2,200 military personnel assigned to various counternarcotics projects, including eradication.

- **Canine Program**

There are 126 working K-9's in Bolivia, of which 10 are for the detection of explosives. The program has 36 K-9's (puppies 3-9 months old) that are in different stages of training. Due to irregularities in the breeding program, NAS expects to purchase puppies in FY-08. The program currently supports 97 guide dog teams assigned to various FELCN posts, which is half the ideal number but near the maximum that can be sustained with current program

support and DEA/FELCN operational priorities. NAS supports FELCN's canine training center (NAS and DEA-funded) in El Paso, near the city of Cochabamba, as well as a recently completed training center in La Paz. The NAS provides 100% of all support to the K-9 program.

- **Construction**

NAS construction engineers/architects advise, design and provide oversight during all phases of construction projects related to NAS-funded activities. The engineers are responsible for executing projects by direct administration. During 2007, the NAS completed 26 building projects that provided the physical infrastructure necessary to support NAS-funded activities. The building projects included the following: Chimore Base sewage system; FELCN Villazon repairs, C-130 taxiway repairs; electrical expansion at Guayaramerin and Riberalta; TIPS Santa Cruz remodeling; Canine Senda Tres exterior areas; water provision for Locotal; Kennels at Bulo Bulo and El Castillo renovation; new fuel tanks for El Alto compound; NAS Santa Cruz office repairs; Gas tanks for Coroico, Irupana and km 52; Ivirgarzama PTJ and prosecutor offices; FELCN Bermejo; Chimore electrical diagnosis; UMOPAR Bulo Bulo checkpoint expansion; UMOPAR Irupana exterior areas construction; La Paz motor pool additional mezzanine; Tahuichi barracks; communication post and repairs at Guayaramerin & Riberalta; RDTF crew chief and fuel tanks installation; Trinidad technical assistance for kennels enlargement; UMOPAR Bulo Bulo concrete pavement installed for checkpoint area supervision; additional renovation at Chimore motor pool and Villa Tunari; electrical system diagnosis for UMOPAR Trinidad.

The NAS Construction Section also completed 341 infrastructure maintenance requirements nationally, using FSN maintenance technicians and outside contractors.

Problems

- **Misuse of Vehicles**

Personal use of vehicles by GOB officials and careless operation continue to be a problem, but serious accidents and misuse have declined significantly. This is largely due to increased investigations and disciplinary sanctions by the police internal affairs investigators of the NAS-supported FELCN Office of Professional Responsibility. In 2007, OPR/FELCN investigated a total of 81 cases of vehicle misuse that included 32 cases of the FELCN driver being found responsible for an accident; one case of high speed driving considered to be reckless; and eight other cases such as broken glass, mirror broken, etc.

The NAS continues to assist FELCN by supporting continued training on proper operation of vehicles, as well as by holding program participants accountable. The NAS Regional Director and other NAS staff also continue unannounced checks of recently maintained vehicles to look for auto parts theft. With regard to fuel accountability and safety, and in line with NAS efforts to achieve

certification in ISO 9000 procedures, checks and balances have been implemented at all NAS sites.

- **Chimore Field Office Illegal Activities**

Following a field inspection by NAS La Paz, an investigation involving the Embassy RSO and Bolivian Police officials at the Chimore field office uncovered strong evidence of misappropriation of NAS materials and property as well as fraudulent payments. This led to the dismissal in December of five local employees and the office's reorganization, with greater oversight by the Cochabamba regional office and more stringent controls put in place.

- **Weapons Accountability**

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

The USMILGP has an on-going inspection program that cross-levels FELCN weapons and ammunition based on changing roles and missions.

- **Property Accountability**

It remains difficult to track equipment and defense articles issued to projects. For NAS and DEA-issued property, the FELCN's record-keeping system and procedures are not sophisticated enough to consistently track property from unit to unit and through special operations. Troops only check, fix, and account for those items that they know their commander is interested in. The NAS Supply Section, in conjunction with FELCN Logistics Section (S-4), completed development of an End Use Monitoring module. This will help tracking of NAS as well as other agency-provided expendable and non-expendable supplies for the project's supply units to the end user. Currently, there are over 10,000 items with an acquisition value of over \$12 million of NAS-provided property distributed nationwide to support projects.

The NAS continues to support FELCN Logistics by keeping parallel records using NEPA property accountability system and extensive warehouse facilities.

NAS/Bolivia operates nine warehouses located as follows: two in La Paz, one in Cochabamba, three in Chimore/Villa Tunari area, two in Santa Cruz, and one in Trinidad. Additionally, there are three GOB warehouses supervised by U.S. PSCs and FSNs, one at the Red Devils Task Force in Santa Cruz, and one at the Black Devils Task Force (BLKDTF) in La Paz. There is an additional GOB warehouse in Trinidad (Blue Devils Task Force) which is not supervised by USG hired personnel. This management shortfall will be resolved by moving stock items to the soon-to-be-completed NAS controlled warehouse in/Trinidad.

Program Changes

- **Interdiction**

The NAS continues to adequately equip and support 1,721 police agents working in counternarcotics. The NAS will increase the capacity of FELCN and other police to work cooperatively in border regions to combat drug trafficking and other crime such as trafficking in persons.

- **Eradication**

The NAS is providing needed assistance to the GOB to eradicate all coca in the National Parks; implement social control in the Chapare; and move an increasing number of resources to the Yungas, where the GOB has set a goal of eradicating 50% of all coca during 2008. Work in the Yungas will require greater support in vehicles, smaller eradication camps, food service provision, boots, tents, all under very difficult and extenuating physical conditions and terrible road infrastructure.

- **Demand Reduction**

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

- **Management Practices**

NAS Bolivia has developed and introduced an automated administrative management system called National Integrated System (NIS) which integrated most of the NAS administrative functions throughout Bolivia through a Wide Area Network. It has evolved into a key tool in post's internal control and accountability system. A planned major update for the system would enable the NIS accounting information to match figures in the Department's RFMS. The new feature would bypass the manual data entry now required to coordinate information from the two systems and provide accurate, current figures to senior management.

A number of offices have trained in the concept of ISO 9000, but post has been forced to postpone seeking certification while implementing recommendations for the 2007 INL MAV report and preparing for the 2008 OIG Embassy inspection. Most of post's FSN/PSA employees have already received some

training. Post will resume the effort to fully implement ISO 9000 processes in the second half of 2008.

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

Impact

- **Eradication**

Eradication in the Tropico de Cochabamba region for the cultivation of illegal coca is the sine qua non of any realistic Bolivian counternarcotics strategy. Previous Bolivian Governments have been unable to move beyond the planning stages for controlling coca cultivation in the Yungas. The GOB reported that 6,269 hectare-equivalents of coca cultivation were eradicated in the entire country in 2007, a 23% increase over 2006. Five percent of that was eradicated in the Yungas, a historic first for Bolivia. Overall, coca cultivation increased; however, the potential cocaine production from Bolivian cultivation is estimated by DEA at 115 MT.

- **Interdiction**

In 2007, the FELCN seized 3,760 MT of coca leaf, 17.8 MT of cocaine/base and 423 MT of cannabis, as well as 1,435,419 liters of liquid precursor chemicals (acetone, diesel, ether, etc) and 653 MT of solid precursor chemicals (sulfuric acid, bicarbonate of soda, etc). FELCN also destroyed 4,076 cocaine labs and made 4,268 arrests.

- **Law Enforcement Development.**

During 2007, the NAS Law Enforcement Training and Development Program (LETDP) continued the support and development of the Bolivian National Police Forces, providing assistance and support to several different programs. The LETDP provided both training and guidance to the Offices for Professional Responsibility (OPR/DNRP) and the related Disciplinary Tribunals of the Bolivian National Police (BNP) throughout the country on procedures and requirements of the BNP Disciplinary Code.

The LETDP is continuing its program to upgrade the knowledge and skills of the BNP and the Public Ministry Prosecutors by the development and implementation of an extensive training program throughout the country. All training provided includes modules on human rights and human dignity. During this reporting period, 56 different courses of instruction were provided to 2,351 BNP officers and Public Ministry prosecutors.

The LETDP also continued its work with local GOB, Bolivian NGO's and the International Agencies, including the International Organization for Migration

(IOM) to sustain the achievements and efforts made in previous years in the area of Trafficking In Persons (TIP); and to significantly expand the TIPS/Human rights program to all frontier areas of the country.

LIMA

Procedures

- **Inventory Management**

NAS Logistics is an eleven person logistics section headed by an American U.S. hired Personal Services Contract (PSC) employee as Logistics Management Advisor, who manages warehouse facilities in Pucallpa and the Embassy facilities on the Peruvian Air Force Base located at the Lima International. The latter houses 25 to 30 NAS, DEA and contractor personnel. NAS Logistics has extensive security controls in place at both locations. The NAS Logistics Section is charged with Customs clearances; shipping/receiving of all NAS commodities; preparing donation letters; maintaining inventories; and coordinating EUM spot-checks and drafting the annual End Use Monitoring report.

The Logistics database contains detailed information on commodities and End Use Monitoring inspection visits and can be sorted by location to facilitate End Use Monitoring spot-checks.

In 2007, NAS Logistics cleared and processed through Customs about 400 shipments valued at over \$15.3 million of which 93 percent of these shipments cleared Customs within 24 hours of arrival in country. Additionally, NAS Logistics received and processed approximately 300 local purchase shipments and shipped from Lima some 400 tons of materials to Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) and Forward Operating Locations (FOLs). From the Pucallpa site, NAS Logistics shipped 278 tons to FOL's and Lima via truck and air transport, which doubles the 139 tons shipped last year.

The NAS staff performs regular and unannounced End Use Monitoring inspections throughout the year. Participants include Project Advisors and supervisors of all NAS programs. Aviation assets are inspected by NAS Logistics and 9 U.S. hired American Personal Services Contractors (Field Advisor Security Specialists). One US PSC Ports and Maritime Advisor and one Locally Engaged Staff (LES) share responsibility for EUM of Maritime assets with the NAS Logistics Section. Two Eradication Advisors and a Program Analyst monitor commodities and assets donated to CORAH (Coca Reduction Project), its subdivision, CADA (Coca Measurement Corps), and the Institute of Tropical Crops (Instituto de Cultivos Tropicales- ICT). ICT is a Non-Government Organization (NGO) dedicated to improving crops that may be substituted for coca. MAAG personnel visit military installations to perform spot checks on Defense Articles provided to the Peruvian Armed Forces and Drug Police under security assistance programs for counternarcotics purposes. DEA special agents assist in monitoring equipment, materials and consumables provided to the Peruvian National Police (PNP).

- **On-Site Inspections**

During 2007, NAS Logistics visited 68 counterpart organizations at a total of 132 sites in 26 different cities and conducted inspections of 3,985 donated items out of a total of 5,028 items subject to inspection, resulting in about 80 percent of donated items being verified. Of the remaining 20 percent (1043 items), about 500 had been inspected in 2006. The NAS visited all sites containing large concentrations of equipment and targeted any site where discrepancies had been noted in the past. Inspection results were compared to existing NAS inventories to produce a computerized list of discrepancies. These discrepancies were reported to the appropriate NAS program advisor and counterparts for appropriate action. NAS Logistics also assists the MAAG and DEA with donations to counternarcotics units and the tracking of the same.

After each EUM inspection, NAS Logistics submits a final report to the program advisors for follow-up action to locate any shortages and/or to correct errors. Throughout the year, NAS Logistics also tasked Peruvian counterparts with submitting up-to-date inventories, including the location and condition of all donated commodities. Some counterparts maintain vehicles and equipment in their inventories that have outlived their useful life span. The NAS routinely encourages counterparts of established guidelines for replacement of equipment. CORAH is attempting to hold an auction to dispose of unserviceable equipment. However, this auction is being delayed by bureaucracy within the Minister of Interior. Most Peruvian governmental and other counterparts submitted detailed inventories. The submissions are compared to existing records. The results of physical inspections are used to update the NAS database.

The Embassy's Management Section is responsible for the physical inventory of non-project (NAS) property maintained on the Embassy's NEPA system. A NAS Administrative Assistant oversees non-project, non-expendable property at the Embassy location. NAS Logistics is responsible for the inventory of NAS personal property at FOLs and FOBs. In 2007, NAS Logistics reconciled property book inventories of 5,676 NAS program items out of a total of 7,696 items located nationwide.

Status

All commodities are used full-time in the conduct of counternarcotics activities, including construction and logistical support. While conducting End Use Monitoring inspections of counterpart sites, NAS Logistics found no evidence of improper use of donated materials. In addition, the cooperation of counterparts as a whole was satisfactory.

- **Vehicles**

NAS Logistics maintains an inventory and tracks a total of over of 800 vehicles in 33 cities nationwide. Seven hundred and seventeen vehicles have been donated over the years to 23 counterpart organizations and include sedans, pickups, SUV's and motorcycles. Included in the total figure of 800, 86 are NAS program vehicles, i.e., fuel trucks, forklifts, cargo trucks, sedans, pickups,

SUV's etc. The vast majority of donated vehicles are provided to various elements of the central and regional Drug Police (DINANDRO and DIVANDRO), the Aviation Police (DIRAVPOL), the Coca Reduction Project of the Upper Huallaga (CORAH), its sub-division, the Coca Measurement and Eradication Verification Corps (CADA). CORAH/CADA has 64 vehicles and 29 motorcycles in their inventory. Six (6) vehicles are totally inoperable. The Instituto de Cultivos Tropicales (ICT) was funded previously under CADA but is now funded with its own budget. Besides NAS-provided vehicles, ICT has acquired a vehicle and several motorcycles through a coca yield study (BREAKTHROUGH) funded by DEA. ICT has a total of four vehicles and 20 motorcycles. Eleven motorcycles are beyond their useful lifespan; however, eight are still operational and three are not. The latter will be disposed of by auction. The Ministry of Education, the Judicial Prosecutors, the PNP/DIRANDRO Chemical Control Group, and the Peruvian Customs Service also possess NAS-donated vehicles.

The NAS employs a FSN motor vehicle maintenance supervisor within the Logistics Section, who is responsible for tracking NAS project vehicles, maintaining stocks of essential spare parts, and providing preventive maintenance oversight at repair shops which are handled with Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) whenever possible. Aviation personnel have overall responsibility for all aircraft, tugs, fuel trucks, fire trucks, and forklifts, including preventive maintenance.

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

In 2007, NAS Logistics disposed of one excess/obsolete program vehicle in the Embassy auction and funds are to be returned to the NAS. In addition, two used program vehicles were donated to counterparts, one of them being a fork lift to the Peruvian Air Police (DIRAVPOL) and the other a laboratory van to Peruvian Customs (SUNAT). The NAS also donated a total of five new vehicles to counterparts during 2007. Presently, there are about 20 inoperative/obsolete counterpart vehicles being prepared for auction and/or disposal. Auctions are coordinated with counterparts and supervised by NAS Logistics personnel with all funds received being returned to the appropriate program in accordance with regulations.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2007, the NAS continued to monitor the use and maintenance of radio equipment to support interdiction and eradication missions, including eight satellite phones provided to CORAH for use in Lima, Pucallpa, and Santa Lucia.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS continues to upgrade computer systems for counterparts, including surge suppressers and UPS as necessary in areas where the electrical current is unstable. In addition, the NAS is assisting counterparts in improving internal

communications through LANs and web connections. Post encourages counterparts to automate inventory, case management and filing systems. These help to improve internal controls, produce a smoother flow of paperwork, and provide more accurate documents. Computer equipment provided to DIRANDRO. and CORAH is maintained at the assigned sites and upgraded as needed and as funds permit.

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

- **Defense Articles**

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

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

- **Aircraft**

Working jointly with the Air Wing of the Police (DIRAVPOL), the Aviation Program, the program provides airlift support for interdiction and eradication missions. The process funds travel and incentive pay for aircrew and provided specialized training during 2007 totaled \$3,880,000. With the lack of DOD 9201 funds for Initial Entry Rotary Wing (IERW), the NAS has had to fund this expensive training. In 2007, Aviation Program helicopters (UH-119s) logged 7,209 hours. The total for aircraft flown was 9,694 flight hours. The NAS funded fuel and support to DIRAVPOL MI-17 helicopters and fixed wing aircraft during CN operations in 2007.

The NAS supports a total of 23 USG-owned INL Airwing UH-119 helicopters that are operated by the National Police Aviation Directorate (DIVAVPOL) for counternarcotics interdiction and eradication missions. NAS Lima received ten of the 23 in 2006. INL rotary wing assets are based at the Main Operating Base (MOB) in Pucallpa where all major helicopter maintenance is performed. In Lima, there is one fixed wing aircraft B 1900 D twin-engine passenger aircraft capable of carrying 19 passengers or cargo. This aircraft supports CN operations in Peru. The B 1900 is pressurized. Stationed east of the Andes at

the Main Operating Base at Pucallpa is a fixed wing C-208 single engine passenger aircraft capable of carrying eight passengers or light cargo. The C-208 is not pressurized. GOP police MI-17 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft are also used for counternarcotics operations. The NAS provides funding for maintenance and fuel for GOP aviation assets in support of CN operations. As needed, the NAS rents small aircraft to move personnel and cargo to locations east of the Andes. The NAS supports two FAP V-26s (four were donated by the USG) with maintenance support, fuel, and crew training. One of the FAP C-26 has a FLIR installed. The FLIR is interchangeable with the C-26s. The C-26s are used to identify illegal runways, reconnaissance, and transport for CN personnel in support of NAS and GOP CN efforts in Peru.

NAS Aviation Program personnel and the INL Air Wing contractor DynCorp performed support and End Use Monitoring activities for the NAS Aviation Program in 2007. DynCorp and NAS aviation personnel maintain flight and maintenance records for all INL aircraft. A task order incorporated into DynCorp's contract authorizes procurement of spare parts, lubricants, chemical additives, and aviation life support equipment (ALSE) for CN aircraft. No diversion of NAS-purchased parts and equipment was detected.

No additional aircraft were received during 2007. Two C-26s are owned by Peruvian Air Force (FAP). The NAS spent \$2,975,142 in 2007, which included a maintenance, training, and operation package.

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

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

- **Fuel**

The NAS provides all fuel required for the UH-1 and UH-1H helicopters and the fixed-wing aircraft. In addition, the NAS also pays for fuel for police fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters on selected counternarcotics missions. The NAS closely monitors all fuel ordering, receiving, and dispensing procedures of fuel stocks for aviation. The NAS has Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) with fuel suppliers and transporters and has ordering, receiving and payment procedures in place. In 2007, \$2,594,465 was spent on the purchase of aviation fuel. An additional \$238,000 was paid to transport the fuel from Lima to forward locations. The NAS in-house quality control of aviation fuel is strictly monitored through daily, weekly and monthly testing, weekly spot-checks and monthly audits. Additionally, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) conducts quarterly inspections of DOD quality assurance of all in-plane contracts, which includes both NAS BPA's. All meet or exceed standards established by DLA.

The NAS stores and dispenses fuel from 11 locations in Peru, nine of which are east of the Andes. The main facility is in Pucallpa and has a maximum Jet-A

capacity of 42,500 gallons. Tingo Maria has a capacity of 35,000 gallons of Jet-A1. Aguaytia has 13,500; Santa Lucia has 40,000; Mazamari has 23,000; Palma Pampa has 18,000; Puerto Maldonado has 10,000; Las Palmas 10,000; Lima Grupo Ocho 9,500; and Pichari 14,500 gallons. All locations have CORAH-contracted refuelers who report daily to the NAS embassy Field Coordinator in Pucallpa. The NAS Petroleum Logistics Advisor visits all locations at least quarterly.

During 2007, the NAS purchased fuel and space parts for the Maritime Program for use by Coast Guard Maritime Units for selective operations.

- **Ion Scan Machines**

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

- **Construction**

The NAS provides construction support to advance counternarcotics operations through CORAH personnel. During 2007, CORAH prepared 77 projects and executed 49 of these projects at a cost of \$4,589,009. This included 20 projects for aviation, 19 for the Police Program, 5 for the Maritime and Ports Program, 4 for CORAH facilities, and 1 for the Drug Executive Office (OFECOD). In all cases, renovated facilities were used for their intended purpose.

- **Weapons**

Weapons provided for the use of DIRANDO and DINANDRO (National and Provincial Drug Police) units that participate in the counternarcotics program are surveyed periodically by NAS and MAAG representatives. There are no indications that the weapons are being used for other than intended purposes. All monitorable equipment is in serviceable condition. The NAS monitors 200 M-60 machine guns and 131 M16A rifles received from DKA. The NAS with INL approval provided non-lethal weapons to the PNP (DIRANDRO). The non-lethal weapons include 102 complete Pepperball systems.

- **Demand Reduction**

In 2007, the NAS Demand Reduction program provided funding for several drug prevention programs with a strong focus on community mobilization to increase protective factors that reduced the likelihood of drug abuse such as educating children and parents in school, training teachers, providing counseling and early intervention services. The Demand Reduction programs also provides funds for media campaign, printed material like manuals and workbooks, office equipment, office space, and consultant services, which provide reports evaluating the efforts and impact of the community anti-drugs coalition programs, and to develop a needs assessment and base-line study for six community anti-drug coalitions.

The NAS provides funding to a number of NGOs to promote efforts designed to sensitize the Peruvian public about the harmful personal and societal effects of illegal drug consumption, production, and coca cultivation. The Demand Reduction office supports organizations in strengthening their institutional capacity, developing community-based activities for building social skills, and conducting surveys and research on drug abuse to identify groups requiring collaboration and assistance. Funding for this office also supports workshops for Peruvian professionals on drug abuse and prevention nationwide. Additionally, this funding supports a drug hotline counseling service and information center to reach the youth in the zones of intervention of the CACs.

Problems

- **Importation of Goods**

Over the years, NAS Logistics has been concerned with the fact that the Ministry of Interior has basically had control over the importation of goods under the bilateral agreement by originally creating tax libration codes in the name of the Ministry/USEmbassy. In 2007, NAS Logistics discovered that other GOP organizations and possibly independent customs agencies were importing and/or attempting to import goods duty free under the bilateral agreement using these codes. This was immediately reported to the NAS Director and Deputy Director. With their approval and support, NAS Logistics held several meetings with SUNAT and managed to reverse the situation and officially regain exclusive control and use of these codes for NAS. In doing so, NAS Logistics eliminated the requirement for four (4) Ministry of Interior/Peruvian Police customs dispatchers and replaced them with two (2) contracted personnel without affecting overall service to the mission.

- **Registration of Vehicles**

In July 2007, NAS Logistics solved a long-standing problem for counternarcotics regarding registration of vehicles processed under the bilateral agreement and donated by the NAS. Counterparts can now legally register these vehicles in less than 15 days whereas in the past, some counterparts have been unsuccessful in obtaining standard licensing and registration for these vehicles.

- **Reassignment of Vehicles**

During an inspection of DIVANDRO in late November, NAS Logistics discovered that two vehicles donated to a counternarcotics unit in Iquitos had been reassigned to other police sections (Vehicular traffic) by the Regional General of the Peruvian National Police (PNP). This was immediately reported to the NAS Police Program Adviser and Ports Program Adviser for their action.

Impact

The Government of Peru has had continued success throughout the year in conducting law enforcement operations. The statistics in seizures and arrests follow:

Coca	12,072.00	hectares
Coca leaf seized	1823.90	metric tons
Cocaine HCL seized	7.9.00	metric tons
Essential chemicals seized	858.25	metric tons
Laboratories destroyed	650.00	
Cocaine base/labs	800.00	
Cocaine HCL labs	16.00	
Arrests (Total)	11,197.00	

Cocaine seizures in 2007 more than doubled 2005/2006 totals. The newly purchased body scanner allowed GOP personnel to interdict a record-breaking 408 internal carries during the months of August through January 2007. This new technology is being used as an enforcement detection tool. The maritime cargo effort yielded multiple several hundred-kilogram seizures in 2007.

MONTEVIDEO

Procedures

Post conducted periodic checks of resources provided through INL funding to the following GOU agencies: the Directorate General for the Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking (DGRTID), the Coast Guard (Prefectura), the National Drug Secretariat (NDS), the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU), and the Ministry of Interior (MOI). These agencies provided annual inventory reports that specified the use, status and location of all equipment supplied by INL. The embassy maintained regular contact with GOU officials throughout the year with regard to training opportunities, drug seizures statistics, and equipment status to determine how assets are being employed.

Status

- **Computer and Communications Equipment**

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

Older computers have been restored and sent to some police stations throughout the country to improve communications and data sharing within the police force.

Post purchased 10 computers in 2002 for use in Prefectura's main headquarters and to replace the computers from 2000 that are being distributed to the border areas. The vehicles are still in use within the Prefectura's headquarters in Montevideo. They were distributed to Prefectura stations along Uruguay's main maritime ports of entry. These computers are used primarily to cultivate the information backbone for their central database. A Prefectura employee developed this database after attending embassy sponsored computer training. The embassy provided scanners, digital cameras, external hard drives, modems, and other computer hardware thereby strengthening the quantity and quality of information in its database including more timely and thorough analysis of data and border crossing patterns of potential drug traffickers.

- **Vehicles**

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

The Uruguayan Coast Guard (Prefectura) maintains two trucks, one sedan, and two motorcycles provided by INL in 1999. The two motorcycles are in poor

shape. There is no funding to exchange them for new ones. Prefectura mechanics are using cannibalized space parts from motorcycles to maintain the other.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In general, DGRTID's other equipment is in good condition. Out-of-date electronic equipment has been replaced with newer models. Inventory reports showed that handcuffs and other police equipment were in need of being repaired.

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

- **Construction Projects**

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

- **Canines**

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

Problems

Accountability of equipment purchased between 10 and 30 years ago is problematic. GOU officials has accommodated Embassy requests for information over the years and Embassy has documented any accountability issues in previous reports. The Embassy encountered no new problems in the course of its monitoring activities during the past year.

Impact

Previous INL funding has made significant impact in the GOU counternarcotics effort, particularly through improved border control and tracking of individuals. Computer equipment provided to the DGRTID and the Prefectura has formed comprehensive information networks that are improving data sharing between Uruguay's ports of entry and Montevideo. Without INL funding and assistance, many anti-narcotics projects would not be possible or would lack depth.

DGRTID records show that 1,923 individuals were arrested in 2007 for drug trafficking activities; 486 were prosecuted. Yearly seizures in the internal markets reached 950.5 kg of marijuana, 658.6 kg of cocaine, and 83.6 kg of cocaine paste.

PARAMARIBO

Procedures

Receiving law enforcement agencies sign documentation confirming receipt of all materials and committing to the use of the INL-funded resources for their stated purposes. Receipt includes serial numbers, quantities, and expected end-use. Post, including the Narcotics Coordinator's Office, and RSO office, conduct on-site inspections, where practical. The Suriname Police Force (KPS) and other law enforcement agencies accommodate visits from Embassy personnel. The Embassy maintains contact with law enforcement officials throughout the year with regard to training opportunities, drug seizures statistics, and equipment status. For items that the Embassy could not inspect on-site, due to a lack of human resources at post, Embassy Officers requested information for the Government of Suriname (GOS) on the location and condition of the items.

Status

The majority of INL equipment donated in 2007 and previous years is used by various units within the KPS, including the police ombudsman unit, vehicle inspection unit, and judicial police (including the Arrest Team). Police bureaus located in geographically disparate police stations throughout the country are using donated computers, vehicles, radios, and other gear. Equipment was also provided to the KPS Police Academy, Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), and Trafficking in Persons Unit (TIP). The Criminal Records Database is located in a secure environment within the KPS Forensics Unit which has responsibility for maintaining criminal data. The Court Database is located in the Attorney General's Office.

- **Computer Equipment**

The following computer equipment provided to the KPS was not inspected personally because it was distributed to KPS offices outside of the capital city: 29 PC Intel Pentiums 4, 37 internal fax modems, 37 color monitors, 37 UPS', 37 CD drivers, 1 laser printer, 1 Dell Notebook, 1 projector. The KPS assured Embassy Officers that these items are in use according to their stated purpose and in good working condition. Eight PC Intel Pentium 4 provided to the KPS were monitored by the RSO.

The following computer equipment was provided to the Police Forensics Department and monitored by the RSO: 1 Link System 14 port, 1 server Dell Power Edge, 4 Dell Dimension 4700 workstations, 6 biometrics fingerprint scanners, 1 Link system 24 port switch, 1 fingerprint matching software. The scanner used to bulk scan fingerprint cards into the system does not work properly because the fingerprint cards are not a standard size. Approximately 7% of fingerprint records were scanned in one-by one. The biometric fingerprint scanners do work; however, the suspect must be transported to the location that has the scanners. The software does not accept fingerprints from various sources,

and needs to be modified. In addition, the software is not correctly matching fingerprints from the database, often pulling the fingerprints of the wrong person by mistake. According to the police, the original contractor quoted \$10,000 to fix the database software. Post's Law Enforcement Group (LEWG) will retrieve post records on the software contract to explore possible solutions.

The following items were donated to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU): 1 laser printer, 1 color monitor, 4 CPU's with monitors and keyboards, 1 scanner, 2 printers. They were inspected by the RSO and found to be in use for their stated purposes and in good working condition.

The following items were provided to the Police Ombudsman Unit: 4 PC Intel Pentium 4, 4 internal fax modems, 4 AOC 17" color monitors, 4 UPS', 4 CDRW drives. The items were observed by the RSO and found to be in use for their stated purposes and in excellent, working condition. The equipment was used by the Police Ombudsman Office in a murder trial. The defendants of the trial were former military strongman Desi Bouterse and 24 other people on charges of killing 15 democratic opponents.

The following items were donated to the Vehicle Inspection Unit: 8 CPU's with monitors and keyboards, 1 computer scanner, computer software and supplies, 2 Laser network printers, one 16 port network switch, 1 UPS 500 VA switch, 1 Microsoft windows 2003 server STD 5 user UC, 1 Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, 4 Belkin Home Office UPS Systems USZB. They were observed by the RSO and found to be in use for their stated purpose and in good working condition.

The following items were donated to the Cantonal Court: 9 Dell CPU's with monitors and keyboards, 1 central server, 2 scanners, 1 Ethernet switch, 1 APC battery, backup for server. They were monitored by the Economics Officer.

Ten Dell computers were provided to the Attorney General's Office and monitored by the Economics Officer. They were found to be in use for their stated purposes and in good working condition.

- **Communications Equipment**

The following communications equipment was provided to the GOS law enforcement agencies: 60 Motorola Pro 5550 portable units, 3 multi rapid charger units, 10 single MTS rapid charges, 20 portable antennas, 20 single GTX radio chargers, 7 power supply mobile spectra radios, 100 MTS portable batteries, 100 GTX batteries, 40 dispatch centers batteries, 12 repeater site batteries, 8 repeater batteries, 2 Micro wave links, 1 fax phone. Not all of the following equipment was personally monitored by the Embassy Officer because the items had been dispersed throughout Suriname.

The following equipment was provided to the Police Academy and monitored by the RSO: translation equipment (including 1 tabletop transmitter), 1 headset microphone, 50 one channel wireless receivers, 1 carrying case, 4 extra-talk radios, 6 fax machines, 1 Motorola portable unit, charger and battery, and 2 Motorola Links with receiver, repeater housing, interface, etc.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following items were provided to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU): 2 copy machine image runners, 4 four drawer file cabinets, 1 copy machine, 1 shredder, 1 fax machine, 1 conference table, 7 chairs, 5 office desks, 5 office chairs, 2 drawer file king safes. The RSO found the items to be in use for their stated purposes and in good, working condition.

The following equipment was provided to the Special Surveillance Unit: 1 Sony Mavica digital camera, 2 micro-cassette recorders, 2 Sony mavicas, 2 digital handycam camcorders, 3 binoculars. The RSO found the items to be in use for their stated purposes, and in good working condition.

The following office equipment was provided to the Trafficking in Persons Office in the fall of 2007 and was not monitored for this report: 1 ADSL package bronz, 2 refrigerators, 1 DVD player, 3 vertical blinds, 5 paper shredders, 6 office chairs, 6 cabinets, 1 shite board, 1 flip chart, 1 metal file cabinet, 2 chairs, 6 Toshiba flat screens, 7 water dispensers, 1 color copier, 6 eight Pentium CPU's, 6 LCD flat panels, 6 UPS', 6 DVDRWs, 6 HP jet printers, 6 internal PCI faxes, 6 modems, 9 scanners, 1 telephone fax.

The following items were not located during monitoring: black lights for documents checks provided to KPS, Military Police, and Customs.

- **Vehicles**

The following vehicles were provided to the KPS: 1 used Toyota Corolla vehicle (located at the U.S. Embassy), 1 used Toyota Corolla vehicle (located at the City Police Office), 1 used Toyota Corolla vehicle (located at Police Liaison Bureau), 1 used 1996 Toyota Land Cruiser (located with the Arrest Team), and 1 Nissan Urvan 3.0 diesel bus for use by the Arrest Team. All vehicles were in good working order.

The 1997 Toyota Land Cruiser provided to the Anti-Narcotics Unit was found to be out-of-service. The transmission went out and the Anti-Narcotics Unit did not the sufficient funds to repair the vehicle. It is now sitting outside the Police Station in Paramaribo North.

The following was not located by the RSO during monitoring: 1 reconditioned 1993 Toyota Corona. The RSO is following up with the KPS on the location of the vehicles.

- **Vessels**

An Aluma craft, 1 motor and 1 trailer were provided to the Arrest Team. It is used as needed and stored on the Arrest Team compound. The RSO found it to be in use for its stated purpose and in good working condition.

An Aluma craft, 1 motor, and 1 trailer is used daily by the Maritime Police. The

vessel fell off the trailer and was damaged in 2007. However, at the time of monitoring it has already been repaired. The RSO found it to be in use for its stated purpose and in good working condition.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

Drug Test Kits were provided to the Military Police, Customs, and KPS. The RSO found that the drug kits were already used.

- **Field Gear**

The following field gear provided to the KPS could not be located: 10 traffic vests, 1 flex-cuf restraints, 20 second chance body armor, 12 electroless batons, 12 universal handcuffs, 12 expandable baton holders, 12 closed top cuff cases, maglites. The equipment could not be located. Post could not determine the exact recipients of the U.S. provided gear.

The following uniforms and field gear were donated to the Arrest Team in 2007: 15 pairs of zipper boots, 15 tactical squad suits, 15 special missions vests, 15 ballistic helmets, 15 face shields direct mount, 15 tactical elbow pads, 15 tactical knee pads, 15 pairs of tactical black gloves, 30 maglites, 30 Phoneix flashlight rings, 16 ceramic rifle plates, 2 backpack kits, 2 entry shield with light/viewport/case. The gear is in good condition and used on a regular basis for their stated purpose.

Impact

Suriname's Police law enforcement agencies, and courts receiving assistance use all resources provided in an effective manner and are extremely appreciated of any and all assistance. Post's INL program has strengthened GOS' institutional capacity to make real progress in its fight against narcotics trafficking and related crimes within its borders. The success of the program has also deepened and strengthened the bilateral relationship and cooperation. A DEA Basic Narcotics course was held in 2007 using INL funding. This course added to the resources listed above in the fight against drug trafficking in Suriname.

While it is difficult to ascribe specific law enforcement victories to specific INL-donated items, overall in 2007 law enforcement seized 206 kilograms (kg) of cocaine, 131 kg of cannabis, 3,154 MDMA (ecstasy) tablets and 81 grams of ecstasy powder. A total of 667 people were arrested for drug-related offenses and 462 cases were sent to the Office of the Attorney General for Prosecution.

Problems

Post had problems in conducting End Use Monitoring due to many items having been distributed outside of the capital, Paramaribo. Post lacked the human resources to personally observe each and every item or to travel outside of the capital in search of all items.

Program Changes

Law enforcement programming with INL funding continues to be coordinated during regularly scheduled meetings of post's Law Enforcement Working Group (LEWG) which is chaired by the Deputy Chief of Mission and includes representatives for the Political-Economic Section, Consular Section, Regional Security Office, and Drug Enforcement Agency. Post maintains paper records and electronic files on donations.

Post will review post's ability to establish an automated inventory system to record and track the distribution of all resources provided to host government agencies.

QUITO

Procedures

The NAS Director has overall responsibility for End Use Monitoring. The NAS FSN program specialist coordinates the activities of the FSN inventory assistant and FSN project assistant who conducts the physical inventory verification. The NAS Deputy Director resolves problems that might arise during the inventory and reviews the final product prior to submission for the Director's approval.

NAS personnel labeled newly-purchased commodities and those from previous years which had not been labeled. Inventories of sites with only small volumes of donated commodities are verified in the course of project site visits by any NAS personnel.

The NAS also sends inventory lists to each receiving authority (DNA, Military, DEA, DHS) who is asked to compare post's provided lists with their inventory and comment on the status of each item in writing within two weeks of the delivery of the lists. The NAS then determines if a visit to each individual location is required based on the number of items in the inventory for that particular location and/or the number of items whose status cannot be determined per the requested written verification from each entity.

During 2007, the NAS continued to support the Ecuadorian National Police (ENP) Anti-Narcotics Division (DNA) with vehicles, communications equipment, computer equipment, field gear and construction projects.

Post maintains regular and frequent contact with the National Anti-Drug (DNA) and Intelligence Division to allow close monitoring of donated material. NAS staff performs random, sample inventories when visiting outlying DNA offices and checkpoints.

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.

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

The USMILGP also donated 500 Colt-AR15 M-16 guns as part of the 506 (a) drawdown. They were distributed to ENP units as follows: Pichincha (66);

Guayas (71); GEMA (149); Imbabura (29); Carchi (20); Esmeraldas (35); Manabi (21); Tungurahua (5); Los Rios (10); El Oro (10); Azuay (5); Napo (8); Cotopaxi (5); Chimbozo (5); Sucumbios (15); Loja (20); Orellana (40); Puyo (3); Galpagos (2).

The DNA received 597 flak vests from the 506 (a) Drawdown in 1999. They were distributed as follows: Pichincha (154); Guayas (73); GEMA (127); Imbabura (9); Carchi (19); Esmeraldas (29); Manabi (34); Los Rios (5); Guayas (5); Manabi (20); Imbabura (6); El Oro (49); Azuay (10); Napo (3); Cotopaxi (9); Chimborazo (4); Sucumbios (16); Loja (20); Morona Santiago (3); Orellana (6), Puyo (10); Orellana 6, Puyo 10. One was lost and 16 were auctioned. All but 30 are due for replacement.

The DNA received 371 helmets from the 506 (a) Drawdown. They were distributed to the various ENP offices as follows: GEMA (100); Carchi (19); Esmeraldas (26); Tunguragua (4); El Oro (44); Azuay (10); Napa (5); Chimborazo (4); Caar (10); Sucumbios (12); Morona Santiago (5); Puyo (7).

The NAS donated 118 HMMWV's and 76 five-ton trucks to the Ecuadorian Army in 2003 for northern border use. These vehicles are assigned to Ecuadorian military units at the following locations and are in working condition:

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

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

In support of its peace-keeping troops working under the United Nations in Haiti, the Ecuadorian Army (ECA) sent, without NAS permission, five USG-donated 5-ton trucks to Haiti. With host country funds, the ECA purchased sixty 5-ton trucks from the same excess U.S. military lot as the trucks donated by NAS. Five of the 60 trucks replaced those sent to Haiti; the replacement was completed in 2006. Spare parts for Military tactical vehicle were purchased during 2007 for \$1.6 M for Northern Border Military Operations.

- **Vehicles**

The NAS provides support for all USG-donated vehicles totaling 190 cars/trucks/vans buses and 92 motorcycles. In 2007, the NAS purchased 36 vehicles and 17 motorcycles and auctioned 20 vehicles and 10 motorcycles in poor mechanical condition. In addition, three vehicles are out-of-service and will be sold at auction. Proceeds from auctions are being recycled into replacement vehicles and motorcycles. All of the vehicles donated through 506 drawdown are out of service and will be sold as scrap. One hundred eighty-seven (187) vehicles and 93 motorcycles are in operable condition. The vehicles are assigned to the following counternarcotics units throughout Ecuador: Pichincha (56); Guayas (26); Carchi (9); Esmeraldas (5); El Ora (2); Loja (3); Manab (3); Azuay (2); Tugurahua (1); Imbabura (3); Cotopaxi (1); Sucumios

(5); Napo (1); GEMA (17); SIU (36); COAC (5); Pastaza (1); Judicial Police (1); and Military (19).

The motorcycles are assigned to the following locations: Pichincha (15); Guayas (6); Carchi (3); Sucumbos (5); Esmeraldas (2); Loja (3); Imbabura (4); Azuay (2); Manab (4); El Oro (2); Cotopaxi (1); Tungurahua (1); Bolvar (1), Napo (1); Orellana (2); Chimborazo (1); Zamora (1), GEMA (16) COAC (5); Judicial Police (4); SIU (35); Military (15), Aeropolitical (3).

In 2007, the NAS started the process of purchasing 58 pickup trucks, 17 automobiles, 9 taxis, 7 vans, 4 cargo trucks, 3 mid-size buss, and 69 motorcycles through RPSO in Florida. The majority of this purchase will be a fleet expansion for the Ecuadorian Anti-Narcotics Police. Approximately 20% of this purchase will replace vehicles and motorcycles to be sold at auction.

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

- **Aircraft**

The Eurocopter helicopter donated to the Ecuadorian Marines is housed in Santo Domingo e los Colorados, in Pichincha province. NAS does not provide fuel, maintenance or spare parts. However, the NAS monitors flight hours and general use of helicopter.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS currently supports the Ecuadorian National Police Communications with 22 repeater stations, 38 base stations, 75 mobile units, 475 portable hand-held radios (walkie-talkies), 2 manpack HF radios, and 1 HF base radio. All equipment is provided with full accessories. The equipment is distributed throughout the country. The NAS donated 262 Motorola Portable hand-held radios to the ENP in 2006.

The DNA has 16 HT-1000 and 71 Motorola Saber radios. Twenty of the 71 Saber radios were previously used by the NAS-supported, DHS-guided Anti-alien Smuggling Police Intelligence Unit (COAC) but were returned to the DNA in 2005. Currently, those 20 radios are inoperable and stored at the ENP warehouse.

The Ecuadorian Army (the 19th Jungle brigade, Coca) has 87 Manpack VHF radios, chargers and accessories that were donated in FY-2002. The equipment was upgraded and repaired by the manufacturer in 2006 and is still in working condition. In 2007, the NAS started the process of purchasing new communications equipment through INL.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS completed the upgrade of the computer equipment provided to the DNA. Two hundred ninety-three computers (293), 91 printers, 117 digital cameras, 35 scanners, 14 servers, 51 laptops were distributed throughout Ecuador at the following antinarcotics facilities:

Computers-Pichincha (158); Guayas (67); Imbabura (6); Carchi (10); Esmeraldas (4); Tungurahua (4); Los Rios (2); El Oro (4); Canar (1); Azuay (3); Napo (1); Zamora (2); Cotopaxi (3); Chimborazo (2); Orellana (2); Sucumbios (4); Pastaza (2) Manabi (9); Loja (1); Galapagos (3); Bolivar (1); Morona (1); San Lorenzo (3).

Printers-Pichincha (27); Guayas (28); Imbabura (3); Carchi (5); Esmeraldas (21); Tungurahua (1); Los Rios (2); El Oro (2); Canar (1); Azuay (1); Napo (1); Zamora (1); Cotopaxi (2); Orellana (1); Sucumbios (1); Pastaza (1); Manabi (8); Loja (1); Galapagos (1); Puyo (1).

Digital Cameras-Pichincha (51); Guayas (18); Imbabura (6); Carchi (4); Esmeraldas (5); Los Rios (1); Canar (1); Azuay (1); Napo (2); Zamora (1); Cotopaxi (2); Chimborazo (1); Orellana (1); Sucumbios (4); Pastaza (1); Manabi (6); Loja (3); Galapagos (2); Bolivar (1); Morona (1); Puyo (1).

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

Scanners-Pichinchi (14); Guayas (15); Imbabura (2); Carchi (2); Esmeraldas (1); El Oro (1); Sucumbios (1); Manabi (3).

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

The NAS delivered the following computer equipment to DNA's warehouse that will be distributed to the various units: 120 CPU's, 120 monitors, 46 Notebooks, 33 printers, 140 UPS', 30 multifunctional. 34 faxes, 50 camcorders, 40 digital cameras, 1 mixer, 20 hard drives, 10 external hard drives, 20 memories for printers, 20 hard drives for printers, 20 fusor for printers, 5 adopters for flat panel monitors, 200 toners, 4 cable UPS.'

DEA donated 16 CPU's to the SIU group.

- **Canine Unit**

NAS/Ecuador has been providing technical assistance, food and supplies to the Ecuadorian National Police's Canine Training Center (CAC) located in Quito since its inception, as well as to the canine units deployed at Ecuador's major airports. The canine program has been the pride of the ENP and accounts for nearly all of the drug interdictions in Ecuador. There are 79 dogs in the canine unit donated by the NAS. They are located as follows: Pichincha (20); Guayas (21); Manta (8); Machala (5); Mascarillas (7); Carchi (6); Cotopaxi (3) San Lorenzo (3); San Jeronimo (3); Esmeraldas (3).

- **Vessels**

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

Eleven (11) Zodiacs for the Ecuadorian Military are at the warehouse for distribution.

- **Construction Projects**

The following construction projects were completed in 2007: dining room and kitchen for CICC DNI, Quito; adaptation of kennels for the Canine Center at Quito airport; remodeling offices and troop barracks for canine unit at Port Guayaquil; enlargement of troop barracks for the Canine Training Center, Quito; construction of fence and cover for kennels at Manta Port; remodeling facilities of Pinchincha headquarters Anti-Drug Police JPAP, Quito; remodeling of office for the Judicial Police, Quito; adaptation of barracks & construction of kennels for the Anti-narcotics Police, Lago Agtio; training rooms for dogs at the Canine Training Center, Quito; diesel tank for generator at San Jeronimo Police checkpoint; remodeling of kennels for the Canine Training Center, Quito; construction of the warehouse for CONSEP Guayaquil; enlargement of GEMA Police Check Point in Baeza; construction of kennels for the Police Canine Unit, Santo Domingo; remodeling of offices dormitories at the Canine Training Center, Quito; construction of temporary kennels for the Canine Unit at the Airport, Guayaquil; remodeling of office & dormitories at the Canine Unit, Santo Domingo; remodeling of maintenance workshop for BAL 72, Quito; remodeling of workshop for tactical vehicles for Ecuadorian Navy, Esmeraldas; adaptation of a maintenance workshop for adaptation of tactical vehicles at Esmeraldas; adaptation of a maintenance workshop for tactical vehicles for BI 39 Galo Molina, Tulcn; design and construction of the C-130 workshop enlargement for FAE, Quito; enlargement of workshop and construction of parking area for tactical vehicles for Ecuadorian Navy, San Lorenzo; maintenance workshop for tactical vehicles in Santa Cecilia; design and construction of a tactical tower for Ecuadorian Army Maldonado, Carchi; construction of shelters for ECU Army, Esmeraldas; construction of shelters for the ECU Army, Esmeraldas; integrated police Check Point in San Jersnimo, Imbabura; maintenance workshop for tactical vehicles for GCM-36 Yahuachi, Ibarra; police port inspection facilities in Puerto Bolivar, El Oro; aero Police Control Base in Santo Doming de los Colorados; Carchi Antinarcotics police headquarters in Tulen; police inspection facilities in Esmeraldas; construction of barracks and offices for canine training center CAC, Quito; construction of barracks and offices for canine airport unit, Guayaquil; construction Sansahuari military base, Sucumbios; construction and remodeling of Villamar Cooper Military Base, Sucumbios; Perimeter fence and additional works, Lago Agrio; GYE port inspection remodeling, Guayaquil; helipad construction, San Lorenzo; Ecuadorian Navy helipad, Esmeraldas; construction of a pier for the Ecuadorian Navy, San Lorenzo.

- **Field Gear**

In 2006, the NAS purchased significant amounts of field gear for the Ecuadorian military under military programs budget: 32 binoculars; 70 expandable batons; 255 trauma kits; 145 compasses; 590 canteens; 262 backpacks, 375 hats; 75 belts; 1076 tactical gloves; 166 flashlights; 1115 sleeping pads; 23 tactical life preservers; 50 tactical lights; 100 boots; 85 overalls; 480 hammocks; 100 pepper spray; 11 head mounts; 32 GPS; 150 tactical harnesses; 360 ponchos; 150 florescent jackets; 8 overalls; 360 ponchos; 140 boots; 240 flashlights, 175 handcuffs, 818 fast rope system, 20 ascending snap links. Not all gear has arrived in country. Field gear donated by NAS is in proper use subject to normal attrition.

New tactical gear equipment recently provided to the Ecuadorian Military include the following: ultra duty belts (60), handcuff pouches (60), radio pouches (60); glove pouches (60), logo handcuff keys (60), compact light holder (6), expandable baton holders (60); tactical application gloves (60); surefire 6P flashlights (60); millennium level II body armor (60); military handcuffs peerless (60); industrial light sticks (60); sleeping bags (60); narco tests squad kits (3) classic hydration kits (3).

The following field gear was recently purchased for the National Police: florescent jackets (150), handcuffs (4), overalls (8), tactical harnesses (415), boots (140), flashlights (240).

The following equipment has been procured for distribution to DNA/GEMA: Life body armor (280), trauma plates (280), life level AII body armor (60); flex cuff restraints (4,000), traffic cones (60), CP cordless rechargeable spot (55), ponchos (255), Mag-lites 2 D cell (100), flashlights (250), goggles (20). M-3 medic bags (30), smoke grenades (150), tents (280), portable stretcher black (20).

- **Miscellaneous**

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

The NAS provided three portable Ion scanners in 2003. They are located in Tulcan (1); LaAgo Agrio (1) and Guayas (2), Machala. (1), Manta (1), Baeza (1).

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

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

Emergency generators (18) donated by NAS to DNA in previous years are in service at the following operational units: Pichincha (1), Guayas (3), Manabi (2), Sucumbios (2), Baeza (2), Carchi (2), San Lorenzo (1), San Jeronimo (2), Machala (2), Napo (1).

Problems

No particular problems were encountered. There are no indications of systemic abuses of human rights involving USG assistance or the recipients of USG assistance.

Impact

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

Drug seizures and arrest statistics for calendar year 2007 were (metric tons):

Seizures

Cocaine hydrochloride	21.82
Coca Base/paste	.65
Cocaine total	22.47
Heroin	.18
Cannabis	.74

<i>Drug Laboratories</i>	2.00
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<i>Arrests</i>	3,034.00
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SANTIAGO

Procedures

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

Status

The host government agencies participating in INL-funded projects are the Chilean Investigative Police (PICH), Aduanas (Chilean Customs), the Chilean Uniformed Police (Carabineros), and DIRECTEMAR (Coast Guard). The equipment is deployed in both rural and metropolitan areas in counternarcotics and counter transnational crime operations.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

- **Computers**

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

In March 2007, Interpol received 9 Intel P4 computers, 9 Acer LCD monitors, 2 printers, 1 Netgear Prosafe Switch, and 1 Netgear Smart Switch. These computers are being used for the purpose intended and are in good working condition. They constitute 50% of Interpol Santiago's IT infrastructure.

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

The equipment is excellent working condition. It was installed in the PICH-Santiago Narcotics Office in December 2006. PICH-Narcotics uses this equipment daily and has expressed gratitude for the resulting increased productivity for their police unit.

In 2007, the following items were purchased for the Task Force Africa: 20 workstations, one Systemax Small Office server, 20 Intel PC's, 21 monitors, two HP Laser Jet Network printers, and two HP color Laser Jet printers. The equipment was delivered to PICH-Africa in June and December respectively and is operational. The equipment was purchased to equip the PICH's anti-Narcotics Beigade in Africa, Chile. This brigade houses primarily PICH-Africa, but also includes representatives from other Chilean Government agencies such as Customs and Coast Guard and a task force.

A workstation and chair were purchased for the PICH Transnational Crime Unit in December 2007. Computers are also being purchased and will be delivered early 2008.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2007, the following equipment was purchased for the Task Force Africa: 2 conference tables, 45 chairs, 9 desks/modular units, 14 cabinets, 5 benches/sofas, 2 waste basket, 1 coffee table, 1 TV rack, 1 data show equipment and screen and tripod.

The following equipment was purchased for the Carabineros in 2007: two 42" plasma televisions, 1 computer with a 17" monitor, 2 television supports, 4 desktop computers, 1 server, and one 17" monitor for the server. The Carabineros, with the help of LEGATT, intends to set up a crisis operational command center with the equipment.

Impact

The equipment has been used efficiently by the various agencies. Its benefits extend beyond providing direct impact on Chilean law enforcement efforts. INL funding also increases cooperation between Chilean and post law enforcement communities. The task force has become so effective over the year that Peruvian smugglers have begun to move cocaine to Bolivia in order to bring it to Chile from Bolivia thereby avoiding the Chile/Peru border.

Post continues to review counternarcotics equipment needs and procurement capabilities of the police force to determine what further material assistance is warranted. This increase in cocaine flow from Bolivia is of concern. Post would like to support Chilean efforts to develop increased security along the Chile/Bolivia border with future INL funding. Chilean police has also made a request for equipment for units working on IPR issues, cybercrime (including child pornography) and money laundering.

Program Changes

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

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

BELMOPAN

Procedures

The NAS received monthly statistical reports from the Belize Police Department on drug seizures and arrests. These reports, together with discussions on their content, provided detailed information on counter-narcotics activities during 2007. Meetings and on-site inspections with the Belize National Coast Guard (BNCG), the Department of Immigration and Nationality, Police Department, National Drug Abuse Control Council (NDACC), and the National Forensic Science Service were also conducted. The NAS also received status reports from the Department of Justice Forensic Adviser on equipment conditions and use of donated equipment.

INL-funded programs and the only employee position in Belize were discontinued for FY-2007. In lieu of a NAS employee, on-site visits and meetings were conducted by the Economic and Political Chief.

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

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

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

Status

- **Vessels**

In 2006, the USG donated the third refurbished 39-foot Educadono “Go Fast” motorboat. The NAS also provided tactical gear, which included night vision goggles, marine binoculars, body armor vests, life jackets, equipment to fit the vessels and communications equipment. For 2007, the vessels were fully engaged in counternarcotics and search-and rescue operations. The Military Liaison Office continues to provide technical assistance to the BNCG through the Foreign Military Financing assistance program to increase the effectiveness of the unit. All donated equipment is in good condition and new policies have been established to ensure that the equipment is used and maintained properly.

Four new 250HP Yamaha motors were purchased in synchronization with the refurbishment of 35-foot and 40-foot go-fast vessels in 2004. Those vessels

were transferred to the newly formed Belize Coast Guard in 2005. All new items were found to be in place and in working condition.

- **Vehicles**

One Ford Cutaway van was donated to the ADU in January 2003. ADU has done preventive maintenance. There is a small oil leak. The vehicle needs a transmission seal replaced. The steering wheel tie rod ends need to be fixed. The van also has a small crack in the front windshield.

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

- **Canine Units**

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

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio tower repair work, and radio installation were completed in 2002. The Belize Port Authority received boat radios, an HF radio, a base station radio and a Navtex receiver through the Maritime Communication Project in 2004. All items were located at the National Maritime Communication Center.

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

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

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

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

- **JICC Equipment**

Equipment donated in 2003 was found in good working condition and serving their intended purpose.

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

The National Drug Abuse Control Council (NDACC) received two computers, printers, backups, a server and accessories for the transnational digital government project in 2004. NDACC continues to work with the Police Department to record drug abuse cases.

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

The ADU received four computers and a server in 2003. Two computers are based at the Belmopan ADU and the ADU house in Belize City. All computers are in good condition and being used as stand-alone workstations.

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

The Belize National Forensic Science Service (BNFSS) received a dot matrix printer and Syntronics cable, ventilation fan and advanced starter kit & supplies for the Crime Scene Unit. All equipment is being used for its intended purpose.

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

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

In 2006, USG provided sports equipment and uniforms for the life skills "You Got Game" drug prevention program for secondary schools children. The program has been successful. USG plans to expand the program to primary schools in 2008.

In 2007, the Belize National Forensic Science Service (BNFSS) received a gas chromatograph and comparison microscope donated by the DEA. The equipment was slightly damaged during shipment. An expert was brought to Belize to provide instruction and training on the equipment. The used Infrared Spectro Photometer donated by the Department of Justice (ICITAP) to analyze cocaine and other drug substances was found in good condition.

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

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

One member of the Anti-Drug Unit is responsible for assigning the use of tools or equipment and for ensuring that the items are returned. This has been an effective method for the unit to keep track of their commodities. Secure storage for sample narcotics at the Police Canine Unit was provided through donation of a safe and refrigerator.

Four pairs of night vision goggles were purchased in June of 2002. The batteries for the goggles are not working and are not available in Belize.

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

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

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

Problems

While Belize is not a major drug source, transit or consuming country, it is part of the trans-shipment corridor to the United States. The Government of Belize (GOB) supported narcotics operations and investigations in 2007 and collaborated with the United States on extradition of fugitives wanted in the United States. The INL program was discontinued in Belize in 2007.

Impact

In 2007, the Belize Police Department recorded 1,167 arrests for drugs and 126 for arms and ammunition. Authorities seized 360.2 grams of crack cocaine, 32.6 kilos of cocaine hydro, 487.2 kilos of processed cannabis, and 27,843 marijuana plants. USG counternarcotics assistance to the GOB has strengthened Belize’s efforts against drug trafficking and related crime. A number of training courses were provided in 2007 to improve Belizean anti-crime capacity. The USG provided maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, engineering, and professional development training to the BNCG. The USG continues to provide technical assistance for developing and implementing an appropriate legislative framework to provide BNCG with clear authorities. Additionally, the USG provided training to the Police Department in interdiction.

GUATEMALA CITY

Procedures

Throughout 2007, EUM responsibilities were divided between the NAS Logistics coordinator, Police Adviser, US Customs Adviser, Communication Technician, Computer Systems Manager, canine School Maintenance Supervisor and the Inventory Clerk. The host government agencies provide personnel to assist with the inventory process but NAS personnel are the primary responsible parties conducting EUM. When items are received, warehouse personnel inspect the items, complete a receiving report and Logistics Coordinator certifies receipt to initiate payment. The Inventory Clerk enters the item into the NAS inventory data base program that is distributed to the final user. The recipient signs an appropriate NAS-issued form detailing items received and final destination. Nonexpendable supplies are entered into the inventory management system by type and quantity. Post uses serial numbers (if available) and NAS asset identification tags to identify the item. Nomenclature, organization and location are recorded when an item is issued for follow-on inspections. The inventory clerk can provide computer reports of items by asset identification tag, type of equipment, or location. These reports are used to conduct annual inventories.

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

The NAS Program Managers, Canine School Maintenance Supervisor, Computer Systems Manager, and Communications Technician assist in EUM with periodic inspection of NAS provided material. The NAS Police and US Customs Advisors conduct routine inventories at field sites. The Canine School Maintenance Supervisor assists with periodic inventories of commodities and provisions for both the Regional Anti-Narcotics School and the SAIA and DIPA Canine Narcotics Detection unit within the country. The Computer Systems Manager assists with periodic inventories of computer equipment located throughout Guatemala. The Communications Technician conducts a detailed inventory of all communications equipment located around the country and at the radio repeater sites.

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

The warehouse Data Entry Technician issues all items using standard receiving reports to verify receipt. These reports are verified by the Logistics Coordinator and monitored by Program Managers during field inspections. Periodic on-site visits take place at least quarterly. They are the primary means of assessing resources status and help to minimize

loss or misuse. NAS personnel visit all sites with NAS equipment, including remote field sites with radio repeater equipment, at least semiannually. Post inspects even the most remote sites with only unattended radio repeater equipment 3-4 times a year as part of routine assistance or preventive maintenance visits. Routine trips by NAS Program Managers and various technicians provide an opportunity for EUM, assessment of impact on existing program resources, and identification of additional requirements/deletions to increase project effectiveness.

The Host nation counterpart agencies, SAIA, DIUPA, PM and SECCATID assist NAS personnel with on-site inventories upon request. All receiving agencies have been cooperative in implementing EUM procedures.

Status

- **Vehicles**

The NAS purchased 2 new vehicles and 31 motorcycles during 2007. The majority of the vehicles are dedicated to the SAIA program. The SAIA, DIPA, PNC, PM, and SECCATID vehicles are being used nationwide by the respective agencies in support of counter-narcotics operations. All SAIA vehicles provided by the NAS and the GOG receive routine preventive and corrective maintenance by the NAS/SAIA automotive shop. When the shop is not capable of performing the maintenance, the work is evaluated by NAS maintenance personnel, reviewed by the Logistics Coordinator, approved by the Program Manager and contracted out. The PM vehicles are evaluated by the NAS mechanic, reviewed by the Logistics Coordinator, approved by the program Manager and receive routine preventive and corrective maintenance from a local contractor. Proper use of the vehicle is verified during the continuous maintenance performed by the NAS maintenance personnel. Any incidence of improper use are reported to the respective program manger and dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

SAIA occasionally acquires seized vehicles for counternarcotics operations. The NAS continues to work with the GOG to incorporate seized vehicles into the SAIA vehicle fleet to maximize the use of limited resources. The NAS also provides limited preventative and corrective maintenance for these vehicles. Presently, there are two such vehicles used for SAIA throughout Guatemala.

The NAS is formally transferring title of all program vehicles over to the GOG agencies. They are distributed as follows: Narcotics Program-22 SUV's, 1 van, 49 pickup trucks, 5 trucks (10 ton), 24 motorcycles; Police Program-3 SUV's, 2 vans, one pickup truck, 21 motorcycles; Public Ministry Program-21 SUV's, 3 pickup trucks, 4 motorcycles; Demand Reduction Program-1 SUV, 1 van; PD&S- 2 SUV's.

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS Communications Technician with the assistance of SAIA and/or DIPA personnel conduct regular maintenance and perform End Use Monitoring inspections of all radio communications equipment throughout the host nation. NAS personnel confirm proper use of the equipment during these visits. UHF antennas were purchased for two SAIA off-sites. A total of four omni-directional and one HF long wire antenna enable a SAIA operated mobile listening unit. A semi mobile directional 80 foot tower to support the mobile listening unit was also constructed.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

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

- **Vessels**

The two 25' Boston Whaler fiberglass boats that were previously purchased by the NAS prior to 1999 remain in the SAIA fleet located on the coast. One is located on the Caribbean Coast at Puerto Santo Tomas and the other is located at Puerto Quetzal, on the Pacific Coast. Both were used for limited brown-water counternarcotics operations.

- **JICC**

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

The JICC consists of 1 server, 12 desktop computers, 3 printers, 1 phone line, 1 TV and 1 scanner. The computers are linked to a server through a local network cable connection, which is also linked to the national police information management system via a fiber optic switch. NAS maintains and upgrades the computers, servers, and associated equipment. The development of an adequate database is ongoing.

- **Construction**

PNC Criminal Intelligence Unit-CRADIC-The Police Program fully equipped and provided security upgrades for this criminal analysis office located in Zone 1 of Guatemala City. The project was begun in November 2007 and completed in December.

Waldemar Project-This project consists of office furniture and equipment provided by the Police Program. The PNC investigative office is located in San Benito, Peten. The project was begun in January and completed in April of 2007.

- **Canine Training Facility**

During 2007, the NAS retired six drug and explosive detection canines. The dogs primarily went to their respective handlers' home for permanent care. The NAS procured 11 new drug and explosive canines. The 43 drug detection and six explosive detection canines provide SAIA and DIPA program support in counternarcotics operations, the airport, highway, sea and land border ports of entry and passage.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

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

- **Aircraft Fuel**

The NAS provided fuel support for the Guatemalan Air Force assets that were used in four poppy eradication operations which were conducted in 2007.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

The NAS purchased a wide variety of consumables/expendables in CY-2007, including tools for container inspections, office supplies, uniform items, Meals Ready to Eat (MRE's), and canine supplies. All items were entered into the NAS inventory management system, and consumption rates are monitored by the Data Technician and Logistics Coordinator.

The incinerator is located at the new SAIA headquarters and is used for destruction of drugs. The drug warehouse and laboratory facility is undergoing remodeling and has thus rendered the incinerator unserviceable until the construction is completed.

Problems

- **Vehicle Maintenance Costs**

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

- **Fluctuations in Electrical Current**

The quality and consistency of the electricity in Guatemala is sub-standard compared to that in the United States. Post regularly replaced or repaired computer and radio communications equipment that is damaged by fluctuations or spikes in the electricity even after being protected by UPS equipment. The purchase of UPS and electrical regulators helps protect the equipment.

Impact

Guatemala is a major transshipment point for South American cocaine and heroin destined for the United States via Mexico. While not a major producing country, poppy cultivation has been on the increase in recent years, and poor quality cannabis is grown for the local market.

The ability of GOG agencies, military, and police to control the narcotics program is limited. Lack of adequate financing, the involvement in the drug trade of many levels of corrupt officials, distrust of the government particularly in rural areas, and the weak institutions have led to an environment that narco-trafficking cartels have found to their advantage. However, there has been promising cooperation on the part of the Oscar Berger administration with UGS-sponsored counter-narcotics initiatives.

The GOG, in a joint operation with Narcotics and Law Enforcement program, have staged four successful, large scale poppy eradication missions through December 2007, destroying a total of 449 hectares of poppy cultivation. This represents a total of more than three times that of last year. The continued emphasis on using younger, more physically fit agents and soldiers continues to reap benefits, as such officers can cover larger areas in a given period of time, as well as gaining more experience with each subsequent eradication. The police branch that is responsible for counter-narcotics activities in the borders, ports and airports (DIPA) continues to progress in those areas of

responsibility. In August airport police detained a Colombian currency courier who was transporting concealed in her body cavities \$130,000 in undeclared cash.

The Police Program continues to support the model precinct in Villa Nueva as one way to help the PNC control police corruption and make inroads gang-related drug distribution and extortion. During 2007, the Villa Nueva investigative unit had a 50% increase in cases investigated and resolved, and now clears more than 79.2% of its cases. During 2007, the saturation unit in place was able to investigate 67 cases; among those 46 people were arrested and 18 firearms seized. Crime indices in Villa Nueva continue to decrease and more citizens are filing formal complaints as confidence in the police improves. Villa Nueva has now initiated directed patrolling based on area crime statistics; the increased patrols in Villa Nueva's highest crime areas should further reduce crime and increase public confidence. The Waldemar Unit, implemented in Peten during 2007, investigated a total of 109 cases, 51.4% of those were solved. In addition, 56 people were arrested and 14 vehicles recovered. The Unit in Villa Nueva received a total of 357 complaints and investigated a total of 228 cases.

The Narcotics Prosecutor Assistance Program continues to support training and the provision of goods and technical advice to Public Ministry (PM) personnel. It also improved the GOG's capacity to effectively and transparently prosecute criminals while respecting internationally recognized rights. In 2007, the program supported: 31 training sessions on diverse legal topics, including investigative techniques and coordination among prosecutors/investigators/police officers; the provision of technical expertise to draft the implementing regulations for the anti-organized crime bill regarding the use of wiretapping, controlled deliveries and undercover operations; the provision of equipment for the newly creative investigative support group for the Anti-Narcotics Prosecutors Unit in Peten and provision of new computer equipment for antinarcotics in anti-corruption and anti-money laundering units of the PM; and the provision of equipment for the special anti-money laundering task force created in the PM to investigate high-impact narcotics/money laundering cases.

Program Changes

As part of the USG policy to build institutional capacity, NAS/Guatemala will provide four Huey II helicopters and training for pilots and maintenance crews. The USG will also provide Quick Reaction Force 9 and logistical support training with the COG assuming full financial and management responsibility within two years.

Professionalization of the police will be enhanced through training, technical assistance and improvement of the internal inspection office of Professional Responsibility Units. The NAS will continue the training of personnel responsible for conducting internal audits and investigations to decrease corruption and increase compliance with institutional policies.

The Demand Reduction program will sharpen its focus on the Villa Nueva project. SECCATID will continue with its capacity-building efforts in keeping with the country-wide and regional social networking goals set forth in the Guatemala City conference in August 2007.

MANAGUA

Procedures

DEA Special Agents and INL personnel verify the proper use and maintenance of equipment acquired with INL funds while participating in operations and through regular program monitoring. The Embassy also receives written feedback from recipients regarding the use of provided equipment. Early in 2003, the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP), on its own initiative, started its own inventory system. The inventory now tracks the location and condition of all vehicles it has received. An INL Program Assistant was hired on a part-time basis in April 2006. He is responsible for monitoring INL-donated equipment.

The USG supports the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP), principally the Narcotics Unit and the Vetted Unit. Since 2002, INL Managua has also supported the Nicaraguan Navy in joint counternarcotics operations with the Nicaraguan Police and U.S. law enforcement vessels.

Status

In general, equipment delivered to our counterparts is adequately used and maintained for its intended purpose. The MIU follows a regular deployment schedule and routinely seizes drugs and disrupts illegal activity.

- **Communications Equipment**

Prior to 2003, INL Managua donated two repeaters, 36 radios, and 3 satellite phones to the NNP Narcotics Unit. The NNP Narcotics Unit uses the satellite phones to communicate with the MIU when it operates in remote areas of Nicaragua. During 2002, INL Managua received cellular phones from AID. Post donated seven to the Internal Affairs Unit and five to the NNP Drug Unit. During 2007, post INL provided 18 cell phones and 10 Motorola two-way radios to the NNP. Additionally, INL Managua continues to pay for the NNP's internet connections.

- **Computer Equipment**

INL has purchased computers, monitors, and miscellaneous hardware and software for the NNP. Prior to 2003, the NNP Narcotics Unit received 19 computers, 2 scanners, 9 printers, and 11 Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS') for that unit's Joint Information Center (JICC). DEA also donated one computer to the unit. These items are all in use in the JICC. The NNP Narcotics Unit received ten digital cameras in 2003 and 9 more in 2004. In 2003, INL provided 3 digital cameras to the NNP Internal Affairs Unit. Post retains one new scanner in its storeroom. In 2005, INL provided eight laptop computers and eight portable printers to the NNP for use in the field. INL donated a large laptop computer and printer for use with DARE materials and anti-gang programs in 2006.

In 2003, INL began the deployment of a new immigration computer system called PISCES. The contractor made the original equipment installations, but was unable to follow through with making the system operational due to the greater demand to bring the system on line in the Middle East. In January 2005, the contractor was finally able to send a team to Managua to conduct an inventory of all donated equipment, do the final installation, and provide training to Nicaraguan Immigration personnel. PISCES is installed, with 10 stations, at the Managua's International Airport. Unfortunately, due to continuing technical difficulties, PISCES is still not fully operational. Additionally, the current Government of Nicaragua (GON) is reluctant to take steps to move the project forward. Post will continue to press the GON to take a forward-leaning stance on this issue.

- **Vehicles**

The majority of vehicles donated to the NNP are attached to the NNP Drug Unit. The NNP Drug Unit inventory indicates that all donated vehicles are in working order except for three vehicles. One vehicle was totaled during a counternarcotics operation. The second vehicle, a GMC pickup truck, is more than 10 years old and in disrepair due to the lack of vendors who sell GMC spare parts in Nicaragua. Finally, the Drug Unit has retired a Chevrolet Suburban due to the high cost of maintenance and high rate of fuel consumption by the vehicle. Both DEA and INL personnel agree with the Drug Unit reports and observations regarding these three vehicles. Nine vehicles and 36 motorcycles were given to the unit prior to 2003. In 2003, INL provided the NNP Drug Unit with four trucks and 18 motorcycles. In 2004, INL provided four Toyota Hi-Lux pick-up trucks and 18 175 cc Yamaha motorcycles. The motorcycles and vehicles are distributed throughout the country at various regional police offices. In addition to these vehicles, post equipped two special units for the NNP Drug Unit: a Mobile Inspection Unit (MIU) and a Mobile Surveillance Unit (MSU). The MIU has two vans, a vehicle for carrying canines, two motorcycles, and a full set of entry and inspection tools.

During 2004, INL purchased a second vehicle for the MIU. It turned this over with the necessary equipment in 2005. The MSU has seven vehicles that are employed in the surveillance of drug suspects and in interviewing informants. Newly added to the MIU is a Mobile Canine Unit that received a Land Cruiser in 2003. In 2004, a DEA surplus Toyota 4-Runner was also transferred to the MSU. In 2005, post INL added 15 Honda motorcycles and 5 Toyota Hi-Lux trucks to the NNP's Drug Unit. In 2007, a new Hi-Lux was added to the MIU plus six motorcycles and one ATV for the Drug Unit in Penas Blancas.

Visits by the INL Program Assistant have shown that a number of the donated motorcycles are in need of repair. INL will further assess the problem in 2008 and decide which vehicles can be repaired. Also, four vehicles originally donated to the Drug Unit are "on loan" to other police departments. Post is addressing this issue and insisting that vehicles be returned to the proper unit or risk jeopardizing future donations. Post notes that the Drug Unit is now making a coordinated effort to track down and secure the return of the vehicles to the Unit; as a result of these efforts, a Toyota 4 runner (originally donated by DEA) was returned to the Drug Unit in late 2007.

During 2000, INL donated two pick-up trucks to the Civil Inspection Unit (UIC) as part of Hurricane Mitch Program. Additionally, INL donated one Mazda pick-up and ten motorcycles to the NNP Internal Affairs Unit (UAI). INL purchased one Toyota Yaris and one Toyota pick-up for the Anti-Corruption Unit (UAC) and ten motorcycles in 2002. All of these purchases were paid out of Hurricane Mitch funds. All equipment remains in official use. In 2004, INL purchased a Toyota Yaris for the NNP Woman's Commissariat for use in its prevention in trafficking in person outreach program.

- **Vessels**

In 1998, INL purchased a Boston Whaler for the NNP. It is in storage in the Police headquarters in Managua. The boat has had persistent engine and electronic problems and the cost of repairs has become prohibitive. INL has reconfirmed both the location and the status of the boat and has started negotiations with a contractor to either obtain a reimbursement or refurbishment package for the boat.

During 2002, INL Managua made a variety of purchases for the Nicaraguan Navy, including life jackets, whistles, lights flares, compasses, radar, radios and various other tracking and communication devices. This equipment has been used in joint counter-narcotics operations with the USCG, the Nicaraguan Navy and U.S. law enforcement vessels. All but the life jackets (due to normal wear and tear) are in good condition. In 2005, post donated 225 life jackets and 2 life rafts to the Navy. In 2006, post turned over \$25,000 worth of Yamaha engine parts for maintaining the fast boat fleet. INL refurbished a Dabur patrol boat for the Nicaraguan Navy that became operational in 2003. The second Dabur was refurbished in 2005. However, there are some continuing maintenance problems which were addressed in 2006 and the vessel is now operational. Work is set to finish the third Dabur in 2008. Also in 2003, the U.S. Coast Guard delivered one fast boat to the Nicaraguan Navy Bluefields and two others to Managua. One, however, suffered damage to the hull in transit. In 2003, the British Government provided funds for the USG to refurbish an additional fast boat as well. The fast boats in Corinto, San Jaundel Sur, Puerto Cabezas, Miskito Cay, and in Bluefields all seem to be in working order and being used properly.

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

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The NNP Drug Laboratory was established in 2002 in Managua for the purpose of evidence processing. It is one of three labs in Nicaragua whose reports the judiciary allows as evidence in trials. INL has provided the laboratory with equipment and supplies. However, upon delivery, the computers were found to be faulty and returned to the local supplier. That supplier has since gone out of

business and fled to the U.S. and the computers have disappeared. Post INL is ordering supplies and equipment for the lab and will continue to evaluate what is needed to improve the lab's ability to process evidence.

- **Canine Unit**

During 2002, CSI delivered twelve counter-drug dogs and implemented a comprehensive program that included extensive training for the dog handlers. Six counter-drug dogs were added in 2003 and five more (three of which were dedicated to detecting drugs and illegal currency at the post office) were donated in 2004. This unit continues to function and participate in productive drug busts. The dogs are based in various areas of the country, including the Vehicle Inspection Station in Penas Blancas, the Managua International Airport and the Atlantic Coast Port of Bluefields. It is noteworthy that in 2003 the first Nicaraguan-born dog was trained and is now an active component of the unit. The NNP has graduated its first full certified dog trainer thus enabling the NNP to have a completely freestanding and autonomous K-9 program. Therefore, post INL's contract with a US-based dog training contractor has been allowed to expire. Post has some concerns about the health of the dogs and the NNP's management of the program. In 2008, post will coordinate with NAS Guatemala's highly regarded K-9 Unit management team to conduct a new assessment of the state of Nicaragua's K-9 Unit and implement the necessary changes.

- **Construction**

In 2000, post signed a LOA with the Government of Nicaragua (GON) that committed the USG to build a Vehicle Inspection Station at Penas Blancas on the southern border with Costa Rica. The station was inaugurated in August 2002 and outfitted with computers, two forklifts, an Ion scanner, a pallet mover and a wide range of tools used in vehicle inspection. The station is operational and in use. INL and the DEA personnel visit Penas Blancas on a regular basis and have verified the status of the equipment. In 2006, INL funded repairs to the Vehicle Inspection Station, including paving the vehicle inspection lane, revamping the dog kennels, repairing the water pump and pipes and enhancing security lighting and fencing. In 2007, INL acquired a contract with a local vendor to provide maintenance services for a generator at the Penas Blancas Station.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

Problems

- **Equipment Maintenance**

Providing supplies and parts for upkeep of INL donations will be an increasing task for INL. Both the NNP and Navy have insufficient budgets to maintain all the equipment that INL is providing. Post needs to work with the NNP and Navy to ensure maintenance of INL donated facilities and equipment. This may include funding maintenance contracts for key programs such as the Dabur boats the Penas Blancas vehicle inspection station and the Vetted Unit vehicles. Post continues to have concerns about maintenance at Penas Blancas and will address these in 2008. Despite recent repairs, the facility is not being adequately maintained. One ongoing problem is the apparent decrease in the water table in the area and the corresponding need to deepen the well providing potable water to the station. INL is examining the feasibility and costs associated with deepening the well.

NNP Drug Police officials have asked INL Managua to provide major maintenance and overhauls for expensive donated items, leaving more routine care and upkeep to the NNP. INL Managua will need to dedicate an increasing share of its budget to maintenance issues (such as the purchase of \$200,000 in Yamaha engines and parts for the Navy) to insure the viability of ongoing programs. Continuing repair and maintenance issues at the Penas Blancas Vehicle Inspection Station were addressed in 2006, but post plans to pursue a longer-term maintenance contract to protect and maintain the facility. INL Managua also plans to pay for ongoing maintenance programs for the Dabur boats.

- **Loan of Vehicles**

Several NNP vehicles have been “loaned” to other departments. Post will address this issue and remind the police that this can jeopardize future donations. Post notes that the Drug Unit is now making a coordinated effort to track down and secure the return of the vehicles to the Unit. As a result of these efforts, a Toyota 4 runner (originally donated by DEA) was returned to the Drug Unit in late 2007.

Impact

INL-funded equipment and operational support directly contributed to a record year of narcotics seizures by both the NNP and the Nicaraguan Navy, with 13.2 tons of cocaine seized in CY-2007 versus 9.7 tons seized in CY-2006. In particular, the Mobile Inspection and K-9 Units conducted extremely successful interdiction operations at the Penas Blancas inspection station. Post notes that in CY-2008 the Vetted Unit, which is

intended to investigate money laundering and corruption in addition to narcotics trafficking, has already conducted the seizure of over a ton of cocaine. The Nicaraguan Navy also used INL refurbished DABUR patrol boats to achieve significant narcotics seizures on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Nicaragua.

MEXICO CITY

Procedures

During the year, the Embassy's Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) resident law enforcement agencies and consulates conducted End Use Monitoring of NAS-donated equipment through on-site visits and other forms of on-the spot checks. The Mexican Office of the Attorney General (PGR) was particularly helpful in providing regular reporting of the state of the helicopters received from the USG. Other recipient agencies including Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), supplied financial accounting reports directly to NAS officials.

The PGR's Chief Operating Officer and other GOM officials regularly signed Notes of Agreements (NOAs) documenting receipt of donated non-expendable commodities. These NOAs specify the items donated, their quantities, descriptions, serial numbers, intended use and locations and the legal authority for donation and receipt of such goods. Use of these documents has helped GOM officials to develop and maintain a centralized inventory of donated equipment.

Status

- **Aircraft**

PGR officials furnished reports to the NAS on the location and use of the UH-1H and Schweizer SAC-333 helicopters that the USG leased to the PGR Air Services. NAS personnel routinely incorporated site visits and End Use Monitoring requirements during official trips. NAS/Mexico Program Coordinators and Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) also participated in specific EUM trips in which they were able to confirm the stationing of INL helicopters leased from the USG at locations specified in monthly reports.

Visiting NAS staff also noted that PGR personnel maintained the cleanliness and proper operation of aircraft facilities. The previous lack of funding by the GOM which resulted in low operational readiness rates (falling as low as 33% at one point) has been ameliorated, and the PGR began to procure spare parts for aircraft, resulting in an availability rate of over 50%.

NAS officials continued to support an Air Services initiative that train its pilots mechanics, corrosion technicians, and other PGR Air Services personnel. NAS/Mexico supports PGR fleet operations with training for mechanics, corrosion technicians and other PGR Air Services personnel.

ARINC, under contract, continued to assist the PGR with fleet management software and procedures (warehouse management, ordering spare parts, scheduling or maintenance, and tracking aircraft availability). The last two refurbished UH-1Hs were delivered by Project OLR in May. During the year, the PGR requested that nine older UH-1H airframes that were no longer economically viable to maintain be destroyed and/or demilitarized, after removal of useful parts and components in accordance with State and Defense Department guidelines.

PGR Air Services-UH-1H Helicopters-Since 1990, INL has delivered and leased 41 UH-1H aircraft to the PGR's Air Services. Over the years, eight have been destroyed by accidents and/or hostile action. The following five were destroyed/demilitarized on April 10, 2006: XC-BBK; XC-JAB, XC-BBI, XC-JAE, XC-JAG.

Availability rates for aircraft in the PGR Air Services rose from a low of 33% in 2006 to 53% during 2007.

The remaining 28 UH-1H helicopters used for interdiction are based at the following locations: XC-BBA Mexicali, XC-BBA-Mexicali, XC-LIX-Chetumal, XC-BBG, Hermosillo, XC-HCR-Guadalajara, XC-BBH- Hermosillo, XC-JAX-Guadalajara (pending destruction), XC-BBJ-Chetumal, XC-LJJ-Tapachula, XC-JAD-San Felipe, XC-JAQ-Guadalajara (pending destruction),XC-LJK-Guadalajara, XC-JAN-Guadalajara (pending destruction), XC-LIY-Mexicali, XC-JAV-Guadalajara (pending destruction), XC-JAM-Guadalajara (pending destruction), XC-JAO-Guadalajara (pending destruction), XC-BBL-Guadalajara, XC-JAA-Guadalajara (pending destruction), XC-JAS-Insurance Repair Station, XC-JAR-Guadalajara (pending destruction),XC-JAU-Hermosillo, XC-BBF-Caborca, XC-BBE-Santana, XC-BBD-Guadalajara (pending destruction), XC-LIW-Hermosillo, XC-LIZ-Tapachula, XC-LKF-Reynosa, XC-LKG-Chetumal.

PGR Air Services-Schweizer SAC 333 Helicopters-By the end of 2007, INL had delivered to the PGR under a no-cost lease program twelve Schweizer SAC-333 helicopters for use in aerial surveillance and border security. In 2006, one was destroyed in an accident. The remaining aircraft are deployed to Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez, Tampico, Chihuahua, Culiacan, Acapulco, and Guadalajara. Average availability rates have stayed over 70%.

NAS personnel regularly visit the sites where the PGR conducts depot level maintenance for rotary wing aircraft in Guadalajara, depot maintenance for fixed aircraft in Cuernavaca, and intermediate field maintenance in Acapulco, Chetumal, Chihuahua, Culiacan, Hermosillo, Oaxaca, Tapachula. Embassy personnel also regularly visit facilities in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Chilpancingo, and Chetumal. The visits have amply shown that the PGR consistently has clean facilities that are efficiently maintained and operated.

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

The task order the NAS used in which ARINC supported four C-26 surveillance aircraft belonging to SEDENA has come to an end. NAS's repair of sensor

components and their delivery will be the last support it provides to SEDENA for these aircraft. The repairs have been completed and the sensors are awaiting installation and testing. During the period, the NAS supported the C-26's all phase inspections. Service bulletins, and airworthiness directives were complied with, as well as repairs to bring the aircraft to fully operational status. Training was provided to aircraft and sensor maintenance personnel, image analysts, and pilots. The NAS also fully equipped a sensor maintenance facility.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NAS arranged for the delivery and installation of computers, software, and communications equipment for the Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) at facilities near Monterrey. The Mexican Government uses the equipment for processing the information and subsequent sharing with the USG Homeland /Security for terrorist alerts. The system is functioning and the equipment is maintained. NAS receives regular report on its results.

From 1996 to 2005, NAS personnel purchased and installed computer equipment at the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU), a subsidiary entity to the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit. The NAS visited the FIU and verified the proper use and maintenance of the donated equipment. The system is functioning, and the equipment is maintained. US law enforcement agencies are aware that the proper GOM law authorities receive legally appropriate information on a regular basis for the FIU.

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

In 2002, the NAS provided the PGR's money laundering unit with specialized computer hardware, including workstations and servers, and software to support the unit's analytical efforts. The system is functioning and the equipment is maintained but is becoming increasingly obsolete.

NAS' institution-building project of the PGR's Center for Planning, Analysis, and Intelligence Against Organized Crime (CENAPI) (formerly known as the National Drug Control Planning Center (CENDRO)) involved installation of a significantly upgraded center, design and installation of state-of-the-art voice and data communications lines, and a new system architecture. The activity resulted in the purchase and installation of over 350 individual computer workstations, nine servers, enhanced systems management software, refurbishment of alarm systems, and more powerful analytical software. The system is functioning, and the equipment is well-maintained. The computer site in which a portion of the equipment is installed is in dire need of significant refurbishment, a requirement that is expected to be addressed in 2008.

In April 2005, the NAS donated 37 personal computers, monitors, printers and modems to 19 offices of the Secretariat of Health's National Commission for Protection Against Health Risks (COFEPRIS) throughout Mexico to track imports of precursor chemicals and controlled medicines. All are in use and the equipment is maintained. In 2007, COFEPRIS implemented stricter standards

for the issuance of import permits and reduced by 67% (over 2006 levels) the amount of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine imported legally into Mexico. COFEPRIS has announced that it will not license any further such imports in 2008.

Computer equipment was provided to the Special Investigative Unit in the Federal Police in the following locations: Meridas (2 HP computers), Monterrey (5 computers), Hermosillo (2 computers) Mzatlán (8 laptop computers), Tijuana (3 laptop computers).

- **Vehicles**

The 55 vehicles donated to the PGR are subject to continuous relocation. DEA, NAS, other Embassy personnel monitor such vehicles randomly during visits to the different cities in Mexico. The fleet consists of Jettas, VW sedans, Nissan pickups, Kawasaki and Yamaha motorcycles. NAS personnel verify the locations of the vehicles once the transfers are completed.

Sine the donation of the clandestine laboratory (ClanLab) truck to the GOM's Federal Police, the vehicle has been used by the Chemical Response Team to conduct raids on laboratories, especially those used for the production of methamphetamines. In addition, the seven ClanLab vehicles donated by DEA and refurbished by the NAS have been used by the SIU units in lab seizures across Mexico.

The following vehicles were donated to the SIU's in 2005: one Ford F-250 truck; 4 Lobo Crew Cabs; 4 Exploper Limited; 4 Freestar LX base; 11 Mondeo; 3 Ford F-25 XL; 8 Yamaha Motorcycles. These vehicles are periodically checked by Embassy personnel, who found that they are all still in service at different points across Mexico.

The 45 vehicles donated in 1991 have outlived their useful life. They will no longer be tracked under the End Use Monitoring requirement.

Three NAS-funded X-ray vehicles operated in the passenger luggage-handling areas at airports in Mexico City, Tijuana (Baja California), and Cancun (Quintana Roo), seeking bulk shipments of illicit cash. The vans were used extensively and resulted in the seizure of millions of dollars of illicit currency during the reporting year.

The Federal Police continued operating three USG-provided mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection Systems (VACIS-non-intrusive inspection equipment utilizing gamma rays) that were donated by the NAS and delivered in November 2005. All three vehicles, operated on a short-term basis, at unannounced locations throughout Mexico, searching trucks and trailers for contraband. NAS personnel saw these units in operation along the nation's highways on several occasions during the reporting year.

Another seven portal VACIS units were delivered to the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (Customs) in 2006 and became operational in 2007. These units are used to inspect trucks and trailers for arms, drugs, and other contraband at strategic locations along Mexico's northern border. Other NAS-purchased non-intrusive inspection equipment (NIIE), including a railroad VACIS, five

other portal VACIS, and a pallet VACIS unit, continued to be used by Mexican Customs to detect contraband at the northern border and at the Mexico City International Airport; all were visited on a regular basis during the year.

- **Defense Articles**

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

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

- **Miscellaneous**

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

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

VACIS machine were delivered in late 2003. The use of the VACIS units resulted in almost 16 million dollars of confiscated currency in 2005.

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

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

Impact

Program support provided in 2007 complemented the Mexican Government's substantial efforts against drug trafficking, terrorism, and other organized crimes affecting the citizens of both countries. Mexican authorities captured kingpins of major drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in January 2007. The GOM continues to disrupt the ability of the Mexican cartels to smuggle and distribute illicit drugs on both sides of the border. The GOM seized impressive amounts of illicit drugs, bulk shipments of cash and weapons. Mexican officials continued to carry out extensive eradication campaigns against opium poppy and marijuana crops.

The GOM's control of diversion of precursor chemicals improved considerably during the past two years with COFEPRIS establishing new offices around the country and reducing the legal imports of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine by 67% from 2006 to 2007. In addition, COFEPRIS ceased providing import permits for these methamphetamine precursor chemicals starting in January 2008. Officials at The Federal Police continued to develop first-rate cadres of investigators to collect and analyze information on drug trafficking, kidnapping, and other organized crimes. These entities now possess state-of-the-art analytical and investigative tools as part of major institution building efforts supported the U.S. Government. U.S. and Mexican law enforcement personnel routinely share sensitive information to capture and prosecute leaders of major drug trafficking organizations and to seize important shipments of illicit drugs.

A few well-chosen examples can illustrate how NAS programs overall continued to be an important and well-integrated component of the GOM's anti-crime and anti-drug strategies. The vetted units supported by the NAS were essential elements in the successful pursuit of several of the most important investigations carried out here during the past year, including the Zhenli Ye Gon case in which over \$200 million of currency linked to contraband methamphetamine precursors was seized. The recently completed SENTRI program has generated very positive reviews from both border committees, who have benefited from the improved passenger flows brought about by SENTRI and from law enforcement agencies since SENTRI allows them to facilitate routine travelers and focus on potential violators. The OASIS program is uniformly praised at bi-national encounters for the way it has permitted the prosecution of human traffickers who have flouted the law in the past. The NAS-provided non-intrusive inspectional equipment deployed throughout Mexico has resulted in millions of dollars of seizures of illicit cash and other contraband.

PANAMA CITY

Procedures

The NAS Assistant serves as the EUM Program Coordinator, ensuring that the GOP is in compliance with the set standard provisions under the LOA. The NAS Director and the two PSC advisors perform periodic visits along with GOP officials to discuss priorities for use of donated assets. The stand-alone version of the Non-Expendable Property Application (NEPA) inventory system is being implemented as instructed.

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

Status

- **Computer and Office Equipment**

Attorney General International Affairs-Ten computers, two printers, and one fax machine was donated to the Attorney General International Affairs. They are located in the Attorney General's Office.

Criminal Statistics System (SIEC)-In August of 2007, computer equipment was donated to the National Statistical Mapping System for Crimes & Delinquency (INCREIDIFA) project.

National Transparency Council-Twelve computers, four multimedia parts, three switch panels, two scanners, eight UPS', three printers, one plasma monitor, and one camera were donated to the National Transparency Council.

Judicial Technical Police (PTJ)-The three computers are located at the main office in Panama City and the Tocumen International Airport, Gelabert Domestic Airport Counternarcotics office, and PTJ's Anti-Narcotics Division in Colon and PTJ's office Anti-narcotics Division. Computer equipment is used by anti-narcotics personnel to compile investigative information, gather statistics on drug-related crimes and seizures, and update records on detained individuals. All equipment is in excellent condition.

Judicial Identification Center-NAS Panama has donated three computers, enabling the NAS to obtain police records for compliance with the 487 certification program. The equipment is in good working condition.

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

Banking Superintendency (previously the National Banking Commission)- INL provided modems, software, hard disks, Simms memory chips (for the server), UPS', and additional equipment required to make the existing USAID-donated computer system operational. Other NAS-funded computer equipment includes

a Pentium server, Pentium workstations with UPS, and data base software. Superintendent personnel use equipment to conduct banking regulatory activities and to share information with the Financial Analysis Unit. All INL-donated equipment is in excellent condition.

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

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

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

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

majority of the items is outdated and will require replacement. The NAS is in the process of purchasing modular furniture for their offices.

CAIP-The Interagency Narcotics Unit (CAIP) (formerly JICC) is fully operational and capable of exchanging information with law enforcement officials throughout Panama. CAIP is now located at the former Ft. Clayton base. The center has integrated with other antinarcotics institutions such as the National Police, National Air and Maritime Service, Financial Analysis Unit, Judicial Technical Police and the Chemical Control Unit. The Center has amplified access to other sources of information. All NAS donated assets including 16 computers have been found to be in fair to new working condition.

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

National Air Service (SAN)-INL-funded equipment consists of 12 computers, printers, and a UPS. All equipment is based out of the SAN's headquarters at Tocumen Airport, with the exception of one fuel pump that is with San Operatives in Darien Province. The equipment is used to support surveillance activity and to maintain the SAN's counterdrug database. INL-funded equipment is in generally good working condition. The SAN maintains excellent records and accountability of INL donated equipment. Computer equipment has been maintained and serviced. Most of the computers need to be upgraded.

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

Drug Prosecutor's Office-The NAS provided 25 computers, printer, scanner, and fax machines, a photocopier, other office furniture, three digital cameras, and UPS for the use of the Deputy Drug Prosecutor. The equipment is located in the Avesa building in downtown Panama and in their Colon office. The equipment is used for maintaining files and building databases in support of prosecution of drug related/money laundering cases. The equipment is well kept and maintained and is being used for its intended purpose.

Colon Free Zone Administration (CFZ)-The majority of the 24 computers are outdated. In 2008, post will proceed to write off the ones which have outlived their useful life. CFZ officials were very helpful in enabling the inspection of the donated equipment.

National Commission for Criminal Statistics Analysis (SIEC) (formerly CONADEC)-The NAS provided SIEC a server and 20 computers. It also provided Oracle software so that CONADEC would be compliant with the Oracle software used by other GOP entities. The agency is charged with collecting criminal statistics. The equipment remains in fair condition. National

statistics are being obtained more expeditiously, thus enabling the public forces to operate more effectively.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Office-The NAS has provided three computers, printers, UPS and other word processing equipment. Most of the equipment has outlived its useful life and will be disposed of.

Department of Civil Aeronautics-INL donated a computer, cell phones, a monitor, and a CPU. The equipment is maintained at the Director's Airport Security Section.

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

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

- **Communications Equipment**

The NAS provided radios to the National Police, Maritime Service, Civil Aviation Authority, and National Air Service in 2005. The equipment is in good to fair condition.

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

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

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

- **Vehicles**

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

Pickups provided to the Riverine Operations Unit (UMOF) are in excellent condition. They have proven to be more reliable than Humvees.

The passenger vans donated to the DNMM in 2005 are operational.

The canine unit received a pickup truck and trailer. They are in good condition.

Two vehicles were provided to the PNP UMOF for use in counterdrug and operations support. They are currently inoperable due to a heavy workload. Post is in the process of disposing of one and repairing the other.

Two vans were provided to the DNMN. They are used for transfer of detainees and operation support at Bellavista and Tocumen Airport.

A Ford pickup is used by the Canine Unit for counterdrug support. It is in good condition.

Two 30 passenger buses and one Ford F-250 provided to the SMN are located in Rodman and used for transfer of detainees. They are in good condition.

- **Vessels**

Two Donzi patrol boats were donated to the National Maritime Service (SMN) in 2005. They provide the SMN with an enhanced capability to respond to go-fast events. NAS-funded rehabilitation of the SMN patrol boat Panquiaco has been completed. The NAS is rehabilitating the SMN's fleet of four 82-foot patrol boats. This project will see each boat go through a major maintenance overhaul that extends the life of each boat by about 10 years. There are also two Zodiacs in the fleet.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

- **Canine Unit**

The NAS donated 42 trained detection dogs (narcotics and bomb dogs) in 2005 to the National Panamanian Police (PNP). There are currently 22 dogs in the program. The dogs are housed at the PNP K-9 headquarters near Tocumen International Airport. The NAS has expanded the kennel facilities to accommodate all the canines in the program. The NAS is providing day-to-day medical care and training a veterinarian in the proper usage of medication.

Problems

Overall, NAS-provided commodities have been properly used and maintained by Panamanian government counterparts. On the whole, these agencies provide better care to USG-funded items than they do to similar items purchased with GOP funds. However, there is a lack of capability within GOP entities to provide long-term maintenance for most items. This requires support from manufacturers for items under warranty, or from NAS for other items. Post is seeking to improve the lifespan of NAS-funded commodities through investments in training and maintenance of equipment for counterparts.

Impact

NAS Programs and donations assisted the GOP and other USG agencies in enhancing an already strong bilateral law enforcement relationship. During CY-2007, Panamanian drug seizure stats reached record levels. This continues the trend over the last several years of increasing seizures. These results are directly related to assistance provided by the NAS. The most significant arrests in Panama during CY-2007 were former SMN Director Ricardo Traad and Colombian trafficker Jose Nelson Urrego Cardenas. The seizure numbers listed below include drugs that were seized both within and outside Panama, but as a direct result of investigations led out of narcotics units based in Panama.

Cocaine HCL	59,520
Heroin	98
Marijuana	3,895
Precursor	1,000

NAS provided support to enable USG agencies to train various host government officials within a wide range of areas to include criminal investigations, fraudulent document identification, dignitary protection, pilot certifications, outboard mechanics, and DARE (demand reduction). The first Police Executive Leadership Seminar Series (PELSS) meeting was conducted at the beginning of FY-2007. PELSS I was based in the theory and mechanics of a new and effective model of police management. At PELSS, top PNP offices learned an enduring management philosophy.

During FY-2007, post implemented the National Statistical Mapping System for Crimes & Delinquency (INCRIDEFA) program. INCRIDEFA provides real-time crime statistics, crime analysis capability and problem-solving tools to Panamanian police and judicial agencies. This project has been implemented to improve police management and efficiency, resulting in a significant decrease of public disorder and fear of crime.

The NAS runs a seized vehicles program through the PTJ Vetted Unit, which during 2007 assisted in maintaining 24 vehicles and two motorcycles for the special interdiction units.

During FY-2007, the NAS culminated projects to improve the infrastructure of the DMN pier and boat ramp located at the Pedregal base in David, Chiriqui, and to construct a spare parts warehouse at the SMN based in Rodman. The parts warehouse enables post

to maintain close monitoring and provides immediate access for parts of the on-going 82-foot vessel overhauling project for five donated former US Coast Guard cutters.

SAN JOSE

Procedures

DEA Special Agents and Office of the Defense Representative staff periodically visited Costa Rican counternarcotics installations and verified the proper use and continued maintenance of equipment acquired with INL funds.

The Drug Control Police (PCD), National Police Academy, Costa Rican Coast Guard (SNGC), Air Surveillance Section (SVA), Canine Unit of the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Narcotics Section, Financial Crimes/Money Laundering Unit, Planimetric Unit, Audio/Photograph Unit of the Forensics Lab, Surveillance/Monitoring Unit, Cybercrimes Unit, Judicial School and Canine Unit of the Organization for Judicial Investigations (OIJ), Supreme court's Child and Sex Exploitation Unit (CSE) for the Prosecutors Offices, Costa Rican Institute on Drugs (ICD) formerly CICAD, and Intelligence and Security Bureau (DIS) for the Ministry of the Presidency all used INL-funded equipment and training in their operations according to the terms of the Letters of Agreement (LOA's) signed with the GOCCR. Regular monitoring of the INL-supported projects provides an ongoing opportunity for specific end-use monitoring, program evaluation, and identification of additional ways to increase program effectiveness.

All donated equipment is documented with a specific document signed by an Embassy representative and the senior official from the recipient GOCCR agency. The donation document specifies the equipment being donated and notes the inventory and manufacturer's serial number.

On-site scheduled inspections of all GOCCR recipients are performed in January except for the Prosecutor's offices in Limon, Perez Zeledon, Quepos and San Carlos and some Costa Rican Coast Guard (SNGC) offices/stations outside of the San Jose area. Visits to these outlying areas are infrequent due to limited INL funding.

The NAS section maintains an inventory of donated property using an excel spreadsheet. It has been using its own numbering and label system to keep track of items donated since April 2003 as NEPA labels can no longer be used for INL purchase items.

All unscheduled visits are done all year-round by the NAO officer, DEA Special Agents and Office of the Defense Representative staff, as scheduling and funding permit.

Secondary methods of monitoring resources are written reports and /or computerized records with GOCCR inventory numbers, and signed by head offices, indicating the status of the equipment. NAS staff also regularly discussed the status of INL-funded commodities/projects with host government officials. Approximately 30 percent of donated items are monitored using secondary methods.

Status

- **Patrol Boats**

Costa Rica received three 82-ft decommissioned USCG cutters as a donation of Excess Defense Articles in 2001. Transfer packages for these vessels were supported with post's INL funds, and included the refitting of all electronic and communication systems, training for the SNGC crews, and a full complement of spare parts.

The ships 82-3 "Juan Rafael Mora" and 82-2 "Juan Santamaria" are based in the Pacific port of Puntarenas. The 82-4 "Pancha Carrasco" is stationed in the southern Pacific port of Golifito. The "Juan Santamaria" is currently in maintenance, but all three vessels are operational and being used for their intended purpose.

Six 24-ft Rigid Hull Inflatable (RHI) fast patrol craft were transferred to the Coast Guard in 2002. Each RHI is equipped with two Honda 130 HP outboard engines and complete rigging, electronics, and safety equipment. None are operational. They are currently stored at the Coast Guard Station in Quepos. These locally manufactured vessels have experienced numerous problems with the inflatable section of their hulls. The GPS equipment and four of the engines are in good condition. Eight need to be repaired. The NAS is negotiating with the vendor to arrange possible low-cost repairs for two or three of the boats.

Two 26-foot fiberglass fast boats were donated to the Ministry of Public Security in 2002. Each fast boat is equipped with two 120 horsepower Mercruiser diesel engines, complete rigging, electronics, and safety equipment. Two of the engines are in good condition and the other two are being used for their intended purpose.

- **Vehicles**

From CY-2002 to CY-2005, the NAS provided vehicles and equipment for the Ministry of the Presidency ICD's MET. INL funded the purchase of a customized Ford Econoline utility truck, Econoline Wagon 15-passenger utility van, two motorcycles, trailer, Honda generator, tools, and equipment for the truck. The MET conducts counternarcotics operations as well as a number of cross-border training exercises with counterparts in Nicaragua and Panama.

The truck has run only 18,000 km and had had no problems since its donation. It is maintenance intensive and has numerous mechanical problems, e.g., the fuel pump needs to be replaced every 6 months, according to local Ford dealer. Costa Rica's mountainous topography and poor roads present serious challenges for this vehicle, though it operates adequately in the city. When the fuel pump begins to fail, the vehicle takes twice the time or more to get to its destination. It also has problems with the brakes that haven't been repaired properly. During 2007, it spent about six months at a local Ford dealer for repairs, and was only used twice all year. Another GOCR van is used along with a seized vehicle to conduct operations while the truck is in repair.

In 2003, post purchased two Toyota RAV-4s for donation to the Organization for Judicial Investigations (OIJ) to conduct undercover operations. The vehicles are being used for their intended purposes.

INL funded 50 percent of a Ford F-250 in 2003 to allow the SNGC to transport patrol craft to the different Coast Guard stations within the country. The truck is undergoing repairs. The SNGC provided 50 percent of the funding for this vehicle with the understanding that it would be subject to the same End Use Monitoring requirements as any other vehicle purchased completely with INL funds. The vehicle has some mechanical problems and has not been in use for about two months; a "Performance bond contract" is pending to be signed by the dealer so that the maintenance contract can become effective. When it is operational, this vehicle is being used for its intended purpose.

In 2002 and 2003, INL provided vehicles and equipment to the Ministry of the Presidency's Mobile Enforcement Team (MET). INL funded the purchase of a customized utility truck, utility van, two motorcycles, trailer, a Honda generator, tools, and equipment for the vehicles. The MET conducts counternarcotics operations as well as a number of cross-border training exercises with counterparts in Nicaragua and Panama. Mechanical problems have plagued the truck, particularly its transmission in 2004 and the gas pump in 2006. Under the current administration, the new ICD Director increased deployments during the last half of 2006.

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

A Ford E 350 15-passenger van was procured for the MPS K-9 facility located at the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose. Tools were provided for the van. This equipment has provided a significant morale boost to the K-9 unit and has allowed it to be deployed anywhere in the country.

In CY-2003, the NAS obtained a Customs Adviser of the Chevrolet Geo Tracker for the MPS K-9 unit for use in moving around the country and providing technical assistance and training to establish a sustainable and effective counternarcotics cargo inspection regime within the Ministry of Public Security (PCD), Ministry of Finance (PCF), and Organization for Judicial Investigations (OIJ) to include their Canine Units. The Customs Adviser departed on August 2004 and his position was not filled. On June 2007, this vehicle was donated to the MPS K-9 Unit to help them deploy around the country. It is being used for its intended purpose.

- **Computers**

In 2007, the NAS provided four Sony HandyCams, four Sony digital cameras, eight memory sticks, four rechargeable batteries and two double chargers to the OIJ Surveillance and Monitoring Unit. One of the Handycams malfunctioned during an operation in San Jose and was sent to be repaired under the guarantee. The rest of the equipment is used to investigate all major cases around the country.

In 2001, the NAS provided two Dell laptops, one scanner, two color printers, one digital camera, one camcorder and two video projectors to the National Police Academy. One of the Dell laptops was stolen but replaced, and the screen of the other one is not working so it is used with a projector. In CY-2005, the NAS provided a computer, Toshiba laptop with case, two Epson printers, and a video projector. In 2007, INL provided a Toshiba laptop, screen with tripod and an Infocus LCD projector. The laptop is scheduled to be repaired. The projector works for 10 minutes, gets warm and then it turns off; it is also scheduled to be repaired. According to Academy officials, the laptop and projector have not worked well since they were donated. The equipment is being used for its intended purpose.

In 2002-2006, the NAS provided a Compaq computer, a Toshiba laptop computer, a Sony notebook Pentium 4 laptop computer, a Sony digital camera, a Sony Camcorder, a HP office jet print/copy/scan/fax, a Riso high-speed reproduction printer and eight Dell Optiplex computers and UPS in support of the Coast Guard Academy. A computer, fax and a cordless phone were provided to the Quepos Coast Guard Station for the Operations Center. SNGC decided this center should be in San Jose, so the equipment was moved to the main offices there. The Panasonic fax and cordless phone are irreparable and will be removed from inventory. All the other equipment is being used for its intended purpose.

In 2006, the NAS provided six Dell computers, one Canon digital copying machine, and one ScanJet to the Interpol office. In 2007, one HP LaserJet printer was also donated. The equipment has been very useful in speeding up investigations, officers have been able to dedicate more time to investigate each case since nearly all paper files were moved to the computers.

In 2006, the NAS provided 10 computers, 10 Epson printers, MS Office 2003 and Windows XP Pro software, 10 surge protectors, three Toshiba laptops and one Epson projector to the MPS Child and Sex Exploitation. The equipment is being used for the investigation of CSE cases.

In CY-2001-2003, the NAS provided three Jaguar Pentium III computers, one HD DeskJet printer, one HP Laserjet, one HP ScanJet, three UPS, two 24-switch ports, two optical fiber converters, one Sony camcorder, and one memory stick to the OIJ unit. A severe electrical storm damaged one of the optical fiber converters, which is no longer usable. Two monitors and one CPU for the Jaguar computers are irreparable and will be removed from inventory. This equipment is at the OIJ's K-9 Unit in Heredia and being used for its intended purpose.

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

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

From 2001-2006, post donated 2 Jaquar computers, 1 digital camcorder, Cisco ASA Platform, 3 Dell power connect switches and 4 Dell Optiplex computers. Post financed the development of administrative software to enhance ICD's operational capabilities. This equipment is being used as intended. The software has had numerous problems but is fulfilling 90 percent of its intended functions, pending a link to four modules. The developer claims they have completed their part of the contract and are willing to donate this linkage so that the programs can run 100 percent in exchange for tax exemption. ICD is in the process of negotiating with the developer.

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

From 2002 to 2004, post donated the following to the CSC Prosecution Units in San Jose, Perez Zeledon, Quepos, Limon and San Carlos: 1 Jaquar computer, 3 HP foldable keyboards for HP IPAQ pocket PC, 3 DeskJet printers, 1 scanner. For the other four prosecution units, in CY-2005 and 2006, the NAS provided eight Dell computers, MS Office 2003 software, eight Epson printers, four HP ScanJet, four Panasonic faxes, four Canon copying machines. A written report from the Chief Prosecutor's Office indicated that one computer's DVD burner was not working properly and was to be repaired. The rest of the equipment is being used for its intended purpose.

In 2001-2003, post donated the following to the OIJ K-9 unit: 3 Jaquar Pentium III computers, HP Deskjet printer, HP Scanjet, 3 UPS, two 24-switch ports, 2 optical fiber converters, 1 Sony camcorder, and 1 memory stick. A severe electrical storm damaged one of the optical fibresconvertis which is no longer usable. The monitors and one CPU from the Jaguar computers are no longer usable and will be removed from inventory. The ScanJet needs to be repaired. This equipment is at the OIJ's K-9 unit I Heredica and is being used for its intended purpose.

In 2004-2006, the NAS provided six Dell computers, three DA external tape drives, four ATA Raid controllers, two wireless PC cards, two drivelock USB's, three drivelocks in a caddy, six SCSI cards, four promise SATA 150 controller cards, for Encase Forensic software and upgrade packages, four Forensic toolkit access data packages, one password recovery kit, one wireless Access Pont, and two OmniFlash Ide Uno to the OIJ Cyber Crimes Unit. One DAT external tape drive is irreparable and will be removed from the inventory; the rest is being use for its intended purposes.

In 2006-2007, the NAS donated two voice-activated recorders, four color and five black and white miniaturized cameras, 2GB Secure Digital cards and ArcView software to the OIJ Photographic and Audiovisual Section and Transit and Planimetry Section of the Forensic Science Laboratory. This equipment has been used all around the country. Between May and November 2007, this section investigated 162 cases (CSE, narcotics, and corruption), 84 of which were successfully prosecuted or sent to court. This software has been very useful in tracing the routes used by narcotics vessels. This equipment has enabled OIJ to investigate many cases they had not been able to cover in the past due to lack of equipment.

In 2004-2005, the NAS provided three Toshiba laptops, eight computers, two HP scanners, two HP printers, two memory sticks, eight flash memory, two

PS60 shredders, two high volume shredders, two file cabinets, one HP LaserJet, one Panasonic fax, one digital camera, one camcorder, and one copying machine to the OIJ Money Laundering Unit. The two PS60 shredders are broken and OIJ has not been able to find a shop that could repair them. OIJ will inform post as soon as the equipment is repaired. The rest of the items are being used for their intended purpose.

In 2000, the NAS provided a Dell server with monitor to the Office of Precursor Control. In 2002, the NAS funded the purchase of a Jaguar computer, an antivirus software package, an HP deskjet printer, one Epson and one HP printer, and a Powerlite LCD projector. The Dell server and Jaguar computer are obsolete, but are in good condition. ICD requests permission to pass them to another GOCR office that could better use them to meet current needs, possibly and office within the Coast Guard. The equipment was originally donated to the Ministry of Health, which at the time had responsibility for precursor chemical control. In 2004, the precursor Chemical Office was moved from the Health Ministry to ICD's headquarters. This equipment is now located in their headquarters and continues to be used for its intended purpose.

In 2001-2006, the NAS provided a Cannon digital copier, four Jaguar computers, two Jaguar high performance Pentium IV computer, an Apple computer with DVD recorder, three HP Deskjet printers, and one LaserJet printer to the OIJ Narcotics Section. The digital copier needs to be repaired and the Section is waiting for the new budget to get this done; the four Jaguar computers and the LaserJet are irreparable and will be removed from inventory. The rest of the equipment is being used to support on-going counternarcotics operations/initiatives.

Guardian computer software was purchased in 2003 to enable ICD to electronically communicate with the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) using the DEA Guardian software in the format required by EPIOC. This software is outdated but still in use.

From 2001-2007, INL provided three Jaguar computers, one Dell Optiplex computer, one IMac Ruby Computer, a 36 GS hard disk, an Apple computer with DVD burner, computer software and licenses, computer 48-port switch, a 4-port analog module for connectivity outside San Jose, one HP printer, two ScanJet, one Applied Magic video editor, and Mapinfo Geographic Information System (GIS) software to the Narcotics Control Police (PCD). The Jaguar computers are still working but they are way beyond their useful life. One of the scanners is not working; to repair it would cost more than buying a new one so it will be removed from the inventory. The other equipment is being used for its intended purpose.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2002, post funded the purchase of a new communications network for the SNGC and SVA bases, vessels, and aircraft. The system is still not operational. ICE (the state-owned telecommunications monopoly) has provided the frequencies to the vendor on two separate occasions. However, upon testing, it was determined the frequencies were being used by other parties. The vendor was slow to provide equipment and has gone bankrupt. Post and the Ministry of Public Security officials are reviewing legal options against the

vendor. Previously, post reported that over 50 percent of the funds for this purchase had not been released. Upon closer review of post's records, it appears that over 70 percent of the funds (i.e., \$44,339.89) for this project had been released as of 2003. After many unsuccessful attempts to locate and contact the vendor, he called post to inform us that he had been seriously ill and unable to work. Post has little confidence that he will to finish the work he signed under the contract. The NAS deobligated the remainder of the funds that was not spent on the project.

- **Canine Units**

In CY-2003, post contracted with CSI International for five narcotics detection dogs with a one-year training and certification package. The contract called for the delivery of the animals and an initial two-week training course followed by monthly follow-up training, leading to certification. One of the dogs died of chronic ehrlichiosis (transmitted by infected ticks) in June 2004. In 2004, the CSI owner took back a second dog to switch it for another, but no replacement was provided; the owner argued (falsely) that post had a debt with him that had not been paid. The other three dogs have coxofemoral dysplasia in grades three to four. One is still working but the other two will be retired soon. MPS K-9 handlers were certified on September 18, 2004. CSI has not followed through on promises to address concerns about the quality of the dogs it provided. Post will not consider CSI for future procurements.

- **Construction Projects**

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

In 2003, post funded the construction of a 3,000 square foot two-story building in Quepos with a storage/maintenance facility for two fast boats. The building also includes, a dormitory for 15 employees, kitchen, dining facility/conference room, operations counter and storage facilities. New and old furniture were donated to outfit the station. The Coast Guard station is located in the Pacific Port of Quepos and had been operational since November 2003. The station and furniture were formally donated to the SNGC on February 2004. Old furniture seats are torn, but they are still in use. The building has two broken Air conditioners; one of the remote control units is lost.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Four complete contraband detector kits or "busters" were donated to the PCD in 2001. Complete kits are deployed with PCD units located at Corredores and the port of Limon. At Penas Blancas, one of the density meters ("buster") was lost

during an inspection; at the Juan Santamaria International Airport, the equipment has become worn down due to heavy usage. This equipment has proven highly effective in detecting cocaine secreted in hidden compartments, fuel tanks, and tires of tractor-trailers crossing into Costa Rica. All of this equipment has been heavily used and is getting old and worn out. Some parts are moved from one inspection point to another depending on which parts of the kit are in good working condition. The optic fibers are worn out and scan images are blurry. Costly recalibration of the density meters is required with increasing frequency.

In 2002-2006, two microcassette recorders, one transcriber, one night vision scope, four Nokia digital cameras, five cell phones and four lines, eight desktop cassette recorders and one piece of specialized transmission/reception equipment was donated to the CSE Prosecution Units in San Jose. Additionally, four Canon digital cameras and eight voice activated recorders were distributed to offices in the other four parts of the country. Batteries from two of the cell phones leaked and damaged the phones and two are needed to be repaired; the rest are being used for their intended purpose.

In 2002, post donated 60 optical passport readers, 5 mobile inspection terminals and funded the development of software for the Directorate of Immigration. The optical passport readers are located at the Juan Santamaria and Daniel Oduber, and Tobias Bolanos International Airports, Ports of Putarenas, Limon and Quepos, and the border crossings at Paso Canoas and Penas Blancas. Two mobile inspection terminals are located in the maritime inspection stations of Limon, Puntarenas and Golfito. The software is performing as expected. One of the mobile passport readers was damaged by a water leak in a water pipe in the ceiling above the reader and is irreparable. Two others broke and are irreparable. Those three readers will be removed from inventory. Thirteen of the passport readers are broken. Immigration will open a bidding process (lasting seven months or more) to address this problem. In November 2003, INL donated security ink, special entry stamps to supply all ports of entry around the country. Immigration only located an appropriate local distributor in December 2007. The inks and stamps are now in use, although some stamps require constant screw adjustment in order to be used properly.

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

In 2002-2003, INL donated eight GPS navigation systems for Air Section Aircraft (SVA) aircraft, two 6-man aviation life rafts with canopies, and parts. The donated GPS navigation systems have been installed in aircrafts and are functioning properly. The life rafts are damaged and cannot be used anymore and thus will be removed from the inventory. Maintenance parts are being properly maintained, logged, and used for their intended purposes.

In 2003, INL procured two Epson digital cameras, two Sony digital camcorders, three Sony digital cameras, two Panasonic digital camcorders, 10 night vision

goggles, five binoculars, 6 double cassette decks, two micro recorders, disguised as cigarette packs, two micro recorders disguised as eyeglass cases, three Sony standard cassette transcribing machines, three Sony microcassette transcribing machines, and two Sony mini DVD camcorders to the OIJ Narcotics Section. One of the Sony digital camcorders was stolen; one of the Sony digital cameras needs to be repaired, and one of the GE remote tape recorders burned out. The heads of the other GE recorders are worn out, but the cost of repair exceeds replacement. Finally, the six double cassette decks proved unsuitable for their original purpose. The OIJ Narcotics Section returned them to its Procurement Office instead of the embassy where they were redistributed among OIJ offices in San Jose and two courts. Otherwise, all this equipment is being used for its intended purpose.

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

- **Surveillance Equipment**

In 2003-2006, the NAS funded procured equipment to provide video and audio surveillance for PCD operations. This equipment was highly versatile, essential for officer/agent safety, and has been used for documentation of undercover narcotics purchases, providing valuable documentary evidence used in criminal judicial proceedings. However, some of this equipment, e.g., the Nokia cell phone audio transmitter, is outdated and easily recognized during operations. All of this equipment is well maintained and is being used for its intended purpose.

Problems

Maintenance of some equipment and the minor structural and drainage problems of Penas Blancas checkpoint and Quepos Coast Guard station continue to be a problem mostly due to lack of resources.

Impact

In 2007, the GOCR seized over 27 tons of cocaine, of which 14 tons were maritime seizures. In addition, the GOCR seized 119,687 does of crack cocaine, eradicated over

2.3 million marijuana plants and seized 4.5 tons of processed marijuana. Additionally, Costa Rican authorities seized 19,000 Ecstasy tablets (six times more than 2006), 3.8 million pseudoephedrine tablets, and confiscated over \$7.7 million dollars in U.S. and local currency (more than twice as much as 2006), as well as 7.4 million euros. The 22,727 drug related arrests in 2007 are more than four times the amount made two years ago. All of the donations listed above have contributed to these impressive statistics.

Approximately \$600,000 in post's INL funds were used in the construction of the Penas Blancas border checkpoint. Penas Blancas is located at a natural chokepoint on the Pan-American Highway and because of the new Customs agreement between the other Central American nations north of Costa Rica, this border inspection station is the only one between Costa Rica and the Mexican border. Although there are some lingering maintenance issues with the building, post's investment has paid off handsomely with nearly 7,000 kilos of cocaine seized since the facility was formally donated in 2004. Additionally, the PCD has seized over 120 kilograms of heroin and more than \$3.2 million of bulk cash. Of that \$3.2 million of seized cash, nearly \$667,000 was seized in the course of normal operations (i.e. no prior warning of large cash movements). The INL-funded border station at Penas Blancas, which deserves continued funding to better secure it and maintenance support, represents an effective deterrent to overland narcotics traffickers and bulk cash movements. The cash movements are usually related to narcotics trafficking (i.e., the cash coming south to pay for the narcotics going north).

The numerous computer systems donated to the various GOCR agencies have increased interagency cooperation by allowing easier communication and information-sharing between agencies. This has led to a more integrated approach to counternarcotics operations and helped address a critical resource shortage.

Undercover surveillance equipment donated by post INL has led to the corroboration of intelligence obtained by the OIJ and the DEA Costa Rican Office. The equipment has also greatly enhanced officer safety and resulted in higher conviction rates.

SAN SALVADOR

Procedures

The San Salvador INL Program Manager notifies Salvadoran law enforcement agencies of all INL donations through official letters. Salvadorian law enforcement agencies assign a control number to each piece of donated equipment and maintain an internal inventory. Post personnel regularly visit the principal recipients of USG donations, i.e., Anti-Narcotics Division (DAN) headquarters of the National Civilian Police (PNC), the Financial Investigation Unit of the Attorney General's Office (FIU), and the Canine Training School (K-9), and closely monitor the status of donated items. Salvadorian cooperation on the monitoring of goods donated by the USG is excellent.

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

The three (3) ICOM VHF Air Band Transceivers donated to the Salvadorian Navy for counternarcotics operations are in good working order and being used as intended.

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

- **Vehicles**

One (1) used Mitsubishi Mirage was donated to the Trafficking In Persons Unit of the Attorney General's Office; one (1) used Toyota Corolla LE, Model BR 32 and one (1) used 2006 Nissan Sentra were donated to the Transnational Anti-Gang Unit (TAG). The vehicles are in good working order and have been used for intended purpose of the donation.

- **Canine Dogs**

The Canine Training School constructed by INL is well maintained and properly employed. The thirteen dogs donated to the Police are healthy, well cared for, and being used for their intended purposes. They are housed at the Canine Training Facility in Planes de los Renderos.

- **Construction**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

INL San Salvador purchased two (2) computers, one (1) air conditioner, one (1) server and one (1) CSCO System Pix 506 for the Secure Exchange Information System (SEIS) project at the Joint Intelligence Counternarcotics Center (JICC); twenty (20) computers with their respective monitors, eight (8) desktop printers, twenty (20) 350 VA UPS, two (2) laptop computers, two (2) electronic projectors, one (1) set of tools to repair computers, twenty-five (25) Window XP Professional Licenses, one (1) 120 GB hard drive, and miscellaneous software and hardware items for the Joint Intelligence Counternarcotics Center (JICC) and the Educative Foundation for the Prevention of the Drug Consumption (PREVEE); two (2) servers and one (1) CISCO system Pix 501 for the SEIS project at the Financial Investigation Unit of the Attorney General's Office (FIU); one (1) server used to back-up data of the passenger's movements at the International Airport donated to the Salvadorian Immigration Office; forty seven (47) CPU's, thirty two (32) monitors, six (6) printers, four (4) servers, forty-seven (47) UPS' and one (1) i2 license for the Transnational Anti-Gang Unit (TAG). This ADP equipment is in good working order and being used for the intended purposes of the donations.

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

- **Vessels**

A Zodiac-type boat with an off-board motor was donated to the DAN to improve the capability to perform drug-search operations in hard-to-access areas along the Salvadorian coastline. Miscellaneous operational equipment including one (1) marine radio, one (1) depth sensor, ten (10) life vests, two (2) reflector lights, three (3) fire extinguishers and other small items; the DAN Special Group received three (3) video cameras and six (6) photo camera for surveillance, as well as radio jackets; fourteen (14) inflatable life vests and fourteen (14) ACR firefly strobe lights were donated to the Salvadorian Navy; one (1) set of night vision goggles, one (1) photo camera, one (1) video camera and one (1) set of binoculars were donated to the PNC Financial Investigation Unit that works combined investigations with Salvadorian Customs; the Comalapa Airport Dan unit received one (1) photo camera and one (1) video camera plus accessories. All equipment is in good condition and being used for the purpose of the donation.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

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

the donation.

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

INL San Salvador purchased material to build five (5) barricades for the PNC Anti-Riot Unit. These barricades were located on the streets surrounding the U.S. Embassy.

The JICC received fifty-six (56) chairs, one (1) conference table, twenty (20) office lamps, one (1) sofa, one (1) loveseat, one (1) chair, two (2) end tables and one (1) coffee table.

The DAN K-9 unit received four (4) digital recorders, four (4) video cameras, twenty three (23) photo cameras, twenty-six (26) scanners and twenty six (26) camera tripods.

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

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

The video and digital cameras and fax machines donated to the Police and to the Attorney General's Office are in excellent condition and are being used for their intended purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

A Laser Tattoo Removal Machine used to assist gang demobilization efforts is operating at an acceptable level.

Impact

INL assistance has enhanced the professionalism and operational capabilities of Salvadoran law enforcement partners. INL funds have proven essential to Salvadoran professional development. All donated equipment enhances Salvadoran capacity to combat international drug and arms trafficking, contraband, and money laundering. The U.S Strategy for El Salvador continues to focus on strengthening the law enforcement and judicial sectors through training, technical assistance, and the provision of equipment and infrastructure. Front-line units directly involved in combating narcotics trafficking and other international organized criminal activity receive the bulk of INL assistance.

TEGUCIGALPA

Procedures

Post uses three steps to identify and track donated equipment. An official designation letter is used to formally donate the equipment or services. The item or service is then entered into the NAS office database identifying its location, value, recipient, donation date, and full description. Finally, on site inspections are conducted at different check-point locations, border crossings and police headquarter units to monitor donations. Communication with the different recipient agencies is permanent and any problem or achievement is immediately reported. Post has an extremely small INL section with only one FSN and a part-time FSO. Post does not have the time or resource to travel to different parts of the country to check on the status of resources.

Status

During CY-07, End Use Monitoring inspections were conducted at the following K-9 Unit locations: Puerto Cortes, San Pedro Sula International Airport, and La Ceiba. Inspections were also conducted at the border crossing post at Guasaule, the check point at Pavana, the General Direction of Special Services Investigation (DGSEI), the Joint Information Communication Center (CEINCO), the National Police Academy, the Police Division Against Abuse, Trafficking, and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (DATESI), the Organized Crime Unit, and the Human Rights Unit.

- **Vehicles**

Two 2001 Jeep Cherokees were donated to the Ministry of Security (one for the K-9 unit and the other for CEINCO) are operational, and are being used for their intended purpose. Vehicles donated to the Frontier Police (one sedan, three pickups, one Chevrolet Silverado, and one Chevrolet van) are in fair condition.

The vetted unit still maintains possession of three Ford Ranger pickups and one Chevrolet pickup, but these are not in working condition. Post approved the purchase of spare parts and the repair of two of the three Ford pickups, which is in process.

Motorcycle spare parts were donated to the Frontier Police to repair two of the eight motorcycles donated in previous years; six are operational; one is broken, and one was stolen while on duty. A copy of the police report on the stolen motorcycle was provided to post. Three motorcycles are assigned to the Guasaule Border Crossing and at the Pavana checkpoint, and four to the DGSEI headquarters, where they are being used by different units of this police directorate.

- **Computer Equipment**

Post donated computers and related equipment to various law enforcement units in 2007; CEINCO received two laptops, two OEM software packages, one tower

server, 100 CD-RW's, one iBase database software and two Analyst's Notebooks software, including licenses, training and technical support for one year. The General Direction of Special Services Investigation (DGSEI) received three desktops, one laptop, three OEM software packages, two laptop batteries, four wireless cards, and one wireless router.

All computer equipment donated in 2007 is functioning properly and being used for its intended purpose. The status of computer equipment donated in previous years shows that eleven (11) printers donated to the DGSEI are not functioning; three used desktops computers donated to the National Police Academy are no longer functioning. Of the two desktop computers donated to DATESI, one is broken, and the other is barely used due to the lack of connecting cables. Two desktop computers donated to the Organized Crime Unit were destroyed in a fire last year.

- **Communications Equipment**

Post continues to donate equipment and communication devices to the National Automated Case Management Information System (NACMIS) Project. The System has made it possible to centralize all existing databases into one central database; over 16 million records can be accessed for criminal investigations. During 2007, the installation of communication equipment began for another 13 units and departments of the Ministry of Security located nationwide.

Six portable radios donated in 2006 to the Frontier Police are working properly and being used in the Southern Region (Pavana, Choluteca and Guasaule) to coordinate efforts to interdict and report smuggling of goods and people from Nicaragua. Post has no record on the status of the 50 radios donated to the DLCN in 2001.

- **Field Gear**

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

- **Vessels**

The four boats donated to the Frontier Police are not operational. Two remain in Puerto Cortes, one on the Island of Roatan, and one in La Ceiba.

- **Canine Unit**

The canine unit was reduced to six dogs following the death of two dogs, assigned to the Pavana checkpoint and Las Manos border crossing, respectively. Two of the remaining six dogs, Ajax and Dusty are in poor health and no longer working as drug dogs. The rest of the dogs are assigned as follows: Pappy at the Pavana checkpoint; Sky at Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa; Mandy at the San Pedro Sula Airport; and Damascus in La Ceiba. After several years of assistance in this area, and based on the poor performance of the unit,

post discontinued the program on October 11, 2007 including the provision of food supplies and payment of veterinarian services for the dogs. The K-9 Unit is now operating with DGSEI funding.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

Furniture, such as lockers and modular furniture was provided to the Frontier Police for their office/dormitory at the Guasaule Border Crossing on the Nicaraguan border; and four filing cabinets were donated to CEINCO.

Three digital cameras, one multimedia, one projection screen, one DVD, one fax, one copier machine, toners and cartridges, and general office supplies were provided to CEINCO.

Post donated a number of used miscellaneous equipment to various law enforcement units in 2007. The Internal Affairs Unit received three digital cameras. The National Police Academy received two digital cameras, one video camera, two crime scene kits, and training material.

Post transferred the Ion scanner (Single Mode Detection System) to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The Ion scanner was recovered from the Frontier Police Headquarters storage area where it had not been used for a length of time. DEA will maintain control of this device and assure its working condition and maintenance.

- **Construction Projects**

Post funded the construction of a vehicle inspection ramp at the Pavana checkpoint. This ramp is being used by the Frontier Police to thoroughly inspect the undercarriage of the vehicles.

Problems

Due to staff shortages, not all items maintained on the NAS inventory could be inspected in 2007. Some items are being used by law enforcement in the field. One major problem encountered while conducting the year's monitoring activities is that the law enforcement units of the Ministry of Security do not have a budget to maintain and repair vehicles and equipment such as computers and printers.

Impact

Support provided to the different law enforcement units continues to be significant and positive. As a result of the NACMIS system, the investigation process is more efficient. A manual procedure has been transformed into an automated system. Computer and other equipment donated to CEINCO assisted them in conducting 250 polygraph tests for members of the National Police and applicants to the National Police Academy. Overall, the donation of equipment has helped to strengthen the law enforcement organization and

its capability to fight against trafficking and consumption of illicit narcotics, and enhanced border security.

Program Changes

No major program changes are required or recommended as a result of the End Use Monitoring program. Special attention must be given to future donations of computers and vehicles, giving the difficulty the police units have in maintaining them. INL representatives in the field express great appreciation for the donations and the will to maintain them, but pos needs to secure buy-in from the leadership and ensure they make the hard budgeting decision needed to maintain the donations.

VANCOUVER

Procedures

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

Status

INL transferred an excess U.S. Customs Services vessel to the Government of Canada in October 2002. The vessel, a 1985 Ocean Alexander MKII pilothouse, is currently moored in British Columbia, Canada. The vessel is being used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) Section in Vancouver. The use of the vessel has been consistent with the signed MOU between the GOC and the USG. During 2007, the RCMP spent in excess of \$200,000 to maintain and upgrade the vessel.

Impact

The vessel s had a positive impact on the antinarcotics mission in 2007.

THE CARIBBEAN

BRIDGETOWN

Procedures

Post is responsible for the INL-funded program in seven countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Post is also responsible for monitoring equipment provided to the French Department of Martinique. The Narcotics Affairs Agent personally monitored equipment and met with the police, Coast Guard, Defense Force, Financial Intelligence Units and other officials to review the use of equipment and services provided through NAS funding. Host government officials cooperated fully with end use inspections.

Status

- **Barbados**

Vehicles-The Barbados Airport Security uses one 2001 Mitsubishi L2000 double cab purchased in support of the C-26 program. The Drug Squad's 1999 Suzuki Grand Vitari wagon has reached the end of its useful life. The 2003 Nissan X-Trail provided to the Barbados Information Centre remains in good condition.

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

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

Miscellaneous Equipment-The BCC's 22 stenography machines are in need of servicing. The television, chairs, TV carts, A/C units, keyboard charts are all used daily. The Barbados Information Center uses its security access system and one photocopier.

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

Vessels-The Coast Guard has replaced the EMMs on H920 RHIB engines. They found it so useful to their operations that they have purchased a second one with Barbados Government funds. The 733 RHIB is being refurbished and fitted

with a new collar, but needs new engines as well. The Boston Whaler is working well.

- **Dominica**

Vehicles-In 2007, the NAS purchased a Nissan double cab for the Dominica customs. The Coast Guard uses one 2006 Kubota tractor mainly for hauling and retrieving the H920 RHIB boat. The Kubota tractor provided to the Coast Guard, is used mainly for hauling and retrieving the H920 RHIB boat. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero used in the DARE program is working well. One 2000 Mitsubishi Pajero Wagon at the Special Branch is in good condition. Two 2000 Nissan double cabs, were assigned to the Police Stations at Grand Bay and Portsmouth; one 1996 Jeep Cherokee at the Coast Guard and one 1998 Nissan Double Cab at the Drug Squad have reached the end of their useful life.

Computer Equipment- The FIU uses two laptops, three computers, one all-in-one fax machine, i2 Analyst's Notebook, two printers, one laptop and one server. Three computers, two printers, and one projector are in use at the Financial Services Unit (FSU).

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

Vessels- In 2007, the NAS purchased two 275 hp engines for the H920 RHIB which is not fully functional. The lower units of the 733 RHIB's engine are having problems and the Coast Guard is seeking to have them replaced by the manufacturers. The 22' Nautica RHIB purchased in 2001 continues to experience engine and fuel tank problems and the collar needs to be replaced. It has been determined that repairs would be too costly so arrangements are being made to dispose of the vessel by auction.

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

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2007, the NAS purchased one portable air compressor for the Coast Guard. The Director of Public Prosecutions uses law books and one photocopier. The Drug Squad uses two filing cabinets and a shredder. Their photocopier is no longer serviceable. The FIU uses a photocopier, safe, shredder, and twelve office chairs. Five office chairs have reached the end of their useful life. One photocopier, fax machine, shredder, heavy duty stapler, binding machine and paper cutter are in use at the FSU.

Uniforms and Field Gear-In 2007, the NAS purchased twelve handcuffs, eight drug test kits, fifteen BDU's, six microcassette recorders, six flashlights and latex gloves for the Customs and Excise Department and Personal floating devices (PFD's) for the Coast Guard. The Customs and Excise Department also uses five binoculars, two spotlights, ten body armor and one digital camera. The Drug Squad uses night vision goggles, binoculars, a digital camera, traffic vests, BDU uniforms, holsters, body armor, flashlights, GPS receivers, rain gear, handcuffs, weapons belts, ponchos, jungle boots, water bottles, two vehicle camouflage nets, six tents, inspection mirrors and field compasses. The Coast

Guard has one handheld spotlight, rain gear, night vision goggles, binoculars, body armor, a digital camera and fiber optic viewer.

- **St. Lucia**

Vehicles-One 2001 Isuzu double cab at the Marine Police Unit is serviceable but is having the clutch replaced. The Police Drug Squad's 2001 Nissan Patrol wagon is in good condition. Their 1998 Mitsubishi double cab has reached the end of its useful life. One 2000 Mitsubishi mini bus is used for the DARE program.

Computer Equipment- One computer and printer are used by the Police Community Relations Office (CRO). Two computers, two printers, one laptop and one fax machine are used by the Police Special Branch. One computer was stolen when an office of the Special Branch which is situated in a remote area was burglarized and another was damaged due to a power surge. The FIU is using a projector, one i2 Analyst's Notebook, six computers, a fax machine, digital camera, scanner, two printers and one laptop. One computer was damaged during a power surge and has been replaced by the local power company. One monitor and one laptop have reached the end of their useful life. One fax machine and one scanner are used daily at the Coast Guard. Two computers and two printers have reached the end of its useful life. The Drug Squad is making use of one computer and printer at their Vieux Fort location. Two computers, one laptop, and two printers are in use at the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS). The Customs Central Intelligence Unit uses three computers, two scanners, one printer, and one laptop.

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

Vessels-In 2007, NAS Bridgetown replaced the engines on the Marine Unit's Zodiac H920 RHIB and it is now fully operational. The St. Lucia Government has replaced the engines and collar on the 733 RHIB and it is fully operational as well. One Boston Whaler, which is used mainly for training, is working well.

Uniforms and Field Gear- The Customs Department uses two night vision goggles. The Drug Squad uses 25 sets of uniforms and boots, one portable scale, two night vision goggles and a digital camera. The Marine Unit uses six sets of dive gear, fourteen sets of body armor, and a fiber optic viewer. Their inspection mirror, camcorder, flashlights, batons, handcuffs and binoculars have reached the end of their useful life. The FIU uses one NVG, one pair of binoculars, and three bulletproof vests. The Special Branch is using one camcorder, one digital camera, and ten sets of body armor.

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2006, the NAS provided five air conditioning units for the Marine Unit's Base in Castries, which were damaged due to voltage problems but replaced by the insurance company. Five air conditioning units, one photocopier, shredder, four filing cabinets, lockers and folding chairs are used daily at the Marine Unit's sub-base in Vieux Fort. One NAS provided photocopier is in use at the CRO. The FIU uses one conference room table with

chairs, four 2-drawer filing cabinets, one safe, six office desks, six chairs, one shredder and two fireproof filing cabinets. Four office chairs have reached the end of their useful life. The Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat uses armchairs, side chairs, desk, a credenza, and a conference table. One shredder is in use at the Police Special Branch. Law books are in use at the Office of the D.P.P.

- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**

Vehicles-The Drug Squad's uses one 1988 Toyota double cab and one 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero wagon. Both have been extensively used and need to be replaced. The 1996 Jeep Cherokee, reassigned to the Coast Guard has reached the end of its useful life. One 2001 Mitsubishi Pajero for the Marion House "Right Step Program" remains in good condition. The 1999 Mitsubishi Pajero purchased for the DARE Program is in good condition.

Computer Equipment-The Drug Squad uses two laptops, one digital SLR camera and one photo printer. One computer and a scanner are used at the Community Relations Office (CRO). Three laptops, two projectors, one scanner, one printer, one USB flash drive, and an I2 Analyst Notebook are in use at the FIU. Five computers at the FIU have reached the end of their useful life. The A/G's office uses three computers, one server, two printers, one scanner, one projector, and one photocopier. The Police Narcotics Intelligence Unit has two computers, one fax machine and one printer.

Vessels-Two H920 RHIB's and one 733 RHIB at the Coast Guard have received new engines from the St. Vincent government and are working well. Their Boston Whaler is presently receiving repairs to the hull.

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

Uniforms and Field Gear-Three bullet proof vests, one NVG, one digital SLR camera, one camcorder, one digital camera, one pair of binoculars and three micro-cassette recorders are used by the FIU. One digital recorder, two vehicle rotating lights, Raid T-shirts, one NVG, drug I.D. kits, body armor, GPS's, SLR camera, binoculars, one digital camcorder and flashlights are used daily at the Drug Squad. One NVG at the Coast Guard has reached the end of its useful life.

- **Antigua and Barbuda**

Vehicles-The Police Drug Squad's Canine Unit is using two 2001 Suzuki vans with dog cages. They are in good condition. The Police Drug Squad's 1998 Mitsubishi Pajero has reached the end of its useful life. The 1999 Nissan Patrol purchased for the DARE program works well. The ONDCP's 2003 Suzuki Vitara wagon is used extensively and is experiencing engine problems. Their 2003 Toyota Corolla was involved in an accident while conducting surveillance operations and has been written off.

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

Miscellaneous Equipment-The ONDCP uses four stationery storage cabinets, nineteen desks and chairs, two fireproof filing cabinets, a fax machine and a typewriter. One 2-drawer safe is in use at the IFSRA.

Uniforms and Field Gear- In 2007, NAS Bridgetown purchased body armor, dive equipment and fire fighting gear for the Coast Guard. One pair of night vision goggles is in use at the Defense Force. The Drug Squad uses one portable scale, portable scanners, cameras, binoculars, micro cassette recorders and handcuffs. Their night vision goggles have been sent for repair. The ONDCP uses a portable scale, body armor, portable scanners, camera equipment, a camcorder, flashlights, binoculars, night vision goggles and rechargeable spotlights, and micro cassette recorders. The Coast Guard uses a NAS-provided digital camera.

Computer Equipment-In 2007, the NAS purchased three additional laptops for the Financial Services Regulatory Commission. Four laptops are in use at the Financial Service Regulatory Commission. Two laptops, have reached the end of their useful life. The International Financial Sector Regulatory Authority (IFSRA) uses 14 computers, two servers, one network printer and one scanner. The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Police (ONDCP) equipment includes 24 computers, three printers, a projector, three i2 Analyst's Notebooks, two servers, a plotter, four scanners and four printers. They are in good condition. The Defense Force uses one laptop. The Drug Squad uses one projector. The laptop has been sent out for repair.

- **St. Kitts**

Vehicles-The Nevis Task Force uses one 2001 Toyota double cab. The St. Kitts Drug Squad's uses one 1996 Jeep Cherokee. Their 1998 Mitsubishi mini van has reached the end of its useful life and has been replaced by the Police Credit Union. The 1999 Mitsubishi mini bus provided to the DARE program remains in good condition.

Miscellaneous Equipment-One air conditioning unit is in use at the National Joint Headquarters (NJHQ). The Nevis Financial Services Department uses one photocopier. The Drug Squad uses six air conditioning units, desks, filing cabinets, stacking chairs and office chairs. The FIU uses one office desk and chair, one secretarial workstation, one conference table and twelve chairs, three

fireproof filing cabinets, a binding machine, trimmer, television, VCR, photocopier, shredder and digital camera. The NACDAP uses one television, VCR, photocopier, five desks, five office chairs, ten guest chairs, and a conference table with sixteen chairs, two stationery cabinets and two filing cabinets.

Vessels-The Coast Guard's Zodiac H920 RHIB needs new engines which are being purchased by TAFT in Puerto. The Boston Whaler is operational. Their 733 RHIB is having one collar patched and reinstalled. The 22' RHIB purchased for the Nevis Customs is operational.

Computer Equipment-One server, three computers, one printer, digital camera and projector are in use at the National Joint Headquarters (NJHQ). Four computers, one server and one laptop are in use at the Financial Services Department (FSD). The Nevis Regulation and Supervisory Division (RSD) uses four computers, three printers, and one laptop. The FIU uses one i2 Analyst Notebook, two computers, a network hub, laptop, projector, scanner and two printers. One computer and one printer are in use at their Nevis office and two computers have reached the end of their useful life. Five computers, a projector and fax machine are in use at the National Council for Drug Abuse Prevention (NACDAP). One scanner is in use at the Drug Squad.

Uniforms and Field Gear-In 2007, the NAS provided five sets of body armor and one NVG to the Coast Guard; two vehicle light bars, two siren sets, two handheld scanners, one NVG, twenty body armor, ten leg irons and twenty handcuffs to the Police Force; seven body armor, two digital cameras, thirteen handcuffs, one NVG, four binoculars, and 39 sets of BDU's to the Drug Squad. The Drug Squad uses a camcorder, handcuffs, two portable scales (one in Nevis) and a digital camera. The Nevis Police uses BDUs, jungle boots, ponchos, handcuffs, fingerprint cameras, fingerprinting equipment, SLR cameras, film developing equipment, night vision goggles, handcuffs, flashlights, binoculars, rain gear, body armor, traffic vests and a digital camera.

- **Grenada**

Vehicles-The Special Services Unit's (SSU) 2001 3-ton Toyota truck is working well. The FIU's 2001 Mitsubishi L3000 van works well but is waiting for body repairs. The Drug Squad's 2003 Suzuki Grand Vitara wagon is in good condition. Their 2001 Toyota Prado is in use and used mainly for night operations. The DARE program uses one 1999 Mitsubishi Prajero wagon.

Miscellaneous Equipment-In 2007, the NAS purchased three office desks for the Drug Squad. Fireproof filing cabinets, an alarm system, a photocopier, two fireproof filing cabinets, one shredder, four desks, six chairs, coffee table, six waiting room chairs, television, VCR, fax machine, digital camera, a filing cabinet, and a portable projector screen are all in good condition at the FIU. The Drug Squad uses one NAS-provided television and VCR, one shredder, a photocopier, three filing cabinets, five office chairs and two fireproof cabinets. Six air conditioning units are in use at Police Headquarters.

Vessels-The Coast Guard's five engines purchased in 2003 remain in good condition. The H920 RHIB has received new engines from TAFT and is in

good working order. The 733 RHIB is working; new engines will soon be provided through TAFT as well. Both Boston Whalers are being refurbished.

Computer Equipment-The FIU uses two laptops, one fax machine, four computers, three printers, and one scanner. One laptop which was stolen from the FIU in 2006 has been recovered and is in good working order. Their i2 Analyst's Notebook needs to be upgraded. The Drug Squad uses one server, two computers, and two palm pilots. The laptops have reached the end of their useful life.

Uniforms and Field Gear-The Police Force uses 250 police caps and belts, 430 sets of uniforms, 150 reflective vests and 150 flashlights which are distributed throughout the police force. The Drug Squad uses binoculars, polo shirts, caps, pagers, a rescue phone, body armor, two digital cameras, a digital camcorder, batons, windbreakers, micro cassette recorders, flashlights, and night vision goggles. Two digital cameras have reached the end of their useful life. The Coast Guard's body armor, night vision goggles, and boarding kit have reached the end of their useful life. The Police Special Branch uses body armor, microcassette recorders and a GPS receiver.

- **Martinique**

The Director of the French Coast Guard has reported that the 82-foot patrol boat, the Lafayette, is in good condition and continues to contribute to the seizures of marijuana and cocaine.

- **Regional Security System**

Vehicles-The Administration Section uses two 2006 Suzuki APV vans. One 2002 Isuzu double cabin pickup purchased for the C-26 project is receiving clutch repairs.

Aircraft-The RSS Airwing has two C-26 aircraft. Both are fully operational and very effective in interdictions throughout the region.

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

Computer Equipment-The Administration Section uses two laptops and two projectors for classroom training sessions. The Training Unit in Antigua uses one scanner and one fax machine. The C-26 project uses one computer and three printers. Two laptops have reached the end of their useful life.

Communications Equipment-The pilot headsets at the C-26 program are in good condition. NAS Bridgetown sent four sets for repairs and they were returned in good condition. Their hand-held batteries need new batteries.

Uniforms and Field Gear-The C-26 program uses sixteen aircrew survival vests, life preservers, flight suits, boots, rescue lights, rescue mirrors, a digital camera

and camcorder. Chain saws, two 20' x 40' tents, night vision goggles, rope, binoculars, machetes, gloves, jerry cans, MRE's GPS receivers are used for marijuana eradication operations. Their riot helmets, batons and shim guards have reached the end of their useful life.

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

Problems

NAS Bridgetown targets procurement to meet the needs of a unit at a given time. However, a recent reduction in the NAS program budget has hampered the mobility of some agencies as most countries are desperately in need of modern equipment and their vehicles are aging. Skill and experience levels among various agencies and units vary widely, as well as the ability to use sophisticated equipment. NAS Bridgetown targets procurements to meet the needs of a unit at a given time. However, subsequent personnel turnovers sometimes result in non-use of sophisticated equipment by new personnel unfamiliar with the equipment. Most countries lack spare parts and repair facilities for electronics, leading to collections of items in need of repair. Incidents of theft and misuse are rare.

Impact

INL project funds provided through the NAS are critical to ensure that law enforcement agencies are capable partners in regional counter-narcotics and anti-money laundering efforts. The equipment provided by the NAS has improved their mobility, communications, record keeping, safety, intelligence collection and drug detection capabilities. The Coast Guard has received new engines for their H920 RHIB's which are crucial to their operations. INL-funded training provides personnel with the necessary skills to carry out their mission and demonstrates the USCG's counter-narcotics commitment in the region, the United States' Third Border.

HAMILTON

Procedures

The Police Service of the Government of Bermuda (GOB) provides annual reports on the use of the USG-provided vessels.

Status

In November 2006, the BPS took delivery of a new, purpose-built vessel, the “M/V Guardian,” to replace the “Blue Heron.” According to the terms of the new original transfer, the BPS is authorized to sell the “Blue Heron” upon condition that the proceeds be used for search and rescue. The “Blue Heron” was put out for bids and sold to a Bermuda Customs Officer in 2007.

Impact

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

KINGSTON

Procedures

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) uses regular reports by Jamaican and US law enforcement agencies to assess utilization of equipment. At least once a year, the NAS inspects commodities provided. In addition, other agencies, including DEA, DHS, MLO and U.S. Marshals, work directly with Jamaican law enforcement agencies.

These procedures work effectively in terms of monitoring performance of the law enforcement entities that have received INCLE-funded commodities. However, frequent coordination between DEA and NAS on utilization of resources is needed.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Most vehicles are used for surveillance missions, information gathering, transporting fugitives and narcotics operations all over the island. The trucks are used exclusively to transport personnel to marijuana cultivation sites throughout Jamaica.

Two Mitsubishi 5-ton trucks each are used by the JDF and the JCF in the Buccaneer eradication program. They destroyed 701 hectares of marijuana in 2007.

The mobile trailer used by the Narcotics Police as surveillance points to monitor illicit movement of drugs and contraband has no electricity or running water and has serious signs of deterioration. The GOJ has been unable to provide the necessary amenities. Therefore, the new Commissioner of Police will be consulted to determine disposition of the trailer.

The JCF Narcotics Police have a 2005 Panel Van which is located at the Narcotics Headquarters on Spanish Town Road, Kingston. The vehicle is used to transport drug exhibits to and from court and recover drugs from operational sites.

Ten vehicles were provided to the Narcotic Police/Vetted Unit. These vehicles are over ten years old and are proving to be unreliable and need replacement. One was stolen and has not been recovered. About seven of these vehicles are operational.

Five vehicles were given to the JFAT and are used for fugitive apprehension operations. Two of the vehicles are in need of immediate replacement. The unit arrested 11 fugitives in 2007.

Seven vehicles are at the JDF Intelligence Unit. The vehicles were used in a number of operations which resulted in the arrest of 13 persons and the seizure

of 22, 951 pounds of compressed marijuana. The vehicles are in good condition except for one which was in an accident during an operation.

Two Twin-cab pickups and one SUV vehicle are used by CET to transport the officers to the various seaports and airports to conduct their duties. The vehicles are used for the purpose intended.

All of the vehicles are in good condition, except as noted with respect to the Vetted Unit and JFAT.

- **Office Equipment**

Three office copy machines were donated to the GOJ: one is at the JDF/CG, one is with the Contraband Enforcement Team (CET), and one is with the JFAT. All are used for routine administrative work. Twenty-six filing cabinets were donated to the GOJ: 15 are at the NIB, one at JFAT, and 10 at the JCF/vetted unit. One shredder was donated to the NIB, one to JFAT, and one to JDF/CG. The office equipment is in good condition and used for the purpose intended.

- **Computer Equipment**

Six new desktop computers at the Airport Interdiction Task Force (AITF) building are not being used. The AITF building is not yet occupied. Electrical problems in the building are currently being addressed.

Seven desktop computers are located at the Jamaica Defense Force/Coast Guard (JDF/CG). They are used for intelligence gathering and have greatly assisted in the planning of operations.

Seven desktop computers are located at the Office of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JDF) Narcotics Police/Vetted Unit and one desktop is located at the Jamaica Fugitive Apprehension Team (JFAT) office of the JCF. They are used for processing information derived from investigations and surveillance as well as routine office reports.

Eight laptops are kept on the large patrol vessels at the JDF/CG. They facilitate the ships' quick access to a large volume of operational information. The ship captains can access this operational data while underway at the CG headquarters. The captain of the FMJS SURRY was able to use his laptop to check on the status of the two fishing vessels (F/V OCEAN POWER and F/V DENSOM) at sea in August. Electronic files stored on the laptop indicated that the vessels' licenses had expired.

Five laptops were donated to the National Intelligence Bureau (NIB). Two have become unserviceable and are at the NAS office and are beyond economic repair. Three are at the NIB.

Two units of i2 Inc. software are at the NIB. Only one is being used and the license for the second software was not renewed. The software has been used to identify two alleged criminals who were involved in extortion and gang activities.

The NIB has two scanners and the JDF/CG one. They are used to scan a variety of documents and enhance document sharing capability with units and external agencies.

One server is installed in the JDF CG operations room and serves the entire Unit. Its primary use is information sharing, with a focus on operational data. In addition it is used to help the Marine /workshop to manage their electronic maintenance program for vessels.

One uninterrupted power supply located at the JDF CG. This is used for the purpose intended.

The following computer equipment was donated to the Financial Investigation Division: 1 power server, 10 optiflex mini towers, 2 routers, 1 LaserJet printers, 3 Cisco catalyst, and 4 KVM converters.

With the exception of the two laptops taken from NIB, all computer equipment is in good to excellent condition and is or will be used for its intended purposes.

- **Communications Equipment**

The ten portable radios and phones have assisted the JCF Narcotics Division Special Vetted Unit in fulfilling its mandate by giving them more communication capacity and allowing them to remain in surveillance position longer. Seven are operable and three inoperable and are at the JCF telecommunications shop for repair. They are used for law enforcement operations.

Thirteen cellular phones were provided to the Narcotics Police Vetted unit. Most of the phone are defective and need replacement. They have served their useful life and will be removed from inventory.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The water desalinization equipment and one generator will be installed at Perdo Cays by the end of April 2008. The marine generators presently are at the JDF CG. They are in good condition. The remaining generator is being kept at CG headquarters as a backup.

GPS maps were provided to the JDF CG. Five are fitted on the unit's inshore patrol vessels which are in five different locations; the other is at the JDF CG Cagway, Port Royal. These are mounted on the open hull of go-fast vessels. They allow the coxswains the ability to navigate and drive the vessels at varying speeds and give the crews the ability to accurately locate targets of interest. In the drug case F/V North Star and the seizure of 400 pounds of marijuana, the GSP was used to identify the target.

Three rescue baskets were given to the JDF Air Wing. They are in good condition. The unit used the basket to rescue about 10 persons during heavy rains in October. In addition, they are taken on each rescue operation.

A Shallow Water Egress Trainer (SWET) was given to the JDF CG. The SWET is used for training. It is in good working condition.

Twelve brush cutters and replacement parts were donated to the Jamaica Defence Force for Buchaneer Operations. Six of the units will need replacement soon. They were used for the purpose intended.

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

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

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

The NAS provided parts and equipment to refurbish a decompression chamber at the JDF Coast Guard. It is the only decompression chamber in Jamaica. The major refurbishing work of the chamber has been completed. The JDF/CG has never had the opportunity to use the chamber.

Six binoculars were given to the JDF headquarters. They have been used extensively in 14 night standing observation posts. The information gathered has led to successful drug seizures.

Two metal detectors and one vapor tracer hand held machine are at the CET. The detectors are in good condition.

The generator, hardy house and the two air conditioners units are at the JDF CG station Black River. The generator provides power to some of the vessels and additional power source to the station. The hardy house and air conditioned units provide shelter and a pleasant environment for JDF personnel.

One marine travel lift is at the JDF/CG. It has replaced an old lift. The present equipment is used to remove vessels from the water for maintenance.

- **Construction**

The refurbished building at the Norman Manley International Airport, Kingston housed the Airport Interdiction Task Force which was designed as a multi agency operation to engage in law enforcement operations and to capture data from participating agencies for more effective intelligence gathering. However, there have been many challenges. The NAS is correcting some minor electrical and other related problems at the building. The building will be used for law enforcement operations starting in March 2008.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

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

- **Patrol Vessels**

Two refurbished 40' inshore Sea Ark vessels are used by the JDF/CG in the apprehension of persons alleged in the drugs for gun trade between Haiti and Jamaica and used as a platform for divers who recovered 11 canisters of compressed marijuana last year.

Two Sea Ark vessels and two of the three Coastal Interceptors donated to the JDF Coast Guard are unserviceable. One of the coastal interceptors was repaired by the CG engineers but it has limitations. The NAS Director has approached INL for funds to redesign all three Interceptors. The Sea Arks are about 15 years old. Two Sea Arks of the original four have been refurbished with INCLE funding. They are in excellent condition and are used for their intended purpose.

A Rigid Inflatable Hull is at the JDF/CG and is used by divers during operations to examine the bottom of bauxite ships for drugs and contraband. The boat is in excellent condition and will be maintained by the CG.

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

One aluminum boat trailer is used by the JDF/CG. It is in excellent condition and used for purpose intended.

- **Surveillance Equipment**

One remotely operated underwater vehicle (ROV) is at the JDF/CG. This has given divers' additional capabilities to scrutinize areas inaccessible by divers. Five day and one night vision binoculars are at the NIB and one standard binocular is at the JFAT. They are in good condition and are used for surveillance operations.

Two night shadow and four night storm binoculars were donated to the JDF headquarters. They have been used extensively in numerous night standing observations posts. Information gathered has led to successful law enforcement operations. They are in good condition.

One Handyman SR camcorder is used by NIB officers for surveillance duties. The equipment is in good condition.

Four cameras each were donated to the JDF/CG and to the JDF/Air Wing. Three are used on the three large patrol vessels and the fourth is located at the

operations room at the JDF Coast Guard and four are at the JDF/Air Wing. They are used to record images of interest. The cameras are in good working condition and are used for the purposes intended.

- **Defense Articles**

Two hundred and sixty M-16 rifles were transferred under the provisions of the FY-1998 counter-narcotics drawdown in 2002 under section 506(A)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The majority were assigned to different JCF locations around Jamaica. The JCF does not want to use the M-16's due to their length and weight. In addition, the Commissioner of Police recently announced that police will be equipped with MP5 sub-machineguns, which are less lethal weapons. This was in response to criticism of JCF killings of innocent victims or bystanders during police operations. The Jamaica Defence Force also will not use the old M-16s. They have a more modern model, as does JCF.

Problems

- **International Airport Interdiction Task Force**

Staffing of the Airport Interdiction Task Force (AITF) was delayed due to post's inability to obtain candidates whose integrity was beyond question. However, the Commissioner of Police agreed to provide additional candidates in early 2007. Even though the staffing problem was resolved and the building was ready for occupancy, the AITF failed to occupy the building in 2007 because it was located too far from the terminal. That excuse was not accepted by the NAS. Post attributed the failure to poor management by the JCF and insufficient oversight by DEA. In late 2007, and early 2008, the NAS Director raised this issue with the new Commissioner of Police and with the DEA Attache. Both agreed that the head of the Narcotics Police would be sensitized to directly engage in management of the AITF.

- **Insufficient Budget Allocation**

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

- **National Intelligence Bureau**

In 2006, the NAS suspended assistance to the National Intelligence Bureau (NIB). Years of pointing out serious budgetary and staffing problems fell on deaf ears and indicated that the GOJ did not truly value the entity. The NAS advised the GOJ that it was prepared to resume assistance when these issues were effectively addressed by the GOJ and when post could determine that NIB was able to produce an acceptable level of measurable performance. The NAS expects to resume support to the NIB in 2008. As part of the reorganization of JCF, the new commissioner of police is joining NIB with Operation Kingfish, which has produced numerous successful law enforcement operations in past years. The NAS will become the JCF's focal point for intelligence and analysis, as was originally intended. Special Branch is being eliminated and its intelligence analysts will transfer to NIB.

Impact

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

During 2007, there was an 8% decline in cannabis seizures. However, it was still more than double the amount seized in 2005. Cannabis cultivation likely decreased in the last half of 2007, due to damage produced by Hurricane Dean. Nonetheless, Jamaica was able to increase the number of hectares eradicated in 2007 by 35% over 2006. Although cocaine seizures continued to decline slightly, the quantity of cocaine going to the U.S through Jamaica continued to be less significant than in earlier years.

The reduction in cocaine seizures was a positive indicator from the standpoint that, within the Caribbean context, improved enforcement capacity deterred trafficking through Jamaica as traffickers preferred less risky sites such as the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The deterrent largely resulted from improved, intelligence driven operations which successfully targeted major cocaine traffickers over the past three years.

Trafficking patterns and methods change. For example, in 2008, the new political administration in Mexico could damage trafficking organizations so severely that post could see a shift back to the Caribbean route. Cocaine still transits Jamaica. Traffickers changed their preference from using air strips and "go fast" boats to smuggling cocaine via air drops and containerized maritime shipments. It is important for the GOJ to sustain and improve its enforcement capacity, looking particularly at its vulnerabilities, especially with respect to containerized shipments. Unfortunately, GOJ support of the Customs' Contraband Enforcement Team has been marginal at best.

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

Program Changes

For many years, post recognized that corruption within the JCF and other reinforcement entities, such as Customs, posed a serious obstacle to maximizing results derived from INCLE assistance. For that reason, post's efforts were focused on discrete units such as the Narcotics Police/Vetted Unit, the Jamaican Fugitive Apprehension Team, and Customs Contraband Enforcement Team. All are closely linked to U.S. law enforcement agencies.

In 2006, post attempted to assist the GOJ in establishing the international Airport Interdiction Task Force at Kingston's international airport. The Task Force is to be multi-agency entity (police, customs, and immigration) which will work with Jamaica's law enforcement partners, primarily the U.S., the U.K, and Canada. As part of the effort to create the Task Force, the GOJ agreed to vet candidates for the staff. The results were extremely disappointing, demonstrating a definite need to immediately begin to implement projects that will attack widespread corruption within the law enforcement community. For that reason, the NAS began to devote a portion of INCLE resources toward funding such projects, rather than just commodities and training for law enforcement entities. Results of such investments should begin to appear in 2008.

The new Commissioner of Police will adopt measures that advance accountability and attack corruption within the JFC. The NAS intends to support the commissioner's efforts to the extent that resources will permit.

NASSAU

Procedures

The NAS staff monitors end-use of commodities year-round and conducts periodic inspections of vehicles, computers, boats and other equipment in Nassau and Freeport. DEA, US Army, and Coast Guard personnel assigned to OPBAT provide ongoing reports on the status of equipment and infrastructure at the helicopter bases in Andros, Exuma and Great Inagua Islands. NAS personnel visit these remote facilities periodically to assess the status of NAS-funded commodities and equipment. Officials of the GCOB cooperate fully with NAS in these monitoring efforts.

Status

- **Vehicles**

The NAS purchased a SUV for the Turks and Caicos police in 2005. The NAS continues monitoring the status and condition of vehicles purchased in previous years. Most of the vehicles purchased were purchased prior to 2000 and are in need of repair or no longer serviceable.

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

- **Intel Equipment**

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

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

About one-third of NAS-funded computers are nearing the end of their useful lives. Plans are underway to replace these computers.

- **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.

- **Intelligence Gathering Equipment**

The NAS continues to support the maintenance and upgrading of intelligence-gathering capabilities of the RBDF Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU) by providing electronic surveillance equipment and tools.

- **Vessels**

The three NAS-donated interceptor boats, two high performance, triple engine, diesel-powered Nor-tech and a 12-meter outboard motored Avenger continue to be used effectively in drug interdiction missions. The boats provide vital “end game” capabilities for OPBAT helicopter pursuits. In 2007, NAS purchased three new Avenger engines to replace faulty engines. NAS-funded maintenance contracts provide a cost effective means for keeping these boats operational. In 2006, the NAS purchased trailers to allow these vessels to be moved around the country, giving greater flexibility to the police in deploying these assets and saving engine time and maintenance costs.

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

- **Construction**

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

- **Canine Program**

The NAS purchased an aggressive drug-sniffing dog for use by the RBPF in Freeport, Grand Bahama. The dog is deployed at the airport, seaport, and the Freeport Container Port to search for illegal narcotics. The dog also has been displayed at schools to encourage students to avoid drug use. The RBPF built a kennel for the dog in its main police unit station in Freeport. In 2007, the dog assisted the RBPF and DEA in the discovery of 150 kilograms of cocaine hidden in a cargo container at the Freeport Container Port.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

In 2007, the NAS purchased bullet-proof vests and other safety equipment for the DEU Strike Force and the Royal Turks and Caicos Island Police Force assigned to the OPDAT bases. They continue to be used by officers manning Operations Bahamas, Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) missions.

- **Demand Reduction**

In 2007, the NAS funded a study of drug use by patients admitted to emergency room in the Bahamas on behalf of the National Drug Council (NDC). This survey will complement a previous survey of drug use among school age children. The NAS paid for the printing of 2,500 copies of the school age drug use survey to allow for its wide dissemination throughout the Bahamas. The NAS also funded an on-line certification program in drug treatment and prevention through the University of the East Indies for staff members at the NDC, increasing the NDC's expertise in these areas.

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

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

Problems

The major problem facing the Bahamas is a lack of funding for law enforcement agencies. This results in poorly equipped officers and hampers joint interdiction efforts. From 2005 through 2007, the NAS purchased a variety of safety and tactical gear, including tactical entry tools, land goggles, batons, and floatation vests for DEU Strike Force Officials and Strike Force Officials from the Royal Turks and Caicos Islands Police Force.

Lack of funding also affects Bahamian authorities' ability to provide upgrades and maintenance for USG-donated equipment. The NAS has provided maintenance contracts and implemented the use of logs to ensure that high-priced commodities receive adequate maintenance and are in working order. The NAS has also provided technical assistance in the form of training-the-trainer sessions to ensure that personnel know how to handle donated equipment. Post also continues to encourage the GOB to invest assets seized in its interdiction efforts back into the law enforcement agencies.

Impact

NAS donations continue to have a significant impact on host nation efforts to stem the flow of drugs through the Bahamas into the United States. NAS donations, along with the excellent work of U.S. and Bahamian law enforcement personnel, have reduced the flow of cocaine through the Bahamas to the U.S. from upwards of 70 percent in the 1980's to less than 10 percent today. Without an adequate tax base, and many competing demands for limited resources, the Bahamas depends upon NAS donations to support its drug fighting partnership with the US. In its 2007 budget, the GCOB increased its funding for the RBPF and the Royal Bahamas Defense Force. Additional RBPF marine and air assets will be available to assist OPBAT and the U.S. Coast Guard in their drug interdiction efforts. Bahamas law enforcement and their USG counterparts enjoy a very close working relationship. Careful review and detailed planning occur prior to the approval of any request for supplies and equipment. NAS intelligence gathering and surveillance equipment made it possible for law enforcement to dismantle two Bahamian based drug trafficking organizations in 2007. The NAS continues working with the GOB to review the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of all USG-funded programs.

PORT AU PRINCE

Procedures

The NAS staff member primarily responsible for the End Use Monitoring of NAS donated equipment is the Program Specialist who is assisted by an Administrative Assistant and an Inventory Clerk. They keep a detailed day-to-day inventory of all donated equipment. The equipment is also monitored regularly by others, including the NAS Director, the Program Manager, Police Adviser and PAE (Pacific Architects and Engineers). They inspect donated items as part of every visit to the Police Academy, the Haitian National Police (HNP) Headquarters, the Coast Guard bases in Cap Haitian and in Port-au-Prince, the Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). On-site monitoring is periodically done by PAE, MLO, and CGLO as part of their regular site work.

A donation letter, listing the equipment and specifying its use and location, is signed at each donation by the NAS and by the head of the office receiving the donation. The equipment must be used for the intended purpose; if not, the U.S. Government has the right to withdraw it. Post requests official written notification of intent to withdraw any donated equipment from service. Post has to inspect such equipment prior to its removal from the inventory.

There is good collaboration between the Haitian Government and post.

Status

- **Vehicles**

In 2007, post donated the following vehicles to the Haitian Police (HNP): one (1) Armored SWAT truck 2007 Chevrolet Kodiak 550, one (1) heavy duty roll back tow truck, 30 Ford Rangers super cab pickup trucks, 200 Kawasaki motorcycles, and 40ATV's.

Post also donated the following vehicles to the SIU: three (3) Ford Rangers Super cab pickup trucks, one (1) Honda Pilot SUV, one (1) Nissan X-Terra SUV, and one (1) Nissan Pathfinder SUV. All are in perfect condition.

The 40 Ford Rangers and 78 motorcycles donated to the HNP in 2006 are in good condition.

Of the 41 Dodge Ram pickup trucks remaining from the 42 donated in 2004, 38 are operational but in poor condition; three (3) are out of order and need to be repaired.

The 75 motorcycles donated in 2004 are in use around the country but are in generally poor condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2007, the NAS provided a complete internet system and service to the SIU including one (1) HN 7000 direct Way Satellite 0.98 meter dish and one (1) HN 70000 Hughesnet modem. The NAS donated to the Forensic Lab at the HNP academy the following: one (1) computer Dell precision workstation with 19" monitor, one (1) Epson scanner, one (1) Xerox phaser color printer.

The computers donated in 2005 are in their assigned places and in fair to poor condition.

Sixty-four (64) computers were donated in 2004, 59 to the HNP including 11 to Killick base, one (1) to the Coast Guard in Cap Haitian, and five (5) to the FIU. Sixty-three (63) are in good condition and the one donated to the Coast Guard at is in poor condition.

- **Vessels**

The USG has donated 12 vessels to the HCG. Two 40-foot MonArk patrol craft were overhauled in 2005 and a third was refitted in 2006. Three refurbished 32-foot Eduardono fast boats were delivered to the HCG in 2005 and 2006. Two are in working order. One MonArk and two Eduardonos, one of which is not in operating condition due to stress fractures, are harbored in Cap Haitian. Four 25-foot Boston Whalers were provided, but only one remains in service. The other three are considered unserviceable, with one static display due to hull integrity compromise. A project to restore a 65-foot swift boat in Port-au-Prince was approved but upon further evaluation by USN engineering experts, it is unlikely that the boat can be cost-effectively put back in service. Instead, the funds may be used to overhaul three additional hulls which were previously assigned to the Haitian Port authority but have not been in service for several years. A USCG industrial engineering team from Miami is scheduled to assess these hulls for use by the HCG. The highest priority for future projects in Port-au-Prince include a badly overdue dredging of the harbor in which the HCG operates, repair and replacement of the pier, and the purchase and installation of heavy weather moorings.

- **Construction**

In 2007, the NAS refurbished a police station in Croix des Bouquets. The NAS also repaired the swimming pool at the Coast Guard Killick base.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2007, the NAS donated to the HNP 240 portable radios, 250 chargers and 250 belt clips. The HNP distributed 140 of the radios to various units and currently has 100 portable radios in storage. The radios are being used for the designated purposes. The 36 radio base stations installed previously are in good working condition. The SIU received 11 cellular phones that are all accounted for; ten

(10) are in good condition; one (1) cell phone was lost and the agent responsible has purchased a replacement.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

In 2007, training class 19 was issued a complete set of gear. Equipment, such as inner and outer belts, belt keepers, handcuffs and handcuff case, speed loader and case, flashlight and flashlight holder, baton and baton holder, and ammo and ammo pouch was issued to police cadets upon their successful completion of training at the HNP police academy. During 2007, INL funded the entire HNP supply of clothing for the 656 cadets ranging from training clothes to police uniforms, including shirts, underwear, shorts, pants, boots, service caps, baseball caps, socks, dress uniform, etc.

- **Weapons**

The USG donated 2,657 weapons as part of the project to reform the HNP in August 2005. They were issued to officers as part of training exercises and to cadets graduating from the HNP Academy over the course of two years. Out of 24 M-4's, twenty were sent to the SWAT team and four to BLTS. Twenty shotguns went to twenty members of the 18th training class. Other weapons such as .38 caliber handguns were also distributed to cadets of the Weapons Data Base. Nine members of the National Police Security have been equipped with Smith & Wesson 9mm handguns. They were all trained and Leahy-vetted. Fifty-seven 357 caliber handguns, three hundred forty-one .38 caliber handguns and sixty 9 MM are inoperable. Four thousand rounds of 5.56, and 4000 rounds of 7.63 were issued to the HNP in September 2006 for training purposes. Each vetted cadet in the training class received 75 rounds for practice and 12 rounds for duty after graduation. In addition, non-lethal weapons including smoke grenades, air horns, gas mask 37 mm white smoke projectiles, 37 mm single shot launchers and riot control grenades were provided to the training class.

Weapons are issued only for use by vetted officers trained and certified in the use of these weapons. The HNP is in the process of updating its procedures for weapons distribution and accountability, which will facilitate tracking of service revolvers in the future.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2007, the NAS donated one (1) 25 KW Diesel Generator to the Coast Guard Killick Base to maintain the pool in useable condition, a super pump 1.2.2 HP, and a filter TR 50.

For the Coast Guard base in Cap Haitian, the NAS donated 2 water coolers, one micro wave, one toaster oven and a complete set of kitchen utensils, including plates, folks, water jars, glasses, and trash cans.

To the HNP Academy, the NAS donated 5 water coolers, 10 water bottles, 15 wall hair cutters, office supplies and school supplies to ensure professional training of the police cadets for Training Class 19.

The NAS donated to the SIU six (6) UPS', gardening and cleaning tools, office supplies like flipcharts paper and stands, and weapon cleaning and training supplies.

The NAS donated the following to the HNP BLTS counternarcotics unit: 52 marketing sports bags with BLTS logo, 6 digital cameras, 10 Olympus digital voice recorders, 2 security safes, 4 inspection mirrors, 4 tripod work lights, 4 stream light, Hi intensity spotlights and 22 carrying cases.

The NAS donated the following to the Forensics Unit: five (5) Crime Scene Photography kits, each containing one (1) Fuji Pro Camera with filters, batteries and charger, software and cable for camera, 2 MB cards, 12" cable release and other supplies. During the forensic training the NAS also distributed many forensic supplies for Crime Scene evidence collection.

The surveillance equipment donated in 2006 to the BLTS is in fair condition. The Ion scanner donated in 2006 is in good condition.

Problems

A major problem encountered in conducting End Use Monitoring is the lack of data regarding prior year donations, creating discrepancies between the NAS data and the counterpart agencies' reports. The NAS has no significant record of the equipment distributed to the HNP Academy and the HNP in years prior to 2006.

The equipment, supplies, accessories and services donated to the HNP from 2006 to present are being used appropriately for the purpose intended, to the best of post's ability to track them. Some items are in use in rural areas that are not accessible to embassy staff at this time, so their use is tracked through documentation provided by the HNP.

Impact

Haiti is still struggling to emerge from past political upheaval and economic stagnation; its instability and the current fragile improvements in that situation remain a potential threat to U.S. national security and regional stability. With GDP per capita of \$400, Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Through improvements in recruitment and training, the HNP is gradually emerging as a better equipped and trained force, although still lacking sufficient numbers of officers to effectively police the entire country. With donor assistance in areas such as vehicles, other equipment, training and mentoring, there has been a noticeable reduction in some types of crimes, most notably the number of kidnapping cases, attributable to the much more visible presence of police offices in the streets.

All USG assistance has supported and created synergies with the MINUSTAH mission as well as other donors, including Canada. The USG support provided to the HNP contributes tremendously to its professionalization and improves its capability to act as a viable and effective police force of the type post envisions. USG continued support to the Police Academy is leading to an upgraded and better equipped police force, with the

academy able to handle new recruit and in-service training for up to 1,000 students simultaneously. INL funding support permits the Police Academy to meet cadets' basic needs both during training and at graduation.

The vehicles and motorcycles provide facilities a more viable and mobile police presence in the major cities and allow transport over large zones in remote areas. The radios provided to the HNP give them the capability to communicate with police stationed throughout the country.

Donations of vehicles made possible the graduation of training class 19 as a Motorized Intervention Brigade. That unit is tasked with mobile patrolling of the Port au Prince area, ranging from the up-scale suburbs to hot spots such as Cite Soleil. This additional police presence is seen daily on the streets and contributes to a more favorable public opinion of the police and increasing arrests of criminals involved in major crimes such as kidnapping.

The Northern Plateau Initiative, a project involving INL/NAS, DEA, MLO, and CGLO, is designed to support the GOH's capacity to combat narcotics trafficking and related international crimes. The HNP which has received considerable institution-building assistance from the USG and the United Nations, has demonstrated the willingness to undertake an initiative of this type, with the support of the USG in the provision of facilities and technical expertise. This initiative provides vital infrastructure for the Haitian Coast Guard (HCG) operational base and thus directly impacts narcotics smuggling from Haiti to the US.

Program Changes

In 2008, the NAS will upgrade its database to include additional information on donation documentation and condition to facilitate End Use Monitoring. The donation letter format is being revised and will explicitly state the responsibilities of both the USG and the GOH involved. Post will require periodic written reports on all equipment being donated or already in place rather than just annual reporting.

PORT OF SPAIN

Procedures

Each recipient of INL-funded equipment is given the "Guidelines for INL Provided Equipment Receipt." Resources provided to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GOTT) are monitored primarily through quarterly reports to the Embassy that detail the location, status and use of the equipment, as required by USG-GOTT Letters of Agreement. The INL specialist maintains a record of all reports. A central office in the Ministry of National Security also receives a copy of these reports. The Embassy's Political/INL officer, Military Liaison Officer, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Agents, U.S. Customs Officers, other Embassy officers and the INL Program specialist monitor the resources when visiting sites where equipment is located. The GOTT recipient agencies are generally cooperative in allowing site visits as requested, but are frequently late in submitting written reports. The GOTT agencies are generally better at providing inventory reports than at sending in reports on the operational use of the donated equipment.

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. Even though the long-term plan is to return it to service for use in training, the TTCG did not complete any task this year to achieve that goal. The Cessna 310 underwent engine repairs and was operational in 2007.

One of the two Piper Navajo aircraft was in service for all of 2007. The other has been deemed unserviceable and is used only for simulation training.

One of the two C-26 aircraft remained in serviceable condition throughout 2007. In February 2007, the other aircraft, which had been grounded since January 2005 returned to country after completion of repairs and is now operational.

- **Vessels**

One of the Bowen "go-fast" boats incurred damage to its hull and has been out of service since 2002. This vessel does not appear salvageable and will be disposed of. The second vessel was operational during 2007.

The four 82-ft Class Patrol Craft were inspected in 2007 and parts were replaced as needed. All of the vessels are operational and frequently conduct patrols off the coast of Trinidad and Tobago. Three vessels are headquartered in Trinidad, and the fourth vessel is headquartered in Tobago. One of the vessels is outfitted with complete radar, an electronic package, reducers and converters.

The 30-foot U.S. Customs vessel and two 29-foot Phantom interceptors are currently operational. The TT Customs and Excise Division and other agencies are using the vessels for counternarcotics and law enforcement interdiction operations.

Three of the four Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC) were fully operational during 2007. The engines on these craft have been overhauled. These craft were used extensively in maritime interdiction operational around Trinidad.

Both of the 40 ft interceptors were fully functional during 2007.

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

The six night-scopes were in use and fully operational in 2007. The TTCG and its Special Naval Unit share the night scopes. The hand-held Global Positioning System receiver was fully functional and in use throughout the year. The data scopes, infrared cameras, and three handheld Global Positioning System receivers were fully functional and in use throughout 2007.

- **Vehicles**

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

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

The six U.S. Customs-donated radars provide the GOTT with information vital to detecting, tracking, and intercepting vessels and aircraft suspected of narcotics trafficking. At any given time during the year, between two and three installations are fully functional. The radar systems, via realtime feeds, allows the JOCC to coordinate the interdiction of vessels suspected of narcotics trafficking, as well as vessels suspected of fisheries violations. However, only two radars are consistently operational and the U.S. donated radars components are not fully compatible with other radars. The GOTT contracted an Israeli firm and replaced several GOTT radars in 2006; but the system is still not operating at full capacity.

The laptop computer's tracking system has greatly enhanced the GOTT's ability to monitor pleasure craft/cargo vessels in coastal waters, thus facilitating the interception of suspect vessels.

- **Computer Equipment**

The laptop computer donated to TT Customs and Excise Division in December 1999 became unserviceable and had to be replaced. The computer equipment provided to the Counter Narcotics and Crime Task Force (CNCTF) allows information and intelligence to be analyzed in a more comprehensive and timely manner than would otherwise be possible. The computers, electronic equipment, and safe were in use throughout the year with the exception of ten monitors, one printer, and a micro recorder.

Computers are installed at the Customs and Excise Prevention Branch and at key stations of the Customs and Excise Division. They give the branch an automated database system, providing continuous connectivity of the branch as well as key stations of the Customs and Excise Division in Trinidad and Tobago, and other related law enforcement agencies.

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

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

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

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

One of the two computer workstations, donated to the Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) is used to transmit information to and from the EPIC, while the other serves as a backup.

The computer and copier provided to the OCNFB are housed at the Piarco Airport have limited functionality and are in need of repairs and/or replacement.

The Counter-Drug and Crime Task Force (CDCTF) operations and administrative center used the computers throughout the year.

The Trinidad and Tobago Judiciary received computers in 2004-2005 for the Audio Digital Court Recording Systems. The equipment is used to improve the existing method of taking Notes of Evidence on hand. All of the computers and other equipment are fully functional and are deployed at the St. George West Magistrates Court and the Supreme Court.

- **Communications Equipment**

The Organized Crime and Narcotics Unit's (OCNU's) thirty (30) hand-held

radios are out in the field, at Piarco Airport and at OCNU's headquarters. The Interpol radios were in use throughout the year. All ten radios are in good condition.

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

The six installed radars provided the Customs and Excise Division with information vital to detecting, tracking, and intercepting vessels and aircraft suspected of narcotics trafficking radars. The GOTT has contracted to replace the six radars.

The thirty (30) handheld radios provided to the OCNFB are located with field units, the Piarco airport and at OCNFB's headquarters.

- **Miscellaneous**

The kool kube, battering ram, handcuffs, tape recorders, binoculars, bullet proof vests (35), camera kit, chainsaws, electronic surveillance equipment, night vision goggles and brush cutters are all operational and in use by the OCNU. None of the equipment is checked out to individual officers. All are kept at headquarters and checked out for specific missions. The boots, bulletproof vests, chainsaws, and brush cutters, were particularly valuable as defenses against booby traps planted by marijuana growers. The brush cutters have been serviced and are operating at an acceptable level.

The two TT Defense Force (TTDF) hand-held Global Positioning System receivers were fully functional and in use throughout the year. The unit is regularly used during marijuana eradication operations to help locate marijuana fields and to position troops. The night scopes and other electronic surveillance units assisted in locating go-fast contacts that would have normally been missed during nocturnal 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 the year to record interviews/interrogations of suspects and have led to a higher success rate with regard to prosecutions based on such interviews. The three digital cameras are functioning well; the fourth has been discarded for not powering up. These cameras are used at crime scenes to document evidence and for mug shots. While these photos have not been used in court as evidence, investigators have used the photographs to identify crime scene areas that needed further exploration. The editing VCR was fully functional and in use throughout the year. It has greatly improved the audiovisual section's ability to produce high quality drug education and public service videos. The bulletproof vests protect the officers during law enforcement operations.

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

Brushcutters have been serviced and are fully functional. All equipment is kept at OCNU headquarters and checked out for specific missions. The cutters were used extensively in 2007.

The TV and the VCR have significantly increased the number of children exposed to the counterdrug videos of the Police Youth club. Having the equipment on site has allowed greater flexibility in terms of when all of the items are in good condition and were in use throughout the year.

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

The Ion scanner provided to the Trinidad and Tobago Airports Authority (T&TEC) remains minimally operational. T&TEC rewired the terminal in 2001, but continual power surges have damaged the sensitive equipment, limiting its effectiveness.

- **Canines**

Two explosive detection canines arrived in country in June 2005 along with two which were donated to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). They continue to be used extensively at the airports and other points of entry, in addition to being used in the explosive detection unit. They have been used in over 200 operations including search of outgoing and incoming passenger's baggage, import and export cargo, courier packages, major high profile events and during several bomb threats. When seen carrying out their duties, these canines convey a sense of security to the public.

Problems

The INL program employs a full time INL Assistant to staff the office and to monitor equipment use. In spite of meetings with officials responsible for compiling data for the end use report, post continues to experience delays in receiving the necessary reports from post's GOTT counterparts. The GOTT requires that all reports be approved by the Office of the Minister of National Security. This procedure causes the severe delays. Post is otherwise unaware of any significant problems in the course of the year's equipment use.

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

Impact

The GOTT conducted numerous marijuana eradication operations, and improved training and general maintenance of aircraft over the year. As in previous years, the GOTT funded repairs of its vehicles and vessels, and will likely continue this trend in the coming year. Benefiting from INL-funded equipment and training, GOTT law enforcement agencies apprehended couriers at airports attempting to smuggle narcotics into the United States. According to GOTT law enforcement personnel, marijuana eradication operations occurred almost daily. In addition, the GOTT took steps to strengthen its counterdrug air and maritime surveillance interdiction capability. The GOTT provided significant resources for the TTCGAW by upgrading its two C-26 aircraft with maritime sensor packages. Post noted that GOTT law enforcement entities participated in several GOTT-orchestrated counternarcotics law enforcement operations in 2007.

The Piper Navajo and C-26 aircrafts flew about 120 missions, logging over 300 flying hours, which included patrol, support, training and counternarcotics missions. However, a lack of reporting by the TTCG and TTCAW made it difficult to determine if the intelligence gathered by the C-26 has been utilized. The sensor/maintenance has greatly enhanced the Air Wing's ability to patrol the area surrounding Trinidad and Tobago.

The Combat Rigid Raiding Craft (CRRC), the one operational Bowen Go-Fast boat, the four 82 ft. patrol boats and the two 40 ft. interceptors conducted over 150 patrols and intercepted an undisclosed amount of marijuana and cocaine as well as small arms, ammunition and other contraband.

The two 29 ft. Phantoms and the other Customs vessels have played a key role in monitoring the nation's coast and surrounding waters. During 2007, Customs officials conducted more than 200 counter-drug/law enforcement patrols and frequently operated in conjunction with TTCG and other GOTT law enforcement agencies when performing those operations. However, the operations of the Customs Marine Interdiction Unit (MIU) continue to suffer some restriction due to staff shortages.

The steel soled boots, bullet-proof vests, gloves, jerseys, leggings, chain saw and brush cutters were used in the marijuana eradication efforts. OCNFB used the equipment between January 1 and December 8, 2007 to destroy 148 fields, with over 162,210 fully-grown trees, 15,500 seedlings, and 193.95 kg of cured marijuana.

The SNGC has participated in nine maritime counterdrug operations, which increased the deterrence factor along the Pacific and Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. Results include hundreds of at-sea boardings, the detention of dozens of vessels for illegal fishing, the detention of suspect go-fast refuelers, and the rescue of a sinking ferry with 48 passengers. The SNGC has also provided port security for visiting U.S. law enforcement vessels.

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

The Counterdrug and Crime Task Force (CDCTF) computer equipment facilitates timely analysis of information and intelligence. However, due to the age of the computers, there is a need to replace these units with current technology. The safe provides a secure place to store evidence and information relating to investigations. The remainder of the vehicles and equipment provided by the U.S. Government allow the Task Force to conduct surveillance and interdict narcotics trafficking throughout the country. This equipment, in conjunction with INL-funded training courses, has assisted GOTT law enforcement officials in interdicting couriers, smugglers and their illicit goods.

The computers have assisted the Ministry of Legal Affairs in becoming a fully automated entity by complimenting and enhancing its capabilities. The computers increase the range of access to the patent information services and provide current transactions of all Intellectual Property applications. The office has successfully captured and validated all patent and trademark records and will expand the scope of the data captured to include classification of figurative elements and patent diagrams. The office has also been able to broaden its public education efforts to schools and business organizations via a lecture series, greater use of the electronic media and introduction of workshops.

Suspended school students spent their day at the Police Youth Club where they receive assistance with their studies rather than remaining at home or on the street. The television and VCR have significantly increased the number of children exposed to PYC's counterdrug videos. On-site equipment has allowed greater flexibility of when and how frequently club members are exposed to counterdrug videos. The folding chairs are frequently used in conjunction with the viewing of drug education videos and conducting club meetings. In addition, PYC members who participate in the suspension unit use the folding chairs. The ping pong table is an additional incentive to spend free time at the Youth Club. The newly replaced computer equipment is being used to help members with their studies and to teach basic computer skills. These skills will enhance their ability to obtain future employment, rather than potentially get involved in drug trafficking.

SANTO DOMINGO

Procedures

The National Directorate of Drug Control (DNCD), the Director of Migration, and the Superintendent of Banks maintain inventories and USG-donated equipment. The contractor frequently visited partner offices, including field offices, for informal on-site inspections and spot checks on the status, condition, and use of equipment. Assets that have reached the end of their useful life are reported to the NAS, formally inspected by a NAS representative, and retired from inventories based on a letter of release from the NAS.

DEA and U.S. military representatives from DAO and MAAG carry out informal on-site monitoring during operations or when interacting with local counterparts. All embassy law enforcement personnel stress to counterparts their accountability for proper use and care of INL-donated equipment. In 2007, the NAS received excellent monitoring cooperation from the receiving GODR agencies and counterparts without exception.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Fifteen (15) vehicles and nine (9) motorcycles have been purchased for the SIU since its inception in 2001. No vehicles or motorcycles were purchased in 2007, although four (4) of the nine (9) SIU motorcycles were purchased 2006. There were several minor incidents in 2007. One major accident in November destroyed a Nissan X-Trail. Vehicle insurance covered the majority of the repair costs and returned full reimbursement for the Nissan. DEA is requesting authorization to use the reimbursement funds to purchase two sedan vehicles for the SIU unit. The SIU performs routine and preventive maintenance on all equipment and vehicles.

- **Communications Equipment**

Radio communications equipment including a third repeater tower, 28 hand-held radios, scramblers, and related components were supplied to the police/military Border Intelligence Units (DOIFs). The repeaters give radio communications coverage along the border with Haiti for use by the DOIF's and DNCD. The NAS has been unable to confirm the status of the repeaters. The following equipment was previously donated to the DNCD: Motorola MX-350 radios (8); ICOM radio receivers (6); Motorola syntor x9000 mobile radios (3); Motorola "Micro" radio repeaters (9); Motorola "Saber" radios (12); Motorola "Spectra" radio bases (25); Motorola "Spectra" mobile radios (12). The current radio communications system is adequate to accomplish the goals of the counternarcotics agencies.

- **JICC Equipment**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

The NAS purchased computer hardware for the National Police including a Dell desktop, SFF Window XP, DVD, and two USB ports. GSA contracts one laser jet printer to the DNP Planning Unity. All equipment is operational and being used properly.

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

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

- **Vessels**

Six former Coast Guard cutters were transferred to the Dominican Navy under Section 516 Excess Defense Article (EDA) programs. Of these, two (2) remain in operational condition, but in poor material condition readiness. The other four (4) are no longer in use. Of the four (4) no longer in use, two (2) were sunk by the DR Navy in 2006 and the remaining two (2) are awaiting approval to be scrapped.

In 1994, DR Navy acquired six (6) Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat (RHIB's) to conduct patrol of rivers and coast near ports and remain in operational condition.

In 2003, three (3) outboard Zodiac and three (3) 17-foot fiberglass harbor patrol craft were acquired through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) case in November 2003. None of the six (6) are operational due to poor maintenance practices and the lack of funds for repairs and preventive maintenance.

In 2007, four (4) 43-foot, high speed, long-range, off-shore interceptor boats were given to the DR Navy under the Enduring Friendship (EF) Regional program. Boats were manufactured by NORTEC boats of Naples Yacht. They were procured with 2006 funding and are equipped with excellent, but commercial, off-the-shelf navigation equipment that includes radar, Nav-plot with integrated GPS, fix mounted FLIR camera, and ship to shore communications. Additionally, EF interceptor boats are outfitted with MILSPEC Harris HF/VHF radios. All four (4) boats are operational and in good material condition readiness.

- **Aircraft**

Two (2) of the donated UH-1Hs are fully operational and being used for their intended purpose of anti-narcotics, search and rescue and support and transportation. Four (4) UH-1Hs are grounded due to scheduled maintenance, certification, and missing parts. Parts should arrive by the end of 2008. In 2004, FAD received eight (8) refurbished "Huey 2" helicopters and ten (10) OH-58 helicopters. Three (3) Huey IIs are grounded due to missing parts and scheduled maintenance. Shipment of the parts is expected by the end of 2008. The remaining five (5) of the Huey IIs are being used for their intended purposes of anti-narcotics, search and rescue and transportation. Of the ten (10) OH-58s, five (5) are grounded due to maintenance and lack of funds. No order for the missing parts has been made. The other five (5) are used for DV transportation, observation, and training.

- **Canine Program**

In 2007, the NAS provided support to the Cuerpo Especializado en Seguridad Aeroportuaria (CESA) explosives-sniffing canine units in the form of training and re-certification of the canine handlers at five major Dominion airports. There are nineteen (19) dogs, two (2) of which are old and not in use. There are seventeen (17) dogs in use among the following locations: ten (10) between Santo Domingo and Punta Cana, two (2) in Puerto Plata, three (3) in La Romana and two (2) in Santiago. Two (2) local handlers were sent to Guatemala for a handler's course. One (1) is now in the Punta Cana airport detecting explosives and the other is teaching other handlers to detect drugs. The dogs are all in good condition and kept in good facilities. Trainers continue to meet expectations.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

During 2007, DEA purchased several earphones, shredders, camcorders and accessories, VD players, DVD and CD duplicators/recorders, televisions, a wireless projector, external hard drives, Marantz recorders, encryption software, routes and a new fax machine. Some broken equipment, such as chairs, digital and video cameras, helmets, binoculars and flashlights, have been disposed of. A laptop was either lost or stolen from a vehicle in August.

Tactical gear such as T-shirts, pants, boots, goggles, gloves, backpacks and holsters have been purchased during this past year.

The following are in use by the DNCD: 17 Craig recorders, 17 Sony recorders, 7 Panasonic recorders, 20 headphones, 25 Radio Shack tele-recording controls, 4 fax machines, 4 Pentax cameras, 1 CD-Rom reader, two digital cameras, 4 fax machines, helmets, handcuffs, bullet-proof vests, and electronic typewriters, concealed recording devices and transcription equipment. Each DOIF received a stock of flashlights, handcuffs, and nylon wrist/ankle ties. The NAS bought surveillance equipment, office furniture, and appliances for the DEA vetted unit in 2002. Due to age and condition, a few items were disposed of including old office chairs, and tables, cell phones, beepers and a small cassette recorder. The DNCD maintains an inventory system that includes photographs of items purchased for the DNCD. It also tracks short-term equipment disbursement.

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

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

Program Changes

Budget restraints continue to force the NAS to remain focused on core programs, including support to the National Drug Council Directorate (DNCD), National Police training, port and airport security, and Money Laundering and Illegal Migration. The NAS contractor has done an outstanding job of stretching the budget by bringing in technical assistance from other Latin American countries to train the local police force and prosecutors. In spite of this very good use of resources, more money is needed to continue with quality programs.

Problems

The greatest problem to overcome in the battle against drug trafficking, international crime, and potential terrorist support is endemic corruption. Establishment of a new norm of public service without bribery and favoritism is a prerequisite for any real progress in strengthening the judicial law enforcement systems. Due to an excellent working relationship between the USG agencies and their local counterparts, NAS-provided resources are not at great risk for misuse in spite of this corruption. This excellent working relationship is in jeopardy; however, if post's NAS Director is discontinued.

Impact

That DNCD is a productive partner in counternarcotics affairs is almost completely attributed to equipment training and close support provided by DEA and NAS over several years. The NAS is making good progress to cement the same partnership relations with the National Police, Cuerpo Especializado de Seguridad Aeroportuaria (CESA), Cuerpo Especializado de Seguridad Portuaria (CESEP), and the National Drug

Council. Other agencies in the Embassy's law enforcement community are working with the National Police, Customs Immigration, the National Investigation Department (FBI equivalent) DNCD and military agencies with law enforcement powers, including CESAA and CESEP. Continued law enforcement cooperation with the Dominican government is vital to avoid losing the battle to smart, well-organized gangs of delinquents and corruption in official positions.

The donation of equipment to the SIU enables them to perform in a more efficient and technologically advanced manner, therefore providing valuable assistance and cooperation to the narcotics investigation conducted by U.S. law enforcement agencies.

SOUTHWEST ASIA

ASTANA

Procedures

In 2007, post provided equipment to Government of Kazakhstan (GOK) institutions throughout Kazakhstan, including the Statistics Division of the Procurator General's Office, the Ministry of the Interior's Committee on Combating Narcotics, the Legal Institute of the Ministry of the Interior, the Border Guard Service of the Committee for National Security, the Military Institute of the Committee for National Security, and the Financial Police Academy. Over the course of the year, post conducted periodic spot checks on the equipment in conjunction with separate programs such as training events, site visits, and follow-up trips.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2004, post purchased 62 computers, 62 printers, two color printers, and four notebook computers for the Statistics Division of the Procurator General's Office. The computer equipment was distributed throughout Kazakhstan to 17 different branches within the Criminal Statistics Division. In March 2007, an INL Program Manager conducted End Use Monitoring at the PGO's Kokshetau (Northern Kazakhsan) Olbast Department and confirmed that the computer transferred in 2004 was in place and being used by an employee of the Statistics Department for collection of criminal statistics. The monitor, processor and printer were in good condition. During an elections monitoring trip in August, an INL Program Manager conducted End-Use Monitoring of computers in the Taraz and Zhambyl oblasts. All equipment was in good condition and being used.

Upon completion of renovation of the Saryagash Border Guard Training Classroom in October 2006, office equipment and furniture were delivered. An INL team conducted End-Use Monitoring during the Advanced Training on Improved Border Inspection conducted in April 2007. Fourteen computers provided for the classroom were checked and were operating. The trainers extensively used the 15th computer for showing presentations and video. The furniture was in good condition and other equipment, including a digital video camera and TV were also used during the training.

Within the Anti-Trafficking in Persons project, post is strengthening the Study Center on Combating Illegal Migration and Trafficking In Persons of the Karaganda Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Anti-TIP Center). Office equipment delivered to the training center include two computers, two notebooks, one printer, one scanner, one projector and one projector screen. All equipment is being used and in good working condition.

End Use Monitoring revealed that a few subdivisions did not have the computers and printers. In addition, post representatives suspected that one set had only recently arrived in time for the inspection visit. The Statistics Division advised

representatives that a computer set was not delivered to one of the regions because of lack of program specialists to operate the new equipment. Personnel have not received necessary training. Post will follow up to confirm the installation and use of the computers and that operators have received the necessary training.

Twenty-five desktop computers, two projectors, two projector screens, office furniture, two printers, two scanners, and two servers were donated to the Financial Police Academy in Astana in 2005. All computers are being used in a classroom and all but three are in good condition. Three are no longer operational because of a power surge in the lab.

Sixteen desktop computers, two laser printers, six office chairs and desks, one electronic scale, one laboratory scale, and one technical scale were installed at the National Laboratory of Forensics Control. Post maintains a close relationship with the Head of the National Laboratory of Forensics Control to confirm proper use of the equipment. All but three computers are being used in a classroom and all but three are in good condition. They are no longer operational because of a power surge in the lab.

In 2007, INL transferred a digital language laboratory to the Financial Police Academy. The lab includes an instructor's terminal, 15 terminals for students, an instructor's computer, one multimedia centralized control system, 15 tables with divisions, 15 monitors, 16 pairs of headphones, and accessories. The manager of the language lab at the Academy received training on the use of the lab; however, due to the fact that the manager left the Academy, the staff needs additional training. Post will make sure that the staff of the academy receives proper training.

- **Vehicles**

In February, post jointly with IOM as implementing organization, conducted a follow-up trip to the checkpoints on the Kazakhstani-Uzbek border. During the follow-up trip, the INL representative conducted End-Use Monitoring of the 4WD UAZ minivans transferred to four guard checkpoints during the IOM project in 2006. The checkpoints are Zhibek Zholy, Kazygurt, Tolebi and Gani Muratbayeva. The heads of the checkpoints confirmed that the vehicles are used to transport border guards and equipment. The vehicles are also used to respond to border incidents.

- **Construction Projects**

During the "Enhancing Immigration Inspection and Border Control on the Land Border of Kazakhstan with Uzbekistan" project implemented by IOM, INL funded renovations and purchased equipment for a training classroom at Saryagash Border Control Division (Kazakhstani-Uzbek Border) in 2006. IOM hired a local construction company to do all necessary renovations, which included replacement of windows, installation of doorways, and replacement of linoleum flooring. An INL team visited the classroom in March 2007. The classroom was fully equipped for training.

In July 2005, post provided an inspection hanger to the MVD's committee on Combating Narcotics for use at the Ulken counter-narcotics checkpoint that was completed in 2005. In January 2006, an INL team traveled to Ulken and discovered that the inspection pit was not properly constructed and the soil used was not satisfactory. In December 2007, an INL program manager visited the Ulken checkpoint during the assessment of six internal "Rubezh-Narkotiki" checkpoints and saw that a new inspection pit had been built and the inspection hanger moved. The new inspection pit was properly built and being used for inspection of vehicles and trucks.

As part of the INL project to improve border security, INL funded the renovation of a classroom at the Military Institute of the Committee for National Security. During the visit of the Head of the U.S. Border Patrol Academy, INL was able to inspect the classroom, which had been well renovated. The Military Institute has asked to provide showcases for equipment which has been transferred by international organizations, including INL for training purposes.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

To enable the GOK to analyze suspected narcotics in a scientific, legally defensible process that will produce admissible evidence, post upgraded the equipment at the Almaty Forensic Laboratory of the Ministry of Justice. INL purchased infrared spectrometer and gas chromatograph, scales, and a digital camera. The gas chromatograph was in place and effectively used by the employees of the lab. The Director advised that law enforcement officers bring in an average of 15 to 20 materials of which 5 to 7 are found to be drugs. The first gas chromatograph transferred by INL in 2003 was broken and had not properly functioned for more than a year.

- **Canines**

In September 2005, INL and the Canine Enforcement Program of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) co-sponsored an exchange of puppies between the U.S. Canine Training Center and the Kazakhstani Customs Canine Center with the goal of more effectively interdicting the flow of narcotics. In June 2007, post conducted End-Use Monitoring of the dogs. One of the dogs was at the Canine Training Center going through a regular medical examination and another was serving on the Kazakhstani-Russian border.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

In support of the Anti- TIP Center, INL provided office furniture and furnished a dormitory in 2007. INL purchased standard sets of furniture for bedrooms and

kitchens so that officers in training from different cities of Kazakhstan can stay at the Center.

The endoscopes provided to the “Aul” and “Zhezkent” border checkpoints located on the Kazakhstani-Russian border were very useful in the detection of drugs. They were used to examine the gas tanks. Border Guards were able to find drugs hidden in inaccessible places.

Post also transferred technical equipment, including drug tests, fiber optic inspection system, and other tools to “Aul” and “Zhezkent” checkpoints located on the Kazakhstan-Russian border. Post verified that all equipment was in place and in use. Equipment used most often were fiber optic inspection devices.

In June 2006, post transferred a fiber optic hoscope, a set of metric tools and other equipment to the Ministry Institute of the Committee for National Security to provide hands-on training to border guards. The equipment is in working order and being used for its intended purpose.

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

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

Problems

The host government cooperated with post on matters related to equipment monitoring. Due to the fact that Kazakhstan’s territory is about four times the size of Texas and the fact that post’s counter-narcotics and anti-money laundering programs are implemented throughout the country, post is not always able to perform on-site inspection of equipment. Furthermore, the host government’s requirement stipulating that all diplomatic notes are due at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs six weeks prior to a proposed event, meeting, or monitoring visit created additional difficulties for post in its monitoring efforts.

Impact

The Statistics Division of the Procurator General’s Office: the computers transferred to different regions in 2004 were the initial part of the project. Another 146 computers were transferred to other remote villages and towns. The employees of the Statistics Division no longer need to submit paper copies of crime statistics. The GOK plans to provide an internet network for all statistics to be transferred directly to the oblast and control levels.

The National Laboratory of Narcotics Control (Forensics Science Center of the Ministry of Justice). As many as twenty samples a day can be processed by the lab with the available equipment. Post hopes that with the new liquid chromatograph being delivered in 2008, the forensics experts will increase their capacity to resolve criminal investigations through forensic analysis evidence.

The Committee on Combating Drugs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD): the hanger at the Ulken “Rubezh-Narkotiki” checkpoint allows detailed inspection of vehicles in severe weather conditions. The highest seizures of drugs are registered at the Ulken and Syrdarya posts. In 2006, police working at Ulken seized five kilos of heroin; during the first ten months of 2007, police seized more than two kilos of heroin. The next step for strengthening the “Rubezh-Narkotiki” checkpoints is to provide training and communications equipment.

Financial Police Academy in Astana: As soon as the language lab is working at full capacity, the Financial Police Academy will be able to improve the English language skills of its cadets, who will be able to participate in training at law enforcement institutions abroad to improve their financial crime detection and investigation skills.

Karaganda Legal Institute, Anti-Trafficking in Persons Study Center: The Anti-TIP Study Center is used to provide training for migration police and MVD officers. During each cycle of training, about 30 students are enrolled. In 2007, post conducted four training events and trained 77 law-enforcement officers, including migration and criminal police. Post will continue conducting raining at the Anti-TIP Study Center.

Border Control Service of the Committee for National Security: The relationship with the Border Guard Service has continued to improve. INL provided equipment to the Kazakhstani-Russian borders. Equipment provided helps border guards to detect drugs and other contraband.

The Military Institute of the Committee for National Security: The relationship with the Military Institute was initialed in March 2006. In June 2006, post provided samples of equipment purchased for use at the border. In November 2006, post conducted Identification of Fraudulent Documents and Detection of Drugs training for 34 cadets of the Institute. In May the Head of the Military Institute visited various U.S. Government Agencies and the U.S. Border Patrol Academy. The visit resulted in an invitation to the Head of the U.S. Border Patrol Academy to visit Kazakhstan which took place in September 2007. The professional relationship has been firmly established between the two institutes. As a result, two graduates of the Military Institute were invited to take part in a four-month training course in Artesia, New Mexico. Post will continue working with the Institute. In March 2008, the Military Institute will receive a language lab which will help to improve the language skills of cadets and trainers.

ASHGABAT

Procedures

Since 2003, post has provided INL assistance to a wide variety of Government of Turkmenistan law enforcement agencies. These agencies include the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Customs Service, State Border Service, State Service for Registration of Foreigners (immigration), Ministry of National Security, Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, Parliament and Prosecutor General's Office. Post procedures for equipment transfers require that a representative of the relevant Turkmenistan end-user agency signs an End-User Certificate for each transfer of INL equipment.

Post's INL assistant conducted on-site inspections to confirm proper use of all equipment. The Government of Turkmenistan agencies were cooperative during the inspection and provided necessary information and access to the sites.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

During 2004-2006, INL provided computer equipment, including desktop computers, printers, digital cameras, video recorders, scanners, a copy machine, a fax machine, a laptop, and a projector to the Criminal Research Center (CRC) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Forensic Service (SFS) of the Ministry of Justice. In 2006, the latter agency was dismantled and its function and INL equipment were transferred to CRC. All equipment is in good working condition and used for the purpose intended.

- **Vehicles**

In January 2005, the State Forensic Service (SFS) of the Ministry of Justice received two light model vehicles. In June 2006, SFS was dismantled and its functions were transferred to the Criminal Research Center (CRC) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. SFS has transferred these two vehicles to the CRC. All vehicles were accounted for and in operating condition.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The Ministry of Internal Affairs' CRC Laboratory is equipped with Agilent Technologies gas chromatograph and mass spectrometer systems, gas chromatograph and infrared spectrophotometer system, hydrogen generators, a deionized water system, drug air cleaner, air compressor, eye wash, module and battery packs for laboratory equipment, drug and precursors kits, electronic scales, and compound and stereo microscopes. This equipment, donated during 2004-2007, is in excellent condition. This lab equipment will support the growing capacity of Turkmenistan law enforcement agencies to carry out counter-

narcotics activities and help to resolve criminal investigations through scientific and forensic analysis of evidence.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In December 2007, INL organized a two-week Crime Scene Processing Course for 25 police officers from the Ministry of Internal Affairs investigation units. At the completion of the course basic forensic equipment and crime scene investigation tools were given to each of the five provincial investigation units as well to Ashgabat headquarters. The equipment and tools will help police investigators to collect evidence and conduct basic forensic examinations in the field.

In December 2007, INL provided interactive software programs for learning English to State Customs Service training centers. INL funds the English language Training programs for law enforcement officers from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Customs Service, the State Border Service, the State Service for Registration of Foreigners (Immigration), the Ministry of National Security, and the Prosecutor General's Office.

Problems

Frequent staff turnover of CRC laboratory management has created some difficulties in maintaining a consistent and proper inventory list on INL donations to the CRC. In addition, it has created some uncertainty among CRC staff members who should be responsible for maintaining the laboratory's inventory records.

Impact

Through the CRC laboratory support program and donations other law enforcement agencies, INL assistance facilitated a good working relationship between the Embassy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Following recommendations made by U.S. government experts, the CRC conducted major renovations of the laboratory facility in 2007, using its own resources. The CRC's work on equipment and facilities will support Government of Turkmenistan effort to raise its national forensic capacity to international standards. In 2007, some embassy officers noted an improvement in the English language skills of Government of Turkmenistan officials at entry and exit points, which they consider is a positive impact of the English Language Training course. The Government of Turkmenistan requested an increase in the number of students in the next term's training course, which indicates that the INL program is well received and a success.

Program Changes

During EUM activities, the Ministry of Internal affairs transferred some of its responsibilities to the newly established State Counternarcotics Agency. Post plans to consider assistance to this new DEAS-style agency when planning future INL programs.

COLOMBO

Procedures

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

Status

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

Impact

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

DHAKA

Procedures

Post visited the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) lab; examined the INL-funded equipment; and questioned laboratory personnel on its maintenance and use. Lab staff members were cooperative in showing the equipment and answering questions.

Status

The political officer viewed the analytical balance and the top-loading balance from 2000 and one of the high-powered microscopes from 2005. The top-loading balance and the high-powered microscopes were in use and working properly, although the balance appeared to have rust on its surface. The analytical balance was broken and the laboratory staff said they had no idea what was wrong or how to fix it. One high-powered microscope is in storage because there are not enough lab technicians to make use of it.

Problems

The DNC lab is understaffed and under-funded. In 2003, it had 16 employees who tested about 4,000 samples; last year it had only nine employees who tested nearly 20,000 samples, primarily suspected heroin, cannabis, alcohol and amphetamines. The staff is requesting training on lab equipment upkeep.

Impact

USG efforts to support the lab are not enough to ensure efficient operation without increased GOB support. Encouraging the DNC to increase staffing would allow the lab to use the equipment it already has more effectively and would help ensure further investments would not be for naught.

DUSHANBE

Procedures

INL Dushanbe has provided equipment to host government institutions located throughout Tajikistan. These institutions include the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), Drug Control Agency (DCA), and the State Committee on National Security, with separate provisions to the Border Guards, which are now a sub-unit of the committee on National Security.

During 2007, INL Dushanbe staff conducted periodic spot checks of the equipment in conjunction with separate programs such as training events, site visits, and performed specific End Use Monitoring trips. The government cooperated with all requests for verification concerning the use of donated equipment.

Status

Post continues to improve its procedures to monitor NAS-financed/provided equipment. Locally employed Program Managers personally accept and inventory all equipment upon arrival to post. Program management assistants also maintain an internal record of donated goods and periodically request detailed inventories from the receiving agencies. Regular monitoring of INL-supported projects provides a ready opportunity for specific End Use Monitoring of previously donated equipment. Results of the checks have show that the government agencies, generally are using equipment properly, and donated equipment is helping to combat drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, and preventing crime.

- **Vehicles**

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

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

In September 2005, the Counternarcotics Department received fourteen vehicles: four Gazelle mini-vans, six sedans, one Russian Niva jeep, two Niva Chevrolets, and one Toyota Camry. The vehicles are located in different regions of Tajikistan and used in counternarcotics operations around the country. One of the vehicles is damaged beyond repair because of a traffic accident. This vehicle will no longer be accounted for in future End Use Monitoring. The remainder of the donated vehicles are in good working condition and are properly maintained.

In 2005, the Drug Control Agency (DCA) received sixteen vehicles from NAS

Dushanbe: three Gazelles, four Niva Chevrolets, six Vaz sedans, two Russian Nivas, and one Toyota trucks. All are well maintained and used daily in counternarcotics operation across Tajikistan.

During 2006, the State Committee for the Protection of State Borders (TBG) received twenty-six vehicles: five KAMAZ trucks, five Russian UAZ-Hunter jeeps, eight ambulances, two Toyota Prados, one Toyota Camry and five Volges. They have not yet been transferred to the field. During the inspection, Embassy officials determined that one KAMAZ truck is totally damaged beyond repair due to a traffic accident in the Badakhshan area. This vehicle is no longer monitored. Checks showed that remainder of vehicles are being properly used and maintained.

- **Furniture**

Post provided 160 pieces of furniture for the Khirmanjo border outpost. Until reconstruction works are completed, all the furniture is stored at the sealed Border Guards Department warehouse.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

Post provided the following equipment to the State Committee on National Security Headquarters: one Night binocular NVB8 Gen III, three Olympus digital voice recorder with earplugs, two Garmin Global Positioning Systems, one UNIDEN Bearcat scanner, one D221 Generation II binocular, two inspection mirrors, two parabolic dishes, two Steiner binoculars, ten Galls digital voice recorder w/wireless microphones, eight Command ear units, and ten UNIDEN trunk tracker radio scanners. Checks show that the equipment is being properly used and maintained.

In 2005, the MOI Police Academy received thirty-nine Dell Pentium 4 computer desktops, two printers, furniture (desks, chairs, bookcases, whiteboards) for a computer classroom, a language laboratory, civil law classroom and a forensic classroom. INL also provided an electrical transformer to insure continuous electricity support for the equipment provided.

Nine Samsung computers, five HP Scan Jet scanners, one HP laser Jet printer, and nine voltage regulators, were provided to the Forensic laboratory. The equipment is being properly maintained and used.

INL provided three Dell computers and three UPS units to the Airport Security Department in Dushanbe. The equipment is being properly used and maintained.

Post donated ten computers, a server, 2 printers, and a scanner to the new Analytical Center in February 2006. The center is responsible for collecting, organizing, storing, processing, and exchanging information related to all criminal investigations conducted within MVD Departments and information exchange with other law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan. Post provides ten additional computers to different MVD departments to connect them with the Analytical Center for the purpose of exchanging information. Checks shows that the equipment is being properly used and maintained.

- **Forensic Equipment**

The following equipment was provided to the Forensic Laboratory: Millipore water purifier, Atlas air compressor, spectrometer, Laser Jet printer, Epson Stylus color printer, HP monitor, economy start kit, voltage regulator, two canon LBP printers, two Central Processing Units.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Counternarcotics Department received two video cameras, three photo cameras, three CT-30 kits, three Gen IIIA night shadow binoculars, three Steiner binoculars, ten Galls 16 MB digital voice recorders w/wireless microphone, two Command ear units, three Olympus digital voice recorders with earplugs, three Parabolic dishes, three Gateway laptops, two UNIDEN scanners bearcat, five UNIDEN truck tracker radio scanners, three GPS units 72 Garmin, three Inspection mirrors, one fax machine, one air-conditioner, on LaserJet printer, one Laptop Gateway, one projection Cannon, one projector screen, five wide angle binoculars, ten Garrett hand0held super scanner, fifteen combat ballistic helmet and five safes.

Post provided the TIP unit with ten wide angle binoculars, ten Garrett hand-held super scanners, and ten combat ballistic helmets, all of which are accounted for and in good working condition.

The DCA received three Sony digital video cameras, three CT kits, 15 wide angle binoculars, ten Garrett hand held super scanners, five generation II binocular, three Detect Ear Parabolic dishes, five Galls 16 MB digital voice recorder with wireless microphones, four Command Ear sound amplifiers, two Steiner military binoculars, five inspection mirrors, five safes, seven night vision binoculars, four portable hand-held GPS, 1 Motorola Professional two-way UKF radios, three Bearcat scanners, one refrigerator, and one air conditioner. Checks show that the equipment is being properly used and maintained.

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

INL provided gym equipment to ensure Mobile Team physical fitness; 45 lb weight plates, 10 lb-100 lb Hex dumbbells with Ergo Grip, star track bicycle, Landice running track, Kettler Delta 300, Power Station, U.S. Strength Olympic 4 in1 bench, U.S. Strength Olympic incline bench, U.S. Strength adjustable decline, U.S. strength arm curl bench, U.S. strength 45 degrees hypertension,

Chin Dip vertical knee raise. Check shows that the equipment is being used and maintained.

INL provided the following equipment to the “BOG” border outpost: one Steiner binocular, one NVD 221 Generation II binocular, and one night shadow Generation III binocular. Post provided the following to “Sarigor” border outpost: one Steiner binocular, one NVD 221 Generation II binocular, and one night shadow Generation III binocular. Post provided the following equipment to the Shurabad Otryad border post: one Steiner binocular, one NVD generation II binocular, one Steiner binocular, and one shallow Generation III binocular. Checks showed that the equipment is being properly used and maintained.

- **Uniforms**

INL funded ten thousand uniforms for Border Guard troops serving on the Tajik-Afghan Border Sector, including one thousand sets designed specifically for the severe winter conditions of the Murgab area. Checks show that the uniforms are being properly used and maintained.

- **Construction Projects**

Since 2005, post has funded the reconstruction of the MVD Analytical Center, Counter Narcotics Department Training Room, MVD Forensic Lab, MVD Police Academy third floor, Drug Control Agency Mobile Teams facility (sixth floor of the main headquarters), Drug Control Agency Mobile Teams gym, and the State Committee on National Security Training Academy roof.

Impact

The Government of Tajikistan uses all resources provided for the intended purpose. Frequent arrests of drug traffickers and the multiple kilo drug seizures are excellent examples of how the GOTI law enforcement agencies are effectively using the equipment in their fight against drug trafficking and related crimes. Overall, law enforcement and security ministries combating border smuggling and organized crime have demonstrated greater capacity and willingness to be proactive than during the period before Russian border guards withdrew in early 2005. Post will continued to use it contributions to press host country partners to move beyond seizures and arrests, toward successful prosecutions of organized crime.

ISLAMABAD

Procedures

The NAS performs End Use Monitoring in the course of day-to-day program management, on-site inspections, procurement of new equipment and commodities, and contact with GOP counterparts. The NAS Director, Deputy Director, and Management Officer routinely reinforce EUM objectives with counterparts in recipient agencies. As needed, NAS management raises issues of commodity abuse with appropriate officials; recommends areas of improvement; and follows up to ensure timely compliance. GOP agencies are generally cooperative and responsive to EUM requirements.

NAS inspected all commodities upon receipt from suppliers and maintained up-to-date inventory records. The transfer of commodities to the end user agencies were documented with a Memorandum of Receipt (MR), including serial numbers and descriptions of commodities, signed by the appropriate GOP officials. Copies of MR's were retained by the NAS Inventory Officer. Items reported by the end-user agency to have been lost or destroyed were accounted for using the appropriate records and were deleted for the NAS inventory. Auctioned items were written off in the same manner. The NAS maintained an additional report to track all items deleted from the active inventory.

After a schedule of EUM visits for the year was finalized and end user agencies were notified, NAS EUM teams conducted on-site inspections of commodities provided to the GOP. The findings of the EUM teams were then cross-checked against inventories submitted by GOP agencies and inventory records maintained by the NAS.

In 2007, all GOP agencies receiving NAS assistance continued to provide quarterly reporting on a NAS-provided template, including inventory, status, location, and impact of NAS-provided items.

In 2007, the NAS EUM team organized a schedule of thirty six (36) visits to recipient agencies throughout Pakistan, including Quetta, Karachi, the Makran Coast, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Peshawar and FATA agencies. Of these, only twenty-five (25) were actually carried out. During these inspections, the NAS and counterpart agencies jointly verified and updated inventories. The remaining eleven visits were canceled for security reasons in parts of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Balochistan. In cases where travel to an area was neither feasible, such as the remoteness of the location, nor safe, agencies transported commodities to main locations for inspection by the NAS staff. When taking vehicles or equipment away from their main area of deployment would have harmed operational effectiveness, the NAS staff compared NAS-generated computerized inventory records of commodities against recipient agency written inventories provided in quarterly reports.

- **Agricultural, Area Development and Construction**

During 2007, NAS teams physically inspected forty-five (45) percent of the 2,496 INL-funded vehicles and motorcycles, verifying their condition and location of deployment. The NAS physically inspected seventy-nine (79) percent of twenty-

four (24) FLIRs, seventy-two (72) percent of the 1,012 night vision goggles/night vision binos, and thirty-five (35) percent of the 4,338 pieces of communications equipment. NVBs and NVGs that were not seen were deployed in authorized counterterrorism operations in North and South Waziristan and in other frontier areas posing security risks to NAS personnel.

NAS agricultural staff participated in all agriculture activities from planning to procurement to distribution to the end users. This hands-on effort assured the procurement of quality inputs and the distribution of inputs to the agreed target groups. NAS staff evaluated the effectiveness of demonstration plots over the course of the year.

For construction activities, road, and small water schemes, the NAS engineering section was involved from the planning and costing stage to implementation to the final certification and payment. NAS voucher examiners monitored the bills and expenses submitted and made occasional field visits to verify expenditures. NAS engineers monitored independently and with GOP counterparts to enforce contract compliance and quality control. The NAS staff conducted oversight and final inspections for all road projects and small water schemes. Completion reports were jointly signed by the executing GOP technical agency, NAS and the GOP political agent in the agencies to assure accountability. In cases such as South Waziristan where the security situation hindered physical inspection, the Pakistani implementing agency was required to provide detailed information and photographs for monitoring and quality control purposes.

- **Aviation**

In 2007, the Senior Aviation Adviser (SAA) with the assistance of NAS personnel, carried out field-based End Use Monitoring of the aircraft and equipment provided to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) Air Wing. The SAA's frequent travel to the Air Wing's operating base in Quetta provided USG oversight of the aviation support contractor's performance as well as necessary reviews of the MOI's aviation procedures. Helicopters and aircraft were operated and maintained under the direct supervision of USG contractors, except when deployed. The MOI Air Wing was required to notify the NAS before launching a mission, though NAS approval was not required so long as the mission was within the scope of the Letter of Agreement. Historically, it has been difficult to monitor the use of the aircraft once they deploy, particularly for protracted missions or in remote areas.

Aircraft fuel use and billing was monitored through flight logs that were maintained and reviewed by State Department contractor personnel. Jet fuel was obtained from contracted fuel services and government sources located countrywide by Pakistani Government contractor prices. When deployed away from Quetta, fuel invoices were given to flight crews for aircraft fuel provided. These invoices were verified by MOI personnel and periodically audited by the NAS.

Status

Generally, agencies had commodities in place and were using them for their intended purposes. Overall, post found that GOP law enforcement agencies impose tight controls and strict administrative practices. GOP agencies generally maintained current inventories of NAS-provided equipment. The condition of items varied from location to location.

- **Vehicles**

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

The vehicles provided to Home Department/FATA were found to be in assigned locations. The logbooks are being maintained which will help with maintenance of vehicles.

The Frontier Corps (FC) reported proper use of BSP vehicles during the year. In 2007, FC-NWFP reported that 13 vehicles were destroyed during counternarcotics operations. These vehicles include 3 troop carrier trucks destroyed during counterterrorism operations. To date 29 FC-NWFP vehicles have been destroyed during counternarcotics operations. Two single cabin pickups of FC-Balochistan were also destroyed by landmines in the Dera Bugti area.

Two vehicles from the Excise and Taxation Department, Karachi were found to be in scrap condition and will be auctioned.

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

Customs Intelligence reported that two motorcycles were stolen. In such cases, the NAS required the responsible agency to provide a written statement detailing the steps taken to locate the stolen item, including any police investigation, before removing it from inventory.

Current vehicle inventory is as follows ANF- 400 vehicles, 229 motorcycles; ANF/SIC-20 vehicles, 26 motorcycles; Frontier Constabulary-35 vehicles, 20 motorcycles; Frontier Corps (NWFP)-470 vehicles; Frontier Corps (Balochistan)-692 vehicles, 30 motorcycles; Customs Intelligence-64 vehicles, 54 motorcycles; Aviation Program-4 vehicles; Police Training Program-1 vehicle; New Horizon Care Center-3 vehicles, 4 motorcycles; Home Department (NWFP)-313 vehicles, 6 motorcycles; Coast Guard-102 vehicles; Excise and Taxation-6 vehicles; Home Department Balochistan (Levies)-36 vehicles; Intelligence Bureau -34 vehicles, 45 motorcycles; Ministry of Narcotics Control-8 vehicles, 1 motorcycle; Ministry of Interior-2 vehicles; NAS office/ICITAP-7 vehicles; NAS Office (Peshawa)-15 vehicles, 1 motorcycle; NAS Office (Quetta)-1 vehicle; National Police Academy-3 vehicles; Kala Dhaka-6 vehicles, 6 motorcycles.

- **Office Equipment**

The NAS staff found proper use of all-inspected computers, printers and other office equipment given to recipient GOP agencies within Pakistan.

- **Field Gear**

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

- **Communications and Surveillance Equipment**

Recipient GOP agencies reported using surveillance (FLIRs, NVGs, and NVBs) and communications equipment to plan, coordinate and conduct counternarcotics and counterterrorism operations. Equipment includes VHF repeaters, VHF base stations, HF SSB base stations, VHF handheld repeaters, and VHF mobile transceivers. Radio equipment plays an important role in the ability of various law enforcement headquarters to communicate with their stations nationwide. The Coast Guard noted that communications equipment has ensured a 24-hour link among all its posts and timely passage of information related to smugglers activities. In some remote areas, radio equipment is crucial to operational outposts. The NAS has provided solar panels and power generators to various agencies to provide uninterrupted service to non-electrified areas. Much of the communications equipment is deployed in extremely rugged, remote and dangerous terrain, making physical monitoring difficult.

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

- **Vessels**

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

- **Construction Projects**

Area Development/Agricultural Projects- In 2007, a total of sixteen (16) different road projects were under construction in Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber during the year with a total length of 77 Km. Twenty-four km were completed in 2007 while an additional 53 km will be completed in the next two years. Five counternarcotics roads projects were under construction in Kala Daka and Mansehra. Ten km were completed in 2007 and an additional 29 km will be completed in the next two years. During 2007, 22 small schemes were completed of 28 schemes planned in Khyber Agency. A total of 1,093 acres of demonstration plots were established in Khyber Agency, 524 acres in Kala Dhaka and 384 acres in Kohistan, 300 acres in Mohmand Agency and 250 acres in Bajaur Agency.

*Border Security Roads-*In 2006-2007, 51 km of roads were blacktopped against the remaining 2991 planned. Due to poor weather and security problems, road projects were held up in Khyber, North and South Waziristan Agencies.

*Outposts-*In 2007, the 15 border outposts were completed in Baluchistan. An additional 10 are currently planned for that region. The final 4 outposts of 24 planned in NWFP are currently under construction. In NWFP, construction of the remaining 4 out of 24 border outposts are under construction. Twenty-eight tribal Levy outposts were completed in the FATA, bringing the total to 62.

- **Aircraft**

Nine UH-1H II helicopters flew a total of 1987.3 hours from January to December 2007. The helicopter's Operational Readiness rate for the year was 69.0 percent. Three fixed-wing Cessna Caravan 208 aircraft were flown 1177.5 hours and were maintained at an Operational Readiness Rate of 83.2 percent.

The Air Wing's nine (9) Huey IIs executed 555 operational missions which included MOI support, poppy surveys, and medevac support for personnel injured during FC and ANF operations and border reconnaissance. The three fixed-wing Cessna Caravans, equipped with FLIR surveillance equipment, executed 426 missions, including tactical surveillance, medavac support and command and control support for combined operations involving fixed and rotor assets.

Impact

Pakistan made progress toward sealing its porous border with Afghanistan against infiltration by drug traffickers, terrorists, and other criminals, using INL-supplied helicopters, vehicles, and other equipment. In general, law enforcement agencies have

stressed that the commodity assistance has provided them with greater mobility and a more rapid response capability for operations in the remote region, especially on the Pak-Afghan border.

- **Border Security**

The Frontier Corps NWFP reported using NAS-provided vehicles, communications and surveillance equipment in search operations for suspected terrorists.

- **Narcotics Seizures**

From January to December 2007, GOP authorities reported arresting 50,100 individuals on drug-related charges. All GOP security forces reported seizing 15,266 kg of heroin, 93,842 kg of Hashish and 10,856 kg of heroin/morphine. The Frontier Corps Balochistan reported the use of NAS-provided vehicles, surveillance and communications equipment in the seizure of 465 kg of heroin, 2,064 kg of opium, 4405 kg cannabis and the apprehension of 43 smuggles. The Pakistan Coast Guard reported using NAS-provided vehicles, surveillance and communication equipment in the seizure of 11 kg of heroin, 56 kg of opium, and 4,863 kg of cannabis and the apprehension of 52 smugglers. In October, the Customs Intelligence, Faisalabad region seized 581 kg Cannabis and 23 kg opium using NAS vehicles and equipment; the Customs Intelligence, Quetta, using NAS provided vehicles and communications equipment seized 320 kg Hashish that are artfully concealed in the secret cavities especially designed in a passenger bus.

- **Arrests**

From January to December 31, 2007 GOP authorities reported arresting 50.100 individuals on drug-related charges.

- **Opium Poppy Control**

With USG assistance, the GOP conducted extensive ground and aerial monitoring the increase in Pakistan's poppy cultivation over the previous year to 2,315 hectares in 2007. This was due to an increase in cultivation of 102 hectares, 31 hectares and 111 hectares in Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber agencies of NWFP respectively as well as significant increase in cultivation in Balochistan from 46 hectares to 416 hectares. USG-provide aircraft, vehicles and communications equipment were used to investigate and monitor the 2006-2007 opium poppy crop; to help forces eradicate it and verify its destruction. After destruction, the poppy harvest resulted in a yield of 1,701 hectares.

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

In a single operation on May 15, 2006, the Coast Guard used INL-provided vehicles, night vision goggles, GPS and communications equipment to seize 900

kgs of hashish. In a joint operation on August 29, 2006, the Frontier Corps NWFP seized 400 kgs of hashish.

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

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

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

- **Air Wing Assets**

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

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

Problems

- **Limited Maintenance Resources**

GOP resources to operate, maintain, and support NAS-provided vehicles and other commodities remain limited. Maintenance of communications equipment in particular, continues to be a problem, because law enforcement agencies lack the required resources and trained technicians required. The NAS provided maintenance support for the radios of all agencies in 2007, but worked with the Pakistani technicians to enhance their capabilities. The NAS also helped agencies set up proper repair shops, equip them with tools and test equipment, and provide parts and accessories needed to repair the radio equipment.

- **Security Concerns**

In 2007, the NAS (and at times the GOP) had difficulty monitoring assets and construction projects due to ongoing counterterrorism operations, particularly in North and South Waziristan. Given that these are some of the highest impact areas for INL assistance, the NAS worked with agencies to come up with procedures that meet End Use Monitoring needs but allow work and operations to continue.

- **Air Wing Missions**

The Embassy still does not always receive timely prenotification from the Air Wing of all missions. The ability of the NAS to monitor use of the aircraft once deployed is also limited; the Letter of Agreement that governs the program specifically states that U.S. personnel are permitted to ride only on training flights, not operational missions.

Program Changes

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

KABUL

Procedures

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) performs End Use Monitoring (EUM) in the course of day-to-day program management, through on-site inspections, and through contact with International Advisors assigned to various ministries of the Government of Afghanistan (GOA). The NAS Director, Deputy Director, and Management Officer routinely reinforce EUM objectives with Afghan counterparts in the various ministries. GOA officials are cooperative and responsive to EUM requirements and visits.

The NAS Management Officer has primary responsibility for EUM under the general supervision of the NAS Director. NAS Program Officers, INL contractors, and officials of other agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Department of Justice (DOJ), assist the NAS Management Officer in the preparation of the annual EUM report.

Given the infancy of many of the GOA ministries, post has not transferred much equipment to the GOA under the INL program. Most of the facilities and equipment supporting eradication, counternarcotics, and police training programs in Afghanistan remain under INL control.

NAS Kabul has confirmed the location and proper use of all items transferred thus far to the GOA.

Status

- **Radio Communications System**

INL provided the Ministry of Interior (MOI) with 40 CODAN High Frequency radios in 2004, enabling MOI Kabul headquarters to communicate with its provincial units in Afghanistan's 34 provinces. Each provincial MOI office received a CODAN radio while the MOI used the remaining six radios to establish a Communications Center at MOI Kabul Headquarters. NAS Kabul conducted a site inspection of the communication center in Kabul and verified the CODAN radios are operational. To verify the CODAN radios out in the field, NAS Kabul requested the MOI Communications Center call several provinces at random. Once contact was established, NAS Kabul requested that the radio operator on the other end read back the serial number located on the back of the CODAN radio. NAS officials then compared the serial number to the inventory list. No discrepancies were found. MOI officials cooperated throughout the on-site inspection.

- **Global Positioning Systems (GPS).**

INL supplied ten Garmin Global Positioning Systems (GPS) Model 72 units devices to seven Poppy Elimination Program (PEP) team spread throughout Afghanistan which use the equipment to collect grid references of poppy fields for eradication purposes. The INL International Advisors assigned to each of the

PEP teams submitted written reports to NAS Kabul verifying that the ten devices are operational and in the possession of the seven PEP teams.

- **Office Copiers**

Through Inter-Agency Agreements (IAA) with DEA and DOJ, INL supplied one CANON copier each to the counternarcotics Police-Afghanistan (CNPA) and the Criminal Justice Task Force (CJTF). DEA officials often see the CNPA office copier in operation during visits with their GOA counterparts. Meanwhile, the DOJ Legal Advisors assigned to post verify that the CJTF office copier is functional.

Problems

Because of the current security environment in Afghanistan, there are limitations on the travel outside of Kabul, and often times, travel restrictions within the city. Such conditions make it difficult to conduct site visits to the MOI provincial units and the PEP teams. To surmount these obstacles, NAS Kabul uses radio checks and written reports to verify the location and status of the INL-supplied CODAN radios and Garmin GPS equipment.

Impact

The GOA is using the INL-provided CODAN radios and Garmin GPS units efficiently to support counternarcotics and eradication efforts. The CODAN radio system offers the MOI an effective means of communications that provides nationwide coverage overcoming the atmospheric and mountainous conditions of Afghanistan. The office copiers enable the CNPA and CJTF to conduct routine office operations and permit the flow of information among the various sections of each organization.

Program Changes

As the various GOA ministries and office mature, NAS Kabul expects to transfer significant numbers of computers and other office equipment to the GOA in CY-2008. In preparation of that effort, NAS Kabul is developing a database that will list the equipment transferred, its location, the expected service life of each piece of equipment and how long it needs to remain under EUM. NAS Kabul is also developing a standard set for forms to be used for on-site inspections whenever the program officers or DEA/DOJ colleagues go out to meet their GOA counterparts.

KATHMANDU

Procedures

Embassy officers visited Nepal Police headquarters, the Central Police Laboratory at the Police Academy, and the headquarters of the Nepal Drug Control and Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU). Post contacted a Supreme Court representative but did not visit the district courts.

Status

- **Vehicles**

The NDCLU still uses the bicycles (20) provided in 1997 and 1998 despite their age and need for frequent repairs. Neither of the two motorcycles are still operational because of engine failure.

The Nepal Police Women's Cell, a unit to combat crime against women and children continues to operate eight motorcycles distributed to Women's Center in 1999. However, these motorcycles require constant repair, and the Women's Cell has insufficient funds for required maintenance.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

INL last funded laboratory equipment for narcotics law enforcement in 1997. The equipment for the mini-forensic lab at the Central Police Laboratory is no longer functional.

- **Computer Equipment**

The NDCLEU no longer uses any of the computer equipment it received in 2002 for a trafficking database. The laptop computer has hard drive failure. The desktop computer and scanner each has unspecified damage. The screen display on the digital camera does not function.

Sixty-five (65) Dell computer monitors, 61 DELL central processing units, and 20 DELL printers were presented to the Supreme Court for the distribution to 15 district courts in 2005. The Supreme Court requested that post exchange 65 Uninterrupted Power Supply Units (UPS') that are incompatible with Nepal's electrical system. The units are in storage at the Supreme Court. Post's Senior Law Enforcement Advisor in charge of INL program has agreed to facilitate the exchange.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Seven of the 20 bicycles provided to the NDCLEU in 1996 are still in use in branch offices. The other 13 are damaged beyond repair. All five cameras given to the NDCLEU in 1996 reportedly are still in use.

Problems

Nepal is not a regular recipient of INL-funded programs and much of the equipment provided in the past decade, particularly computer equipment, has exceeded its useful lifespan. Additionally, the law enforcement agencies lack the tools to maintain or repair specialized machinery, further limiting the length of time these items could be used.

Impact

Police officials were more than eager to provide an update on equipment beyond post's monitoring scope to show their appreciation for U.S. assistance. Support provided in previous years to the NDCLEU and the Women's Cell of the Nepal Police increased the mobility and investigative capabilities of the units. Laboratory equipment enabled the police to analyze drug samples within days. The courts have recognized the results as expert testimony.

Program Changes

Future INL-funded programs would have a high impact on the capability of Nepal to counter narcotics and Trafficking In Persons. The use of obsolete or damaged equipment hampers the ability of officials to obtain accurate lab results, maintain electronic files, and connect to international law enforcement networks.

NEW DELHI

Procedures

Due to the size of the country, the locations where the majority of the items are dispersed and post's lack of travel budget, it is not possible or feasible to conduct a physical inventory of all INL-donated commodities and vehicles. Post requires host government officials who receive INL-funded commodities to sign a receipt and agree to maintain the commodities in accordance with LOA standard provisions, and track such purchases through GSO purchase orders and accounting.

The Government of India (GOI) has never been timely in providing post with information on the status of INL-donated resources. GOI's late submissions combined with post's constant interaction with counterpart law enforcement agencies allow post to provide some modicum of regular oversight.

Status

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

- **Vehicles**

One Maruta Van was donated in 2000 to the NCB headquarters in Imphal. The Eastern Zonal Unit in Calcutta has (1) Maruti Esteem and (1) Toyota Qualis. The Mizoran State Excise received (6) Maruti Gypay 4-wheel drive utility vehicles in 2001; three are at the Excise headquarters in Aizawl; and one each are in the office of the Superintendent of Excise at Champai, Koasib and Saiha. Of the six Yamaha RX 135 motorcycles delivered in 2001, four are located in Aizwal headquarters and are used by the Anti-Narcotics Squad; one bike each is located at the district offices of Aizwal and Champai. All vehicles donated to the NCB in the Northeast and the Mizorem State Excise remain in good condition with maintenance and necessary repairs done at the authorized workshops. The Units' officers use the vehicles for preventive duty and easy, unidentifiable movement. CBN's Preventive and Intelligence Cell, Guwahati, Assam has two Yamaha motorcycles that are in good condition and receive regular servicing and maintenance. These bikes are used primarily for intelligence gathering and for special operations. Two Ford Endeavour (SUV) vehicles were donated to the Office of the Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), North Eastern Region in July 2006. One Tavera (SUV) was donated to the Indian Customs office in Kolkata in 2006. All vehicles are in good condition and are being used for special operations and surveillance.

Nine Mahindra Boleros (SUV) were donated to North East Customs in June 2007.

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

The three vehicles (Hero Honda motorcycle, Maruti Esteem, and Toyota Qualis) donated to the NCB South Zone in Chennai remain in good condition, receiving routine maintenance. Two Taveras SUV's were donated to the Indian Customs Office in Chennai in 2006. All vehicles are used for surveillance, search, seizures and arrests.

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

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

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

The following vehicles located at the Zonal Units in Chandigarh, Varanasi, Jodhpur, and Ahmedabad remain in good condition and are used primarily for enforcement and surveillance work- Chandigarh: 1 Hero Honda motorcycle and 1 Qualis; Varanasi: 1 Boleo; Jodhpur: 1 Qualis and 1 Bolero; Ahmedabad: 1 Hero Honda motorcycle and 1 Bolero.

- **Cameras**

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

Four Sony digital cameras were delivered to the Superintendent of Excise in Saiha and, the Anti-Narcotics Squad in Champhai and two to the Excise Headquarters in Aizawl in 2001. All four cameras are reported to be inoperable and are unserviceable. Post will explore the option of replacing the cameras.

NCB Headquarters New Delhi received a Hitachi camcorder that is used by the Investigative and Intelligence Branch in Delhi for surveillance and to record seizures. The camcorder is in good condition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Laboratory Equipment**

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

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

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

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

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

Hygrothermometer (60)—They are used to record temperature and humidity, necessary statistics required for the JLOPS survey.

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

Sharp LCD projector (1)—It was donated to the Competent Authority, Northern Region in May 2005. The CA uses the projector with the laptop to give presentations and workshops on asset forfeiture from drug traffickers. The projector is in excellent condition.

Thales Mobile Mappers (GPS) (2)—They were donated to the CNB in September 2005. They are used to plot coordinates of all the licit poppy fields to pinpoint their exact locations. The CBN used the GPS units to determine the plot sizes to better estimate opium crop yields. They are in excellent condition.

Forty (40) Sensor Technology Radiation Pagers were donated to Indian Customs this year, and are in excellent condition. They have been distributed to various Indian Customs Offices for their use in determining whether shipments contain radioactive material. Often, drug traffickers will mark containers radioactive, concealing contraband, hoping that no one will verify the contents.

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

Sixteen Steiner 7 x 50 binoculars that will be used in various Indian Customs

operations for surveillance are in excellent condition.

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

- **Computers**

In 2004, post purchased (18) IBM desk top computers and monitors, (18) HP desk jet printers, (18) webcams, (18) back up UPS's and (16) copies of Analyst Notebook Software for donation to the NCB nationwide. The NCB New Delhi headquarters received (7) sets of computer equipment and the following NCB Zonal Offices received one complete set: Varanasi, Kolkata, Jammu, Chandigarh, Trivandrum, Mumbai, Delhi, Jodhpur, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Imphal. This equipment remains in good condition. In April 2005, post donated an HP ML570 with keyboard and monitor to the NCB headquarters in New Delhi. The server is also in good condition.

Four Compaq Four Compaq computers and printers were donated to the Excise Department in the Northeast. The computers can be found in the following locations: (2) Excise Headquarters Anti-Narcotics Squad; (1) Office of the Superintendent of Excise, Champai, and (1) Office of the Superintendent of Excise, Saiha. In 2005, INL replaced two defective printers. All items are in good condition and used for intelligence gathering, record keeping and data exchange.

Nine HP laptop computers were donated to the CBN in July 2005. The computers were distributed to the following CBN offices: (4) CBN HQ Gwalier, (2) New Delhi, (1) Kota (1) Neemuch, and (1) in Lucknow. The computers are in good condition and are used primarily for storage of opium poppy cultivation data (JLOPS) and data related to the poppy crop. Four HP Laserjet printers and one HP Deskjet printer were donated to CBN in May and July 2006 respectively. All items are in good condition and are being used for intelligence gathering, record keeping, and data exchange.

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

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

In May 2006, the CBN received four APC 1000 VA backups and 40 APC 650 backups. In April 2006, 30 Dell laser printers and four IBM Power vault 110T LTO-2 external driver for servers along with 4 Norton anti-virus and 40 copies of Microsoft Office Pro 2003 were donated to CBN. All of the equipment is in good condition.

Two Dell computers and one HP Laser jet printer were donated to the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works in June 2006. One Compaq HP

laptop and one Panasonic LCD projector were donated in November 2006. The equipment is being used for documentation, record keeping and data exchange.

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

- **Communications**

Three Motorola headsets are in the headquarters at Aizawl, and two each are with the Aizawl district office and the Anti-Narcotics Squad at Champhai. One each is at Saiha, Office of the Superintendent in Kolasib, and at Vairengte. All handsets, which were delivered in 2001, remain in good condition and are very useful for communication in this remote region.

- **Miscellaneous**

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

The following equipment was provided to CBN for use in field locations in JLOPS survey in 2003: 8 digital cameras, 11 digital calipers, 60 hygrometers, 6 electric weighing scales, and 11 heavy-duty drying ovens. The cameras have been used to photograph and catalog the different stages of poppy growth in each field office. The 11 calipers were used for measuring the poppy capsules to determine the optimum yield at harvest time. The 11 hot air ovens were used for drying out the poppy crop. The hygrometers were used to record temperature and humidity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The CBN Guwahati has 10 weed trimmers that were intended to be used to destroy illicit poppy growth- 8 belong to the Guwahati Office and the other 2 are borrowed from CBN headquarters in Gwalior. The weed trimmers are not being used since there is no current program to eradicate poppy in Arunchal Pradesh. CBN found the weed trimmers to be very cumbersome and difficult to carry over the hilly areas where illicit poppy is grown.

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

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

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

Impact

INL's assistance to the Indian law enforcement agencies, namely the NCB, CBN, Indian Customs, North East Customs and North East Excise, through donated computers, software, communications and other miscellaneous has greatly enhanced the operational efficiency in conducting complex drug trafficking investigations. This has enabled Indian law enforcement agencies to target high level drug trafficking organizations rather than couriers and low level drug traffickers.

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

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

Problems

The Indian Central Government Bureaucracy makes it very difficult to finalize decisions and provides for no flexibility to change plans once they have been put in place. As a result, over the past two years, INL New Dehli has repeatedly encouraged its counterparts, through the LOA project Implementation Committee Chair by the Ministry of Finance, to reprogram funds from underperforming projects to those that have achieved some level of success. In May and December 2007, post was finally successful in persuading the Committee to approve reprogramming of funds to separate projects that train law enforcement official on asset forfeiture and precursor chemicals.

TASHKENT

Procedures

During the first half of 2007, the bilateral relationship was particularly strained and Embassy travel outside of Tashkent was limited. However, in recent months the situation improved and post made a concerted effort to make field visits to check the status of key INL-funded equipment. Post prioritized major equipment such as vehicles, laboratory instruments, and the extensive equipment provided to the counternarcotics focused Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD).

Political officers and INL LES visited Customs posts in Termez, Bukhara, Navoi and Tashkent; the explosives laboratory of the Ministry of Interior; the main laboratory of the Ministry of Interior; and the counternarcotics focused Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Post has one full-time locally Engaged Staff (LES) position to support INL initiative in Uzbekistan. The Embassy continues to improve procedures for INL equipment monitoring. During 2007, post created an INL equipment database containing records of all equipment provided to the GOU and records of previous inspections. The database includes all equipment and related information and supports dozens of different queries. INL equipment has been distributed throughout all 12 provinces of Uzbekistan.

Status

- **Vehicles**

In August 2000, Uzbek Customs Committee received nine 4-wheel drive Jeep Cherokees and spare parts. All vehicles were equipped by Customs with a HF radio. Uzbek Customs assigned three vehicles to counter-smuggling units in Tashkent Province (which includes rugged mountain terrain in its territory) as well as one each to Bukhara, Navoi, Karakalpakstan and Ferghana Provinces. Customs officers have clearly done the best they can to maintain the vehicles, although the government has not provided resources to make repairs. Thus the vehicles in Bukhara and Navoi are inoperable and awaiting repairs. However, they are securely stored and offices were able to explain how they use the vehicles to support their operations.

In contradiction to the intended purpose, one Jeep was transferred to the State Prosecutor's Office, but post was given access to it and confirmed that it is in excellent condition and being used for law enforcement purposes. Another was requisitioned by the National Security Service (NNS) and despite requesting access via diplomatic note, post was unable to inspect the vehicle. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not provide any contact information or access to the vehicle used by the National Security Services and unlike previous years, post could not verify its location or condition. The National Security Service yields extraordinary clout in Uzbekistan and it is not surprising that Customs, which is lower in the pecking order, had to give up a few vehicles essentially as an

internal tax. Customs officials are eager to resume cooperation with the United States after a difficult time in the bilateral relationship, but they do not have the power to reassert control over these two vehicles.

The Jeeps were transferred in 2000. However, the Letter of Agreement which serves as the basis for the modern era of INL assistance to Uzbekistan was not signed until 2001. There is no institutional memory at post about the specific conditions placed on the Government of Uzbekistan with regard to vehicle use prior to the current Letter of Agreement. The current Letter of Agreement states that other current and future INL-funded resources will not be transferred to other agencies. The previously documented transfer of the two Jeep Cherokees at some point during 2004 was clearly not in the spirit of the intended purpose of the INL equipment donation; however post is seeing encouraging signs of rapprochement with the Government of Uzbekistan. Post will try again in 2008 to access the remaining Jeep Cherokee being used by the National Security Service.

Twenty-eight vehicles were obtained for use by the Special Investigative Unit (SIU) in 2003. Tashkent conducted a thorough check and found all vehicles in good condition and used by police officers of the current unit. The fleet is intentionally mixed, including several local models, to allow undercover units to blend in with their surroundings. The local models are much easier for the SIU to maintain since there is availability of spare parts and mechanical expertise. The Political Officer and LES checked the Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN) of all vehicles and verified the cars are in good condition, even after years of intensive use. Two Opel Astras require about \$2,000 of repairs that the SIU has no funds to complete; however, the vehicles are kept in a secure garage and otherwise appear to be in good condition. Since the SIU does shift work, some portion of the vehicles were in active use on patrol or investigations during post's visit, and on-duty officers quickly responded to calls for the supervisor to return to headquarters for post's inspection.

- **Computer Equipment**

In December 2002, post delivered 27 INL-funded laptop computers for use at 12 remote border railroad ports of entry/exit on the borders with Tajikistan Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. Post did not check the computers this year due to strained relations with the host country and difficulty in accessing border posts; however, the equipment is believed to be at the end of its useful lifespan after years of productive use.

In 2004, post delivered 25 workstations to the counternarcotics focused Sensitive Investigative Unit within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) of Uzbekistan. The equipment is in good condition and being used actively by law enforcement officers for its intended purpose. Extra equipment is carefully packaged and stored on the premises.

- **Communications Equipment**

In July 2003, 30 cellular telephones, 30 Motorola GP-360 handheld radios, and four Thuraya satellite phones were provided to the SIU within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. An officer has been designated as responsible for maintaining

and tracking the inventory, and all equipment is accounted for and in good condition given the timeframe of use. The cell phones are now obsolete but many are still in use; in other cases, officers have returned the phones for inventory purposes and prefer to use their personal phones instead. The satellite phones are not in use due to the high cost of the service, which the SIU could no longer afford when the Government of Uzbekistan suspended cooperation with the DEA.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

In 2004, post furnished laboratory equipment to enhance the GOU's capabilities to perform forensic analysis of explosives and narcotics substances. Equipment donated to the explosives laboratory at the Ministry of Internal Affairs included a Sabre-2000 portable explosive detector, five digital scales, and an Agilent Electrophoresis system. A Nicolet IR Spectrometer system was previously delivered to the lab in 1999. The Ministry of Internal Affairs Central Laboratory received an Agilent Gas Chromatograph and Mass Spectrometer System which greatly supported evidence processing in criminal drug cases. At both laboratories, the political officer is extremely impressed by the professionalism of the staff and the obvious pride they have in carefully maintaining their scientific instruments.

- **Miscellaneous**

Basic investigative equipment was distributed to the Counterdrug Department of the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs. The equipment included 21 digital video cameras, 68 portable digital audio recorders, 36 digital cameras, and 19 TV sets and VCRs. The equipment helps the MVD outfit their counternarcotics units with basic equipment they previously did not possess. It is all maintained in excellent condition and a full-time technician helps officers use the equipment; they even made their own creative modification to use local handbags that make hidden cameras more discreet.

INL supported a joint border project with the Embassy Export Control and Related Security Program by providing modular shelters for Uzbek Border Guards. They were placed in rural areas of the Uzbek borders with Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. INL Tashkent purchased, delivered and installed custom-made furniture for the shelters. Post did not visit these border posts during this review cycle.

In October 2001, INL provided the Committee for State Border Protection document examination equipment to improve passport control activities at border checkpoints. Donated equipment included: 100 Universal Desktop Magnifiers and spare lamps, 200 hand-held UV-spot detectors and spare UV lamps, 8 multifunctional passport readers, and one set of passport computer software with samples of more than 2,000 different passports and identification documents. The equipment was distributed to more than 40 border posts and the computer software was donated to the Border Guard Academy. Post did not specifically inspect this equipment during this reporting cycle, but the political officer noted the equipment was used at the recently constructed modern border checkpoint on the Afghan border of Termez.

In December 2002, inspection mirrors (300), “Mag-Lite” flashlights (300), and Narcotics Identification Kits (140) were provided to the State Customs Committee to ensure that every Customs post on the border had a least basic inspection testing equipment. The equipment was distributed to 60 stationary and mobile Customs border posts, as well as to Customs training facilities. The Political Officer personally observed officers using one of the mirrors to search a vehicle at the Hayraton checkpoint on the border of Afghanistan during an unrelated trip. Customs officials reported that all mirrors are still functioning and post will continue to try to observe Customs searches at border checkpoints during post’s travels in 2008. The maglite flashlights are now in their seventh year of use and are also widely distributed throughout the country. Many are now believed to be broken after heavy use in harsh climatic conditions that range from bitter cold to extreme heat.

Seven thousand (7,000) drug testing kits were provided in 2006 and have been widely distributed to border posts throughout Uzbekistan. Instructions were provided in the Russian language and training programs increased officers’ skill in conducting the tests. Local authorities reported that the kits are very useful and are gradually being used.

In August 2001, equipment was provided to the then-independent Committee for State Border Protection (since reorganized within the purview of the National Security Service) in conjunction with training courses administered by U.S. SEALS. The equipment included: socks (70 pairs); boots (42 pairs); canteens (35); compasses (35); diving fins (40 pairs); flashlights (35); digital waterproof watches (3); First Aid kits (35); Garmin Etrex global positioning system (GPS) devices (10); and one cargo net. U.S. SEALS conducted a subsequent training program in 2002 using the equipment. Some of the equipment was already heavily worn or broken. All equipment is beyond its reasonable expected lifespan and will no longer be monitored.

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

Problems

- **Inspections**

Most INL-donated equipment is located in secure law enforcement compounds, whether in the capital Tashkent or at remote border checkpoints. The Government of Uzbekistan requires official diplomatic notes for virtually all access to such facilities or meetings with appropriate personnel. Any attempts to access facilities without the advance approval of the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs are denied. Even as a modest rapprochement began in the latter part of 2007, this rule was not relaxed. For example, the Political Officer submitted a diplomatic note informing MFA about a planned visit to the Jar-Tepa border checkpoint east of Samarquand on the Tajik border. In October; the request was denied by phone on the eve of travel and border guards turned the Political Officer back near the checkpoint. Another Political Officer attempted to conduct undeclared End Use Monitoring of equipment in Khorezm Region in northwest Uzbekistan in November, but local authorities serving as minders on that trip kept finding reasons why this was not possible. A few days later the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan also denied the Political Officer's request to conduct End Use monitoring there on the grounds that the Minister himself had to approve this and he was unavailable.

The restriction of access facilities is not specifically directed to embassy officials; diplomats from other mission report having to go through similar cumbersome proceedings to access any sites or arrange meetings with the Government of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is a sensitive, deeply suspicious police state and, some corrupt and powerful elements may have reasons to want to restrict access to foreign diplomats. Ever mindful of these conditions, embassy officers ask as many questions as possible about the equipment when post finally gets in the door. The Political Officer was satisfied during the round of visits, which included visits to government facilities in Bukhara, Navoi, Termez and Tashkent, that local rank-and-file law enforcement officials are using INL-donated equipment for its intended purposes and taking good care of it given limited resources. In no case did post get the impression that equipment was suddenly returned or brought back "to show the Americans" because they knew post was coming.

- **Computer Equipment**

Many of the laptop computers delivered to the Border Guards are now broken after years of extensive use. The products have now exceeded their useful expected lifespan. Post has had difficulty accessing border posts, but expects to discontinue monitoring the equipment in the near future.

One of the computers delivered to the SIU arrived without a hard drive several years ago and it has never been used. The SIU staff continues to carefully store and keep track of the hardware for possible future use. Other computers are in active use at the facility.

- **Satellite Phones**

Since the Government of Uzbekistan suspended cooperation with the DEA, the SIU has not been able to use the satellite phones due to insufficient operational funding to pay the expensive monthly bills. However, officers have placed the equipment back in its original packaging and carefully keep track of it for possible future use.

- **Vehicle Repair**

Post has discovered that due to the low quality of the fuel in the Uzbekistan retail market, the majority of vehicles require replacement of the fuel systems. The counter-smuggling unit in Tashkent city already replaced the engine on its Jeep Cherokee and the Navoi counter-smuggling department is currently trying to identify the resources to replace its system. The vehicle in Bukhara has not worked in well over a year after sustaining engine damage in a collision with a smuggler's truck. They do not have the funds at this office to repair it and greatly is the contribution the Jeep made in remote stretches of desert. Jeep parts are also not available in Uzbekistan, nor do mechanics know how to work on this American model.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The Nicolet IR spectrometer and portable Sabre-200 explosive detector have long since broken and require replacement. The Political Officer noted the staff at the lab are very professional and have nonetheless taken excellent care of all equipment, but their effectiveness could be enhanced by the repair of these instruments. The gas chromatograph at the main forensic laboratory requires a replacement hydrogen gas pump.

Impact

During the End-Use Monitoring inspection visits, the political officer was favorably impressed by the amount of goodwill that INL contributions have generated among rank-and-file law enforcement officials. Customs and border posts throughout the country have benefited from U.S. government-funded equipment and, equally important, numerous training programs. Uzbek officials still proudly recall their participation in previous training events, especially ones that took place in the United States. Uzbeks also enjoyed programs in which their counterparts from the United States personally came and conducted training, providing a chance for counterpart professionals to discuss their field of expertise. Many veterans of these programs have been promoted and now

occupy more senior positions at field posts or in Tashkent headquarters. They have requested more training programs on a variety of topics.

Border Guard officials reported that the laptops enabled officers to more efficiently process train passengers transiting the borders. Officials can register passengers and identify wanted criminals using the database loaded onto the laptop computers. Previously, Border Guards used paper notepads to record passport data and submitted it to headquarters for criminal check analysis. SIU officers actively use their computers for investigative work in counternarcotics cases. The workstations are well-maintained and a dedicated technical officer provides support services, such as camera uploads and multimedia assistance, to help officers document evidence.

On all the inspection visits, the Political Officer was satisfied that local Customs officials did their best to take care of the equipment despite a lack of resources from the Government of Uzbekistan. Local officials described how effective the Jeeps are in supporting operations in rugged desert and mountain terrain; however, it is difficult to find spare parts for foreign models, especially given the lack of resources provided by the Government of Uzbekistan.

The sophisticated laboratory equipment enabled the Ministry of Internal Affairs explosive laboratory to identify the explosive substances used by the suicide bomber who attacked embassy Tashkent in July 2004.

Border Guards have the ability to more thoroughly and confidently check passports and other documents right in the border checkpoints without having to consult with officials in Tashkent or make ill-informed spot decisions.

Program Changes

The budget for new INL projects dropped as the bilateral relationship deteriorated. However, now that relations are steadily improving, post expects that it will be easier to implement border security and law enforcement assistance projects in Uzbekistan. The Government of Uzbekistan has indicated that it welcomes the resumption of cooperation on these areas of mutual interest. The Government of Uzbekistan is also keenly aware of the growing threat posed by record drug production in Afghanistan, which has been well documented by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC). Uzbekistan is a major transit country for drugs heading north from Afghanistan (especially via Tajikistan) and counter-narcotics will be a major priority and an opportunity for collaboration.

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

BANGKOK

Procedures

EUM procedures developed in Thailand over the years are based on inventory accountability for monitoring commodities given to RTG agencies, verified by EUM site visits, and inspected by NAS staff in cooperation with representations of the recipient RTG agencies. For this EUM period, NAS staff made on-site inspections and found that RTG inventory and accountability procedures were adequate; procedures were adequate; and records generally appeared up-to-date and accurately maintained by RTG agencies. In August and September, the NAS staff inspected commodities in Bangkok metropolitan areas and four regions of Thailand.

In a few instances, where commodities were inaccessible due to remote locations, the using RTG agencies forwarded inventory forms to the regional supervisory offices, which then were inspected by USG/RTG Teams. This occurred only in the case of a few small and isolated units that hold limited quantities of monitorable commodities. During the monitoring process, counterpart agencies were generally cooperative and responsive in implementing these procedures. NAS Bangkok EUM procedures for CY-2007 resulted in a verification rate of 92.42 percent. A total of 119 end-user sites (not including SIU's or ILEA) were visited by the NAS staff. Survey teams physically inspected 1,365 of 1,477 non-expendable commodity items accounted for in this report. Based on these inspections, inventory verifications and other information available to post, the NAS is unaware of any instances in which monitorable INCLE-funded commodities are used for anything other than their intended purpose. Commodities are dedicated to supporting of RTG activities against the abuse, trafficking, and production of illicit drugs, as well as RTG measures against other forms of crimes.

EUM accountability and verification of commodities located at ILEA was provided by the USG program Director and Deputy Director. ILEA inventory and accountability procedures are adequate and records generally appear sufficient and currently maintained. USG and FSN staff physically inspected all accountable commodities, which are in good condition with few exceptions. The counterpart agency was cooperative and responsive in facilitating EUM activities.

Status

All commodities listed below were inspected and found to be in serviceable condition. Responsibility for vehicle maintenance rests with the recipient or using RTG agency. Some quantities differ from previous years because of damage, are out of order, or were disposed by the end-user. No significant problems were discovered while preparing the report.

- **Communications Equipment**

Communications equipment consists of one analyzer, audio amplifiers (5), audio surveillance systems (10), audio tape recorders (22), base station radios (3), cellular phones (3), contraband detectors (2), digital sound recorders (1),

handheld radios (63), microsette tape recorders (4), mobile radios (6), telephones (5), video transmitters (2).

ILEA equipment consists of cellular phones (11), handle radio (4), telephones (38).

SIU equipment consists of handheld radios (91), car radios (181), audio tape recorders (60), base station radios (2), antennas (3), and microcassette (23) and cellular phones (18).

- **Computer Equipment**

RTG computer equipment consists of PC's (287), printers (228), USP units (165), software (36), servers (27), scanners (55), modems (15), notebooks (42), palm recorder (1).

ILEA equipment consists of PC's (74), Notebooks (36), printers (31), scanners (3), UPS' (3), and modems (5). SIU equipment consists of PC's (119), printers (30), scanners (5), notebooks (30), and UPS' (119).

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Cameras, photocopiers, video cameras, fax machines, televisions, power generator night vision devices, typewriters, tape recorders, overhead projectors, paper shredders, slide projectors, electric fans, washing machines, water coolers, barcode readers, air conditioners, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, lawn mowers, CD players, collating machine, laminating machine, transcribing machine, fire extinguisher and other electronic equipment were provided by the NAS to support Narcotics Crop Control, Demand Reduction, and Law Enforcement Projects. Most of the equipment is in good condition.

The following miscellaneous equipment was provided to ILEA: television , projector, typewriter, digital video camera, fax machine, paper shredder, FATS machine, digital duplication machine, office furniture, and punching and binding machine. The equipment is used to provide training for both INL funded programs and for police offices and prosecutors from ILEA member countries.

The following equipment was provided to the SIU's: digital cameras, refrigerator, video camera system, vacuum cleaner, copy machine, file cabinets, digital cameras, air conditioners, television, transcriber machine, typewriter, paper shredder, LCD projector, fax machine.

- **Helicopters**

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

Aircraft

<i>Model</i>	<i>Serial</i>	<i>Status/location</i>
205A-1	1712	On duty in Tak province
205A-1	1713	Repair in Bangkok
205A-1	1716	On duty in Bangkok
205A-1	1717	Repair in Bangkok
205A-1	1718	Repair in Bangkok
205A-1	1720	On duty in Chiang Mai
206L	2401	Good condition but not In use
206L	2402	Good condition but not In use

- **Vehicles**

The NAS and counterparts inspected 3 motorcycles, 10 pickup trucks, 36 sedans, and 2 vans provided to the RTG. All vehicles remaining on inventory that were inspected were found to be in good condition. No significant problems were noted in the End Use Monitoring of motor vehicles.

A total of 27 motorcycles, 21 pickup Trucks, 24 sedans, 7 SUV's, and 4 vans were assigned to 10 Sensitive Investigative Units (SIU) sites. All inventoried vehicles are in serviceable condition, although some items purchased more than five years ago are reaching the end of their useful lives. Many of the vehicles have exceeded 100,000 miles of use. As SIU funding allows replacements to be procured, some of these vehicles are being surplused according to RTG regulations. During 2007 no accountable equipment was used for other than its intended support and no equipment was unaccounted for.

All vehicles procured specifically for use by the SIU's were assigned by the RTP and ONCB to cooperate directly with DEA in this program. The SIU's are located in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Chiang Rai provinces. These vehicles were procured using SIU funds during 1998-2007. All vehicles are in serviceable condition but those purchased more than five years ago are reaching the end of their useful life.

Vehicles provided to ILEA consist of sedans (6), station wagons (1), and van (1). These vehicles are high mileage vehicles. They are used to transport both

staff and students between ILEA and the US Embassy, airport, hospital and the blast range off-site, none of which are located near the ILEA Bangkok facility. The maintenance costs of these vehicles have already become high. The vehicles will need to be replaced in the near future before they become dangerous to drive. Without these vehicles ILEA Bangkok would not be able to function effectively.

- **Defense Articles**

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

- **Field Gear**

Field gear provided to the RTG include binoculars (5), handcuffs (5), GPS' (17), night vision goggles (2), and body armor (55).

The following equipment was provided to SIU's: binoculars (94), cameras (15), body armor vests (100), GPS' (2), night visions goggles (9).

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The following equipment was provided to the RTG: dehumidifier (1), drug scale (2), evaporator (2), heating mantles (2), penetration thermometer (2), spectrometer (3), vernier digital scale (3).

Problems

The majority of equipment provided to the SIU has been in use since 1998, when the program began. Since that time, technology has changed and many of the commodities will need to be replaced when budgetary constraints are lifted.

Impact

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

Program Changes

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

BISHKEK

Procedures

INL Bishkek conducted inspection of equipment provided to host government agencies. These agencies include the Forensic Center under the Ministry of Interior (MOI), the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Interior personnel Training Center, and State Traffic Police Department. The agencies were cooperative and provided all necessary information and access to the sites.

Post visited the Prosecutors' offices in Naryn, Issyk-Kul, and Chui provinces to check on equipment donated from 2004-2007.

In the past year, post has improved the record-keeping system for INL-donated equipment, making the end use check more complete and accurate. During 2006-2007, post developed a standard transceiving act template that has serial numbers, quantity, brand, models, and amount of assistance rendered to the host government. Post also marked most of the donated equipment with special inventory labels that will facilitate tracking with equipment in the future (as well as labeled this equipment as US assistance).

Currently, INL staff is entering data into a new inventory control database. In the future, the inventory database will facilitate producing reports on the amount and status of all donated equipment by INL.

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

In 2004, four portable radios were donated to the Canine Unit of the Ministry of Interior in 2004. Only two of the four are working. One radio was broken during recent demonstrations and then repaired; a second radio does not work and cannot be repaired.

The 30 portable Motorola radios provided to the Anti-Drug Department of the Ministry of Interior are accounted for and working properly.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

The Prosecutor General's Office received two computers, a UPS, printer, scanner and digital camera. The computers have surpassed their useful life and are no longer a part of the inspection process.

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

In July 2004, one computer, one UPS, and one LaserJet printer were donated to the Canine Unit of the Ministry of Interior. Due to the age of the equipment, insufficient memory, and hard-drive capacity, the computer performs poorly.

Nine computers, nine UPS', nine power surge "Tripplite" and eight printers were distributed among the Police Department of the Anti-Drug Department of the Ministry of Interior. The computers were found to be functioning and still within the venue in which they were originally placed.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

In 2005, the State Forensic Center received laboratory equipment including GAS Chromatography System with mass selective detector, liquid Chromatography System with diode-array detector, UV visible Spectroscopy System, FTIR Spectroscopy system with video microscope, analytical and precision balances and solvents. However, the Forensic Center was unable to find a specialist who could calibrate the equipment. All items have now been corrected. The equipment (the gas chromatography and spectroscopy systems) have been calibrated and operators have been trained. The equipment is being used regularly.

The only remaining problem with the 2005 donation to the Ministry of Interior is inoperable equipment due to a lack of software which affects the compatibility with older equipment previously acquired in 1997. This issue is being studied by the DEA lab to determine corrective action.

- **Vehicles**

In 2007, the Kyrgyz Police Department received 10 Ladas VAZ and seven (7) Volkswagons fully equipped with traffic police gear. Light bars and radios were on the vehicles. The vehicles were transferred to Chuy, Issyk Kul, Naryn

Provinces, and Bishkek City. All vehicles and equipment are in good condition and in use. Light bars were on the vehicles and mobile radios were inside.

In 2007, INL implemented several projects with the Police School. INL supplied two training vehicles and one van equipped with mobile radios to the Police School.

A vehicle was donated to the Prosecutor General's Office in July 2004. According to the GOK documents, the vehicle is in use by the District Prosecutor's Office in Naryn Province. The vehicle was found in place and in good condition.

The Customs Office was provided with three Russian vehicles "Niva." Due to a very severe winter, travel to the Bor Dobo post to inspect the Niva vehicles was impossible. The roads to this area were impassable. Kyrgyz authorities in OSH have assured post that all three vehicles are in good condition and still within the control of the Customs office. Post has scheduled an End Use inspection in April.

- **Miscellaneous Items**

In 2006-2007, post implemented several projects with the Police School. INL refurbished and equipped the Forensics Center dormitory, computer lab and library. During the inspection, every item was found in place and in good condition. No items were found missing. However, it was obvious that a lot of equipment and supplies are not being used by the Police School. Most of the supplies and some equipment at the Forensic Center were still in boxes and not being used. The Police School director explained that they are expecting students from other regions in the near future who will live in the dormitory that INL furnished and equipped.

In 2007, INL provided the MOI forensic units with fingerprint equipment under the Fingerprint Identification Training Project. The equipment included digital cameras and fingerprint collection kits. Post checked 13 offices in Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Chui provinces, and Bishkek City where the equipment was distributed. In general everything was in place and in use, except for one fingerprint kit and camera in Naryn, which had been transferred to the Criminal Investigation Unit of Naryn Interior Department. Members of the Forensics Unit were very grateful for the fingerprint equipment, as the Forensics Unit previously had only limited supplies or powders, inks, lifting tapes, rollers, gloves, analytical scales and color printers in several years. The unit expressed the need for an automated fingerprint identification system.

Problems

In August 2005, the INL office was staffed completely with new people. The current INL staff could retrieve most but not all information about equipment transferred to the host government. The absence of serial numbers and confusion with brand and models of the equipment in the transceiving acts made the End Use Monitoring difficult or sometimes impossible. It appears that former staff members distributed equipment without a thorough accountability for the donated items. In the near future, a more in-

depth analysis of donated equipment will be conducted by Post. At this time, it is not clear how the process of equipment distribution was conducted.

Impact

The impact of the donated equipment provided to the Kyrgyz law enforcement and prosecutorial entities has been positive, aiding the Kyrgyz in responding to incidents, compiling information, tracking cases, and analyzing evidence. The motor vehicles allow Kyrgyz law enforcement to respond more quickly and effectively to events, helping to resolve potential problems. The vehicles also allow for the patrolling in areas which are very rural and rugged, where in some cases drug traffickers operate.

The computer equipment allows the Kyrgyz to better establish information data bases for tracking personnel, criminal activity and other events requiring close monitoring by senior staff. From the law enforcement perspective, the computer equipment helps provide law enforcement senior staff greater knowledge of what issues require attention and where their resources can be best deployed. The Prosecutor's Office is also better able to manage and track the cases submitted into their system for prosecution. This has been very evident at post, especially when information is requested regarding the status of suspects arrested and prosecuted for drug trafficking. This information is necessary and dovetails into post's counternarcotics programs that are carried out with INL assistance via the Drug Control Agency (DCA).

Without the forensic equipment, narcotics and other evidence could not be properly analyzed and investigations and prosecutions would be hindered. ICITAP and DEA experts have stated that with this equipment, Kyrgyz counterparts know what they are doing and with more practice and training will become even more proficient. As the Kyrgyz receive donations and work with the equipment, their law enforcement and prosecutorial capabilities are enhanced to bring them even closer to reform and professionalism.

JAKARTA

Procedures

The DEA Singapore Office (SICO) is responsible for administering the INL counternarcotics assistance program for Indonesia. An INL secretary, who is posted at post Jakarta, provides administrative support in the purchasing provided equipment, as well as assisting in the vetting of students and logistical support needed for all training courses. SICO personnel work closely with their Indonesian narcotics counterparts; Indonesian National Police (INP) Directorate IV for Narcotics and Organized Crime (Narkoba), Indonesian National Narcotics Board (BNN) and INP Metropolitan Police Department (Polda Metro-Jaya). INL funds have been used to provide training and equipment to these agencies for the past several years. DEA SICO personnel utilize DEA intra-agency receipts when transferring accountable property to the INP as well as Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's). DEA SICO personnel routinely conduct on-site inspections as well as annual inventories of this equipment and property. INP personnel always readily comply with these procedures. INP also maintains its own inventory records.

Status

All of the donated equipment is in good operable condition and resides in the originally assigned locations. Post has found that the INP is very meticulous and responsible in the maintenance and operation of the equipment provided. It has found no instances where the equipment has been misused or used for purposes outside of agreement made between INP and INL.

- **Vehicles**

In November 2007, SICO presented seven (7) new vehicles to INP Narkoka to help replace and augment its fleet. In 2001 and 2003, Toyota Kijang (4), Suzuki motorcycles (15); Yamaha motorcycles (4); and Honda motorcycles (5) were donated to INP Narkoba. Most of these vehicles are still operational and used for their intended purposes. They are used primarily for surveillance and transportation of equipment and prisoners. Although most are still operational, due to constant wear and tear, they are beginning to require more and more maintenance to keep them operational.

- **Communications Equipment**

Motorola ATS VHF radios donated to the INP were distributed as follows: Regional Police South Sumatera (50); Regional South Sulawesi (20); Regional Police Timur Sulawesi (20); Regional Police West Java (80); Police Academy (95); ACEH Regional Police (75); Regional Police Yogyakarta (50); Regional Police Jakarta Metropolitan (45); Regional Police Banten (35); Regional Police

East Nusa Tenggara (16); Regional Police East Java (5); Head of INP (10); POSO Communications & Electronic Center (24).

All of the INL-financed communications equipment has been well-maintained and is in operable condition, assigned as agreed upon between INL and the INP, and used only in the performance of official duties and operations. In the future, the acquisition of a repeater system for these radios would be extremely beneficial as these radios are currently operational only as line-of sight radios.

- **Computer Equipment**

The SICO recently purchased four (4) copies of i2 Analyst 7 software with accompanying dongles. This equipment was presented to officials from INP Polda Metro-Jaya to be used by their intelligence analysts for charting and analysis of telephone records in drug-related investigations. This software is the standard in intelligence analysis and is used by DEA. Therefore, information developed by INP agencies can be shared seamlessly with DEA.

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

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

- **Miscellaneous**

DEA SICO presented INP Narkoba with following miscellaneous technical equipment in 2007; four (4) Nikon digital cameras; four (4) Sony DVD Handycam recorders; two (2) Pioneer DVD/CD duplication systems; four (4) body wires; four (4) tactical repeater systems; four (4) 10 channel synthesized receivers; one (1) clock radio with transmitter; one (1) minipix receiver/recorder with 10” monitor; four (4) Vidi-vest body worn wireless video concealed vests; miscellaneous batteries, formatted CD’s, and memory cards. INP Narkoba has been using this equipment on various investigations and is properly maintaining the equipment as well. The equipment is in excellent conditions.

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

Miscellaneous equipment donated to INP was distributed as follows: CIC Megamendung (3 full-face respirator and canisters, 7 Hazmat boots, 2 Petzl headlamps, 1 com wire cutters, 1 field spade, 2 hand lanterns, 1 latex safety gloves, 1 magnifier, 1 half mask respirator, 1 tool set, 1 tool set); CID Balikpapan (5 full-face respirators, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 2 hand lanterns, 5 safety glasses, 4 half mask respirators, 3 Glock field spades, 3 folding pocket magnifier, 4 Petzl headlamps, 1 latex safety gloves, 4 respirator cartridges, 2 leatherman new wave tool); Marine Police (5 full-face respirators, 1 Sirius Gas detector, 9 Hazmet boots, 1 Felco wire cutters, 1 Glock field spade, 1 half mask respirators); Forensic Laboratory Center Jakarta (9 full-face respirators, 2 Sirius multi gas detectors, 11 Hazmet boots, 6 Petzl headlamps, 5 Glock field spade, 3 Hazmet overalls, 3 leatherman new wave tool, 8 half-mask respirators, 8 respirator cartridges, 4 latex safety gloves); Forensic Laboratory Surabaya (5 full-face respirators, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 8 Hazmet boots, 4 Glock field spade, 3 hand lantern, 4 half-mask respirators, 3 leatherman new wave tools); Forensic Laboratory Denpasar (5 full-face respirator and canister combo, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 8 Hazmet boots, 4 Petzl headlamps, 3 Glock field spade, 3 Hazmat overalls, 2 latex gloves, 3 leatherman new wave tool); Forensic Laboratory Medan (5 full-face respirator and cannister combo, 1 Sirius multi-gas detector, 8 Hazmet boots, 1 Glock field spade, 2 Hazmet coveralls, 4 half mask respirators, 3 latex gloves, 3 leatherman new wave tool); Forensic Laboratory Semarang (5 full-face respirator and canister combo, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 7 Hazmet boots, 3 Glock field spade, 5 safety glasses, 4 half-mask respirators, 3 leatherman new wave tools, 3 folding chair magnifier); Forensic Laboratory Makassar (5 full-face respirator and canister combo, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 7 Hazmat boots, 4 Petzl headlamps, 3 Glock field spades, 5 safety glasses, 2 latex gloves, 3 laetherman tools); Forensic Laboratory Palembang (5 full-face respirator and canister combo, 1 Sirius multi gas detector, 7 Hazmet boots, 3 glock field spade, 2 hand lanterns, 3 latex safety gloves, 3 leatherman new wave tool); National Police School of North Sumatera (1 cassette recorder, 1 fax machine); Puskidkrim Mega Mendung, West Java (7 air conditioners, 2 televisions); Marine Police Directorate Tanjung Priok (875 light sticks, 80 face masks, 72 megaphones, 40 dry suit undersuit, 40 snorkels, 40 overalls, 40 flashlight under water, 120 hose protectors, 40 knives, 80 power inflators, 40 weight bests, 80 power inflators).

- **Laboratory Equipment**

Clandestine laboratory equipment was presented to students who attended and completed Basic Clandestine Laboratory Investigation courses. The equipment included items such as respirators, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), Tyvex protection suits, gloves, etc. INP Narkoba recently used this equipment and training during the dismantling of a clandestine crystal methamphetamine “super” laboratory on the island of Batam, Indonesia. DEA SICO, through the DEA office of International Training, has provided several Basic Clandestine Laboratory courses to INP using INL funding. As a result, there has been greater emphasis and success in the detection and dismantling of both crystal methamphetamine and MDMA laboratories in Indonesia.

Impact

INP officials continue to set records for amounts of drug and currency seized in Indonesia. The use of the training provided and equipment supplied via INL funding has had a tremendous impact on drug law enforcement in Indonesia over the past several years. INP drug investigators trained by DEA via INL funding were used successfully in the terrorist investigations in Bali in 2002 and 2005 as well as the successful dismantling of several crystal methamphetamine and MDMA super clandestine laboratories since 2001.

A recent record seizure of one million MDMA tablets and one million dollars in various domestic and foreign currencies came as the result of professionally trained investigators who were trained and equipped by virtue of INL funding. US and Indonesian law enforcement agencies have bridged a strong working relationship over the past several years and the continued use of INL funding will further foster this positive relationship. The impact of the use of INL funds in Indonesia cannot be underscored.

PHNOM PPENH

Procedures

The Political FSN conducted an on-site inspection of the equipment transferred to the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) laboratory in Phnon Penh. During the past year, the Ambassador, DEA-Bangkok staff, and the Pol/Econ officer also visited the lab.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

One computer workstation, including a CPU, monitor, and printer were purchased in 1997. Due to political instability in 1997, the items were put into storage in 1997. They were given to the NACD laboratory in 1999. The equipment is out of order.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

One Nicolet Avatar spectrometer and one Carver hydraulic press were purchased in 1997. Due to political instability in 1997, the items were put in storage and given to the NACD in 1999. In April 2007, post shipped the spectrometer to DEA-Bangkok, which transferred it to a Thailand -based company affiliated with the American manufacturer for testing and repairs. Tests revealed that the cost of repairing the machine was prohibitively high. Post is consulting with INL the transfer of the machine to another post where it might be used for spare parts.

VIENTIANE

Procedures

All commodities procured by the NAS Vientiane using INCLE funds are delivered to agencies of the Government of Laos (GOL) pursuant to the provisions of the Letter of Agreement between the USG and GOL concluded annually for the Crop Control, Demand Reduction and Law Enforcement Cooperation projects. Delivery is made physically either directly to the recipient GOL agency's office or location where the commodities will be used, or in the case of a few remote locations, to the Vientiane headquarters of the agency. A designated senior official of the recipient agency signs a receipt for the item(s) delivered, which is maintained on file by the NAS. The Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC), the primary GOL counterpart agency to the NAS, signs all Purchase Authorizations for INCLE-funded project commodities, is informed of any commodities to any GOL recipient, and maintains a separate inventory of commodities donated by the USG. Upon delivery, monitorable commodities are entered in the NAS EUM inventory, which is maintained by source of project funding and location of commodities. This inventory is periodically reviewed against the corresponding inventory maintained by LCDC.

At least once during each year, one NAS or other USG employee physically inspects all commodities at all locations. The FSN Program Assistant was primarily responsible for inventory maintenance and physical inspections during 2007. Inspections include a check of using agency inventories of commodities and available maintenance or use records, verification of serial or unique identifying number, verification of condition of the items, and interview of GOL officials concerning use and impact. The NAS allows reasonable exception to one hundred percent physical verification for cases such as documented absence of a motorcycle with an official on official travel when an inspection occurs. Non expendable items without unique identifying numbers (e.g. computer disks, office furniture) are verified by inventory number and physical count.

Where items are found to be inoperable, using agencies are requested to secure and provide estimates for cost of repair. When repair cost would exceed the cost of a comparable new item, NAS completes a report of survey to document the circumstance, and the item is deleted from inventory. When residual value justified it, commodities physically located in or near Vientiane are recovered and delivered by NAS to post GSO for excess property auction. When any item is determined to have no reasonable residual value, or when the item is in a location so physically remote that recovery to the capital is not economically feasible, the using agency is informed by letter that the item should be disposed of as junk. When items are reported lost, stolen, or destroyed, the using agency is requested to provide a written report of the pertinent circumstances, including a statement of whether any of the pertinent circumstances, including a statement of whether

any individual has been determined to have been the primary agent of the loss or destruction and if so, what disciplinary action was found appropriate.

Upon receipt of such a report, the NAS prepares a report of survey and the item is deleted from inventory. In all instances, LCDC is informed of deletions of items from inventory. In addition to one regular annual EUM inspection, whenever NAS or other Embassy personnel plan to visit any location away from Vientiane where NAS commodities are held or used, NAS provides the traveler with an inventory of all commodities at the location to be visited, and requests that the traveler inspect the items and report observations concerning the condition and use of those items. Property procured by the NAS with PD&S funds for its own use is separately identified in the inventory of USG-owned property maintained by the post GSO, and is used, serviced and regularly inventoried by GSO under ICASS with all other USG property at post.

In June 2007, NAS Vientiane received its first INL Management Assessment visit since 2002. The team recommendations included a recommendation that the NAS EUM property inventories be re-examined and re-verified by inspection and that a systematic effort be made to purge inventories of property that is unserviceable, under used or is lost, stolen, missing or destroyed. The NAS began a complete re-verification of its EUM inventories following the MAV. Progress has been less than rapid, due in part to workload on limited NAS staff, and in part to slowness of GOL counterpart agencies to provide documentation of the condition of unusable property or the circumstances of items that are unaccounted for. With the employment of three additional FSN Program Assistants for each of the three major NAS projects anticipated by the end the first quarter of CY-2008, the NAS expects that purging of unusable or missing commodities and re-validation of current inventories of monitorable items, should be completed.

Status

- **Vehicles**

Dual-cab pickup trucks and lightweight motorcycles have been provided to drug law enforcement units at the national and provincial level, to a few PCDC's and to drug abuse treatment centers, to provide official duty transportation for personnel of the agencies and for movement of official goods. Due to financial constraints in recent years, virtually all four-wheeled vehicles and most motorcycles have already exceeded class life. Since NAS resources now allow little replacement for vehicles, vehicles which become unserviceable will as a general rule be recovered for excess property sale by post GSO if located in or near Vientiane or sold or junked locally, if at a remote location.

Vehicles donated by NAS are in use at the following locations: Vientiane Capital-two (2) Toyota Hilux double-cab pickups, two (2) Toyota Land Cruisers, thirty-four (34) motorcycles; Vientiane Province-three (3) motorcycles; Bolikhamxay-three (3) motorcycles; Bokeo-one (1) Toyota Hilux double-cab pickup and eight (8) motorcycles; Champasak-one (1) Toyota Hilux double-cab pickup and six (6) motorcycles; Houaphan-one (1) Mitsubishi

double-cab pickup and nine (9) motorcycles; Luang Namtha-one (1) motorcycle; Luang Prabang Province-one (1) Toyota Hilux double-cap pickup and fourteen (14) motorcycles; Luang Prabang LAP-three (3) Toyota Hilus double-cab-pickups and nine (9) motorcycles; Oudomxay-one (1) Mitsubishi double-cab pickup (unserviceable) and ten (10) motorcycles (1 reported lost, 1 unserviceable, and 2 in bad condition); Phong Saly Province-two (2) Toyota Hilux double-cab pickups and nine (9) motorcycles (1 unserviceable to be deleted from inventory); Phong Saly LAP-three (3) Toyota Hilux double-cab pickups and twelve (12) motorcycles; Savannakhet-two Ford Ranger double-cab pickups, two (2) Toyota Hilus double-cab pickups, and sixteen (16) motorcycles (1 unserviceable); Xayabouri-one (1) Toyota Hilux double-cab pickup and ten (10) motorcycles; Xiengkhouang-one (1) Toyota Hilux double-cab pickup and one (1) motorcycle.

- **Vessels**

In October 2000, the NAS delivered one small speedboat with a Toyota 1800 cc 16 valve engine to be used by the Provincial Drug Police in Oudomxai. The boat is located in Pakbeng and is used to provide transportation of police to locations not accessible by road. The boat and motor are operable.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

In 1994, the NAS delivered two small triple-beam balances and two IntelKit TX-722 drug test analyzers to the Drug Control Division of the Lao National Police. This equipment is now unserviceable and given its age, is beyond economical repair and without remaining residual value. These items will be junked and deleted from inventory. The only other commodities that could be classified in this category are a limited number of very basic items of medical equipment, which are employed at drug abuse treatment centers for clinical, rather than forensic or research purposes.

- **Communications Equipment**

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

One HF-SSB radio, 4 VHF-FM mobile radios, 55 VHF hand-held transceivers were donated to the Drug Control Department. One HF SSB radio and 52 handheld radios (batteries not rechargeable) are unserviceable and will be deleted from inventory. Two HF-SSB radios, three VHF-FM mobile radios, ten handheld radios are used by the Savannakhet counternarcotics Office. One HF-SSB radio and two VHF FM radios are used by the Oudomxay Counternarcotics Office. Twelve hand-held radios are used by the Xayaboury Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and 20 hand-held transceivers are used by the Champasack Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and 10 hand-held transceivers are used by the Phongsaly Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB base station and two VHF FM base

stations are used by the Houaphan Counternarcotics Office. One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios and 33 handheld radios are used by the Vientiane Capital (one radio is lost, four require batteries, and two are nonfunctioning). One HF SSB radio, two VHF FM radios, and 17 handheld transceivers are used by the Luang Prabang Counternarcotics Office. One HF-SSB radio, five VHF-FM radios, and 55 hand-held transceivers are used by the Drug Control Department. One VHF FM base station and ten hand-held radios are used by the Bokeo Counternarcotics Unit.

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

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment sets, typically including processor, keyboard, monitor, printer, UPS, with associated software and consumables such as toner cartridges, have been supplied to GOL agencies as follows: Vientiane Capital-four (4) (1 printer unserviceable); Vientiane Province- two (2) (one printer unseviceable, returned to DCD); Lunag Prabang LAP- nine (9) (1 unserviceable); Oudomxai- two (2) (1 unseviceable) Phong Saly Province- four (4) (1 monitor, 1 UPS unserviceable); Phong Saly LAP-seven (7) plus two notebook computers. All are used for general office work by drug control agencies.

Computers need constant maintenance and repair. Since computer service in the provinces is irregular, such computers must be brought into Vientiane for service. Moreover, the supply of electricity in some areas is unreliable. Consequently, post is very reliant on generators. The NAS keeps careful inventory of the whereabouts of all computer components at all times.

- **Communications Equipment**

As part of the MAV-recommended EUM inventory review during 2007, NAS determined that its predecessors evidently considered that what post had was in part a problem in communication. NAS inventories, particularly for drug law enforcement agencies, include a number of hand-held radios and associated base stations radios procured and delivered to counterparts more than ten years ago. Most of this equipment has been documented as unserviceable for years, and after more than ten years, repair is not an economic option. NAS accordingly determined that LCDC and using counterpart agencies will be notified by letter that all such communications equipment delivered to host government counterparts before January 1, 1998 is deleted from the NAS EUM inventory. Counterpart agencies will be invited to return any of this equipment that is available in Vientiane to the Embassy. Returned items will be delivered to GSO for excess property auction, and if no bids are received, will be junked. Counterpart agencies will be informed that no funds are available to recover equipment located outside Vientiane, which should therefore be junked. The inventory of communications equipment provided below accordingly no longer includes any equipment delivered before January 1, 1998 which was still included in the inventory.

Communications equipment, including hand-held radio and base stations radios and associated batteries and chargers, facsimile machines, and land-line and mobile telephones, is used by GOL agencies in conduct of drug law enforcement activities and management of drug crop control and prevention/treatment programs as the following locations: Vientiane Capital-five (5) HF/SSB base stations, seven (7) VHF/FM base stations with repeater, one (1) VHF/FM vehicle mount, thirty-three (33) VHF/FM hand-held radios-four cannot recharge and 2 are unserviceable, five (5) fax machines (2 unserviceable), nineteen (19) mobile phones (all unserviceable and will be deleted from inventory in 2008); Vientiane Province-one (1) fax; Bokeo-one (1) VHF/FM base station (unserviceable), ten (10) VHF/FM handheld radios, three (3) fax machines; Bolikhamxay-one (1) fax machine; Champasak- two (2) HF/SSB base stations, twenty (20) VHF/FM handheld radios (eight batteries are old and debilitated), two (2) mobile phones, one (1) fax; Houaphan-one (1) HF/SSB base station (unserviceable), twelve (12) VHF/FM handheld radios (four unserviceable, eight cannot recharge. All will be deleted from inventory), one (1) VHF/FM base station, one (1) VHF/FM vehicle mount, two (2) fax machines, one (1) telephone; Luang Namtha-ten (10) VHF/FM handheld radios; Luang Prabang Province-one (1) HF/SSB base station, sixteen (16) VHF/FM base stations, two (2) mobile phones, two (2) faxes; Luang Prabang LAP- two (2) HF/SSB base stations (1 unserviceable), three (3) HF/SSB vehicle mounts, three (3) mobile phones, sixteen (16) telephones, one (1) fax; Oudomxai-one (1) HF/SSB base station, one (1) VHF/FM base station (unserviceable); one (1) VHF/FM vehicle mount (unserviceable) twenty-five (25)VHF/FM handheld radios-six unserviceable, (1 reported lost on duty) three (3) fax machines; Phong Saly Province-one HF/SSB base station, one (1) VHF/FM base station, one (1) VHF/FM vehicle mount (unserviceable), twenty (20) VHF/FM handheld radios (10 unserviceable-to be deleted from inventory), three (3) faxes; Phong Saly LAP-two (2) HF/SSB base stations, three (3) HF/SSB vehicle mounts, ten (10) mobile phones (2 unserviceable), eleven (11) telephones, two (2) faxes, four (4) GPS hand-held radios; Savannakhet-two (2) HF/SSB base stations, one (1) VHF/FM base station, two (2) VHF/FM vehicle mount, ten (10)) VHF/FM handheld radios, two (2) mobile phones, ten (10) telephones, one (1) fax; Xayabouri-one (1) HF/SSB base station (not installed), seven (7) VHF/FM handheld radios (five returned to DCD as unserviceable); two (2) faxes.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Miscellaneous equipment provided to LCDC and PCDC's drug enforcement police and drug abuse treatment centers and employed by those agencies in general support of crop control, demand reduction and drug law enforcement activities include file and digital cameras and associated equipment; video and audio recorders, playback equipment, televisions, projectors and screens, audio-visual equipment, including amplifiers, speakers, and microphones; a few appliances including refrigerators, freezers and water coolers; auxiliary power generators; office copiers, office furnishing and equipment including typewriters. The NAS has procured and delivered basic medical equipment, and tools and supplies for vocational rehabilitation programs to the drug abuse treatment center at Savannakhet and to other drug treatment centers operated by the GOL. Drug law enforcement police at national level and in selected provinces have been provided with limited quantities of binoculars, handcuffs and body armor.

- **Construction Projects**

The two Lao-American Projects at Phong Saly and Luang Praang were organized as integrated rural development projects which entailed a significant amount of construction. Unusually, in Laos, these projects were funded by INCLE and organized and managed by the NAS, rather than by USAID, as has often been the case in other countries. The bulk of this construction was carried out prior to 2006. The previous Lao-American project that operated in Houaphan Province from 1989 to 1999 also carried out a substantial amount of construction including access roads, rural health clinics, potable water systems, schools and other community facilities, and two dams, one of which was equipped with a 75KW hydro-electric generator. During a visit to Houaphan in 2007, the hydro power facility was found inoperable due to water intrusion under the generator slab which caused cracks in the concrete when local winter temperature dropped below freezing. Project-built roads were generally still in use. The NAS has been searching accessible documentary records for specific records of construction projects carried out by the LAP in Houaphan before 1999, without success to date. The following is a summary of the most significant construction projects carried out by the two LAP's that terminated on December 31, 2007.

LAP Phong Saly: 91.5 km access roads constructed; 81.5b km access tracks repaired and drained; 51 km access track repaired after landslide; 18 local potable water supply systems; 200 latrines; one district high school teacher and student dormitory; 8 village schools; 8 village meeting halls; project headquarters offices, quarters, support facilities and one project field office.

LAP Luang Prabang: 140.2 km gravel road constructed; 5 local irrigation systems, including excavation of 13 canals; two local health care centers; two community treatment clinics; one permanent school; two semi-permanent student dormitories and 19 temporary quarters for teachers; project headquarters offices, quarters, support facilities and one project field office.

The NAS personnel visited the LAP areas frequently in connection with project termination preparations throughout 2007. Facilities construction for use by the staffs of the terminated projects themselves were transferred upon project termination to the PCDC's in the respective provinces, and will be used by provincial and district officials concerned with continuing drug control economic support activities. Other facilities continue to be used for the purposes for which they were constructed. Road maintenance will be a continuing concern due to difficult terrain and weather conditions and limited provincial public works capabilities, but to date no significant impairments are known to have occurred.

The Methamphetamine abuse treatment center in Savannakhet Province opened in 2006. It is operating without significant issues arising from construction or physical facilities and is visited regularly by NAS personnel.

Problems

The most significant problem encountered is inherent in the structure of the GOL. Budget for operating expenses of government agencies generally are very limited, due both to Laos' low overall level of economic development, and to a tax structure that leaves significant resources at the disposal of local, rather than national authorities. This is complicated by an ingrained attitude, maintained by officials regardless of what is said by any foreign donor that anything provided by a foreign donor will be supported, maintained, repaired and/or replaced by the party that provided it.

The problem is even more acute in the case of the LCDC. The organization was separated from the Ministry of Foreign Relations only in 2002. In addition, to its primary role of liaison with foreign donors, it has planning and coordination responsibilities but has no operational control of anything but its own poorly paid staff, and essentially no operating budget except what is provided by foreign donors. The result is that support of donated equipment with consumables, even something as basic as gasoline, regular maintenance or repair, is almost impossible for the NAS or any other foreign donor entity to secure unless post pays for it. Moreover, particularly for LCDC, since it has virtually no operating funds, this usually cannot even be done by reimbursement if more than a nominal amount is involved, because LCDC has no funds of its own to employ pending reimbursement by a donor. The NAS will continue, like other donors, to preach the gospel that host governments that accept donations from foreign entities must accept responsibility to maintain what is donated. Post does not anticipate great success in the near future.

Another problem that has delayed NAS' efforts to purge its EUM inventories of overage and unserviceable items is that many GOL officials are reluctant to turn such equipment back in, or to document instances of loss or destruction, unless they can obtain a replacement for what is turned in at the same time. It seems pointless to visit a provincial drug police office and see unusable computers sitting on a shelf, but the feeling often is that if the broken item is turned back in, it will be gone, while if it is kept on a shelf, someone will repair or replace it. Since NAS resources are far more limited now than was the case when most project commodities now on inventory were originally procured, one-for-one replacement is usually no longer an available option. NAS will continue efforts to recover unrepairable equipment for sale and to document cases of loss or destruction, but does not expect that success will be either early or complete.

Impact

The overwhelming bulk of about \$42 million in INCLE resources employed in Laos since 1989 has been devoted to supporting efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate the cultivation of opium poppy in Laos, largely by support of the 1989-1999 LAP in Houaphan and the LAP's in Phong Saly and Luang Prabang which terminated December 31, 2007. Commodities procured by the Crop Control Project and construction and economic assistance provided under it, were the largest single foreign donor support. When this GOL effort began in 1989, poppy cultivation was estimated by the USG as 42,150 hectares. In the 2006-2007 growing season, the USG estimated poppy cultivation in Laos as 1,100 hectares, a reduction of over 97%. The exact manner in which the LAP contributed to attaining this impact is still under assessment, but the extent of the positive impact is obvious and impressive.

Commodities and construction support for drug Demand Reduction activities have had a less quantifiable but generally positive impact. Drug abuse prevention programs have become better established and more widespread, and public consciousness of the dangers and serious adverse consequences of abusing drugs is visibly growing. Detoxification and re-integration into communities of opium addicts has been significantly successful and contributed as well to reducing the domestic demand for opium that was one of the incentives to its illegal cultivation. Maximum positive impact has not yet been attained for the substantial investment in the construction of the Savannakhet treatment center, due in significant part to a lack of funding for the UNDOC project that was intended to provide comprehensive training for the staff. INL has offered the assistance of Daytop International to enhance the professional capabilities of this and other treatment center staff during 2008. The NAS will continue to promote improvements in clinical and vocational rehabilitation programs, along with limited further improvements of physical facilities to better support detoxification of stimulant addicts.

The impact of commodities provided to the Drug Control Division and Provincial Drug Enforcement units of the Lao National Police must fairly be assessed as limited. The inherent institutional capabilities of these units, like those of the Lao Police as a whole, are severely constrained by deficient training, unacceptably low personnel, compensation, widespread low-level corruption, and a criminal justice system that is antiquated and very debilitated.

The impact of training provided over time by the USG or other foreign foreign donors is often limited by rapid-fire personnel rotations that typically leave drug enforcement units with few or no specifically trained personnel. Operating funds for law enforcement are highly limited. The NAS must not only give provincial police a motorcycle, but also pay for the gas to put in it. Finally, in large part for historical reasons, the most senior officials of the GOL have always had strong continuing suspicions about the USG and have generally sought to restrict USG-GOL cooperation in many areas, including drug law enforcement. The NAS continues efforts to make limited enhancements in the physical capabilities of selected priority provincial drug offices and national enforcement activities. There have been a few recent indications that drug police may be gradually growing more receptive to increased cooperation in this area.

Program Changes

During 2007, as has been the cases in Laos since 1989, a considerable amount of INCLE-funded property procured for the Crop Control Project, including monitorable end-items, was used by the two Lao-American Projects in Phong Saly and Luang Prabang, and at the office at the LCDC in Vientiane that managed those projects. These LAP's were established as joint activities of the NAS and LCDC in 1999 and 2003, respectively. In earlier years, NAS PSC US citizen field advisers lived and worked in the project areas and were responsible for ongoing monitoring of commodities. These two remaining LAP's terminated on December 1, 2007. Responsibility for opium poppy prohibition, and associated local development activities in the projects areas therefore evolved upon the Provincial Commissions for Drug Control (PCDC's) in those two provinces and in the districts CDC's where the projects operated. Because of the progressive reduction that has occurred in poppy cultivation and significant reductions in NAS Vientiane funding after 2003, there had been no deliveries of additional or replacement monitorable major end-items to the LAP's for several years. Some items remained unusable but all had exceeded class life expectancy. To have recovered this property for the remote project locations to Vientiane for GSO disposal as excess was economically unfeasible, and GSO auction at the remote project locations was impracticable.

Moreover, removal of all property would have prevented local authorities from maintaining measures intended to prevent re-introduction of opium cultivation. While some of the property remained of some use to the PCDC's and potential use for any other NAS project purpose, LCDC, for its part, considered it important that any useable items held by the LAP's in project areas be definitely and finally transferred to the provinces, since the provinces have independent operating budget while the LCDC, except for resources provided by foreign donors and GOL salaries, does not. It is clearly beyond the capabilities of the current NAS program to provide further operating support, maintenance, repair or replacement of LAP property. But without that sustainment, this would have led all property rapidly deteriorating into uselessness. The NAS agreed with the LCDC conclusion but for a different reason. Particularly for motorcycles or other vehicles that remain operable, NAS support included liability insurance. GOL agencies "self insure," i.e. they carry no liability insurance at all. The NAS and Embassy Management officer agreed that even given that all property is legally titled to the GOL, it is important that the USG have no remaining association with it, to avoid embarrassment or even potential claim in the event of an uninsured vehicle accident or fatality.

Accordingly, the NAS prepared reports of survey to document that upon termination of the LAP's, their property became excess to NAS or LCDC project use, and that due to its age and condition, any residual value was exceeded by cost associated with recovery and auction. LCDC formally transferred title to all remaining LAP property to the PCDC's concerned, and will receive no further support from LCDC or NAS. The property used by the Vientiane office in LCDC that managed the LAP's will remain in use by LCDC and on the NAS EUM inventory until such time as it becomes unserviceable, when it will then be disposed of as with any other property located in Vientiane.

EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

ANKARA

Procedures

The International Narcotics Crime and Control (INCC) program in Turkey has been winding down since 2000 because of the GOT's refusal to accept the Leahy Amendment language contained in the Letter of Agreement (LOA). No new equipment was provided in 2007. Almost all remaining INL funds were exhausted with the conclusion of the Afghan-Turkish counternarcotics training course in February 2007.

Equipment has been assigned to numerous locations throughout the country, and with post's limited INL budget, physical inspection of any but a very small portion is a practical impossibility. Thus post relies on periodic meetings with supervisory personnel in recipients agencies to monitor use. The equipment has been assigned to numerous locations throughout the country. Post expects virtually all remaining INL funds to be exhausted with the conclusion of the Afghan-Turkish counternarcotics training course.

Five Turkish agencies have responsibility for Turkey's anti-narcotics programs: the Turkish Grain Board (TNO), Turkish National Police (TNP), Jandarma, Customs, and the Amatem drug addiction treatment facility. Generally, the equipment provided since 1986 can be assigned to the following categories: communications, surveillance and poppy processing.

Status

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

INL has not provided any assistance to Turkey since 1999, because the Government of Turkey (GOT) did not accept language regarding human rights in the 2000 Letter of Agreement.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

In 2003, four videoscopes were delivered to the TNP. The GPS tracking system provided in 2000 has been very useful. The TNP constantly uses night vision equipment in investigations. The analog voice recording systems is nearing the end of its useful life, but is still in use. About 200 voice-recording systems will be retired by year's end since the TNP has upgraded to digital systems. INL-

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

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

The Turkish Customs was efficiently using the INL-funded Ion scanners and fiberscopes along the most important smuggling routes. Of the equipment previously provided to Customs, Ion scanners used to detect narcotics and explosives are the most useful. The GOT bought additional Ion scanners to be used in their most highly trafficked areas. The fiberscopes need to be updated. Customs updated these to videoscopes and sent the fiberscopes to less active border crossings. Customs also uses the digital cameras and night vision pocketscopes delivered in 2000-2002.

Post procured covert cameras and communications radios for the TNP; covert transmitters and micro surveillance recorders for the Jandarma; a pilot facility and a seed processing facility for the Turkish Grain Board; and test kits and night vision pocket scopes for Turkish Customs. They are in good condition and used for the purpose intended.

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

In 2004, INL donated two video receiving/recoding systems and one nite-mate 3G night vision camera. In December 2004, a humidity meter device was donated to the TMO for poppy processing operations. They are in good condition.

- **Vehicles**

Post provided 20 vehicles to the Turkish Grain Board (TMO) in 1992 and 1993. The vehicles are in use in TMO's monitoring operations in poppy fields in Afyon, Turkey. The vehicles are aging and in need of continuous maintenance.

- **Surveillance Equipment**

TNP uses surveillance headphones in the following locations: Adana (6), Ankara (5), Diyarbakir (22), Duzce (1), Edirne (1), Gaziantep (1), Isanbul (1), Izmir (10), Kamarae (1), Kirikkale (1), Kirsehir (1), Konya (1), TNP headquarters (51), Mersin (6), Mugla (3), Osmaniye (1), Sakarya (1), Usak (1), Van (4), Yalova (1).

- **Communications Equipment**

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

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

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

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

TNP continues to use cameras in the following locations throughout Turkey: Adana (1); Ankara (3); Diyarbakir (1); Malatya (31); TNP headquarters (55); Mugla (1).

All resources are being properly maintained and have been useful but some quickly have become obsolete.

Problems

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

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

Impact

All agencies expressed appreciation for the items INL provided. Consistent advances in technology pushed agencies to switch or upgrade equipment ultimately rendering obsolete many of the previously supplied INC equipment.

Overall, the INL-funded equipment and training provided to Turkey has been useful, but without continued funding post's reporting trips to outlying areas to monitor resources in the field will become increasingly more difficult due to budgetary restraints. If Congress approves future requests for resumed funding for INCLE programs in Turkey, post will need to structure programs that allow for effective End Use Monitoring.

ATHENS

Procedures

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

Status

The riverboat is no longer used by the National Police Counternarcotics Unit in Alexandroupolis for patrolling the Evros River and the border between Greece and Turkey, a crossing point for traffickers in narcotics and illegal immigrant smugglers. During 2007, the boat's motor failed and could not be repaired. The vessel was junked.

Impact

Greece is part of the traditional "Balkan route" for drugs flowing from drug-producing countries in the East to drug-consuming countries in Western Europe. Investigations initiated by the DEA and its Hellenic counterparts suggest that a dramatic rise has occurred in the number and size of drug trafficking organizations operating in Greece. Having a police boat on patrol in the Evros deters illegal smuggling and trafficking activities although even without the vessel, interdiction efforts are continuing. Cooperation between U.S. and Greek law enforcement officials is exceptionally close and professional.

BAGHDAD

Procedures

Issuance of equipment and supplies to members of the Major Crimes Task Force were completed through personal distribution and documented in the internal ledgers of the Task Force.

Status

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

The following uniforms and field gear were provided to each of the 15 Iraqi members of the Major Crimes Task Force: tactical pants, tactical shirt, Danner boots, handcuffs, tactical holster, pistol magazine pouch, and flashlight.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Evidence recovery supplies including fingerprint kits, collection receptacles, excavation tools were purchased in support of the task force.

Impact

The equipment and clothing acquired for the task force are used on a daily basis by members of the task force. The clothing has allowed uniformity among the members of the task force.

BAKU

Procedures

Baku conducted inspections of all forensic equipment provided to host government agencies. These agencies include the Forensic Centers under the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The agencies were cooperative and provided all necessary information and access to the sites.

Status

- **Computer and Camera Equipment**

The following equipment was donated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in August 2006 for use in the regions of Azerbaijan: 21 Fuji Pro S20 digital cameras, 1 Dell Precision 670 computer, 1 Epson scanner, 1 Xerox printer, 21 Spectroline 8 watt UV lights. Verification of all of this equipment is not possible, as INL staff is based in Baku and unable to travel to each specific area. However, a dip note has been sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs requesting verification.

The Ministry of Justice also received 2 Fuji Pro S20 digital cameras, 1 Dell precision 670 computer, 1 Epson scanner, 1 Xerox printer. All are in use.

The Ministry of Health received 2 Fuji Pro S20 digital cameras, 1 Dell precision 670 computer, 1 Epson scanner, 1 Xerox printer. All are in use.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

In 2007, the Forensic Department of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Internal Affairs all received laboratory equipment including GAS Chromatography Systems with mass selective detector, liquid Chromatography System with diode-array detector. All laboratory equipment was on site and being used properly. Over 90% of all requests for examination are done in the Forensic Department.

In February 2007, the INL office was staffed with relatively new people. Since that time the current INL staff has retrieved most but not all information about equipment transferred to the host government. The absence of good record-keeping procedures by previous personnel of donated equipment caused some confusion and has made End Use Monitoring difficult. It appears that former staff distributed equipment without a thorough accountability for the donated equipment. A more thorough in-depth analysis of donated equipment will be conducted by people in the INL section.

Impact

The impact of the donations of all forensic equipment can be observed when INL staff visit the various ministries. The Ministry of Health Forensic Department personnel have advised that since the donation of the GC/MS, their output of chemical forensic analysis has doubled. In addition, all ministries personnel have repeatedly asked for advanced training on GC/MS to use the machine to maximize potential.

BELGRADE

Procedures

Post donated anti-crime equipment to the Serbian Police War Crimes Unit in 2007. Post used personal on-site inspections to provide End Use Monitoring of this equipment. All equipment was personally observed /accounted for by DOJ/ICITAP staff during the period November 1-21, 2007.

Status

- **Communications Equipment**

Twenty (20) Sony Ericsson mobile phones were donated to the Serbian Police War Crimes Unit in calendar year 2007. The phones are being used by authorized personnel of the War Crimes Investigative Services.

- **Vehicles**

Two (2) Skoda Fabia sedans were donated to the Serbian Police War Crimes Unit in 2007. The sedans are being used by authorized personnel of the War Crimes Investigative Services.

Impact

The Serbian Police War Crimes Investigative Service, like many police functions, is under-resourced. These donations enhanced the unit's capacity to effectively communicate and to contact and interview witnesses. In a complimentary move, the Ministry of Interior has recently addressed personnel shortages by increasing unit staffing significantly.

BUCHAREST

Procedures

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

Status

- **Office Equipment**

Post purchased office furniture (16 desks, 3 shelves, 1 table and 10 chairs) for the newly created lab/training room of the Cyber Crime Unit Headquarters within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime. The items are in good condition and properly used for training sessions and meetings with local trainers and law enforcement officers, as well as for USG sponsored seminars.

- **Computer Equipment**

Specialized IT equipment was donated to the Cyber /Crime Unit within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime. The list includes: computers (44), UPS (44), ultra block IDE kit (35), ultra block SATA (35) ultra block USB write blocker (20), forensic card reader and writer (2), SIM card readers (2), triple tracks reader (16), smart card reader/writer (4), cell phones (3), cameras (2). They are located around the country. They are properly maintained and used by the offices and the joint FBI Romanian Police cyber crime force for training and investigative purposes.

The laptops and projector donated to the Cluj-Napoca Brigade within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime are being properly maintained and used for case presentations, training sessions or joint operations with US law enforcement agencies.

- **Forensic Software**

Fifteen new licenses for EnCase Forensic Software Version 6 were purchased for the Cyber Crime Unit within the General Directorate for Combating Crime and 19 previously acquired licenses were upgraded. The software is a powerful analysis tool for complex investigations. Post also

provided 2 licenses to the Forensic Institute in Bucharest to support their operations and official examination reports. The Police Academy received one EnCase license for its computer lab to be used during cyber crime investigation seminars.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The following equipment was purchased and donated to the Counternarcotics Unit within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime to be used for investigative purposes: video cameras (5), cameras (4), wireless receiver (1), fax machine (1), monitor (1), handcuffs (35), video projector (1), and screen (1). They are located at the unit's central offices.

Training equipment provided to the Special Protection and Intervention Group ACVILA (Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform) for tactical training are in good condition, located at ACVILA's headquarters and frequently used for tactical demonstrations and training purposes. Both RSO and the INL coordinator have seen this equipment in use while touring this facility with a U.S. law enforcement delegation.

Training equipment provided to the Postgraduate Training Center of the Ministry of the Administration and Interior is properly used and maintained at the center. It is used to support the agency's in-service practical and tactical training program and officers.

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

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

The following equipment was donated to the Special Protection and Intervention Group ACVILA (Ministry of Administration and Interior) to be used for their technical training: Redman training suits (5), training guns clocks (5), frame training guns (5), training guns, training radios (5), red training knives (5), Galls molded nylon duty belts (5), Galls molded nylon hand cuff cases (5), Galls

molded nylon universal radios (5), Galls molded nylon duty belt keepers (5), baton training bags (5), training shotguns (5), training guns (5), Galls Pro 1 duty holsters (5). All equipment is located at ACVILA's headquarters and is constantly used for training purposes and for demonstrations at special events or visits.

- **Laptops and Projectors**

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

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

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

- **Computer Software**

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

- **Computer Equipment**

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

Impact

The newly created computer lab at the Cyber Crime Unit's HQ has been used during USC sponsored seminar and workshops (EnCase Forensic Software Training, Advanced Cyber Crime Investigations, etc); it is also frequently used for case presentations, briefings and meetings by the agency's specialists and by members of FBI task force operating from Romanian Police HQ.

The Cyber Crime Unit within the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime coordinates a large number of investigations. USG support has been instrumental, in the creation of a modern and dynamic specialized unit, properly equipped and trained to respond to cyber related challenges both locally and abroad. The unit's offices work closely with FBI colleagues assigned to the joint task force in Bucharest, but they also assist other US law enforcement agencies (ICE, USSS) in their investigations. Statistics for the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police reveal that 166 cyber crime cases were investigated jointly by Romanian and USG authorities in 2006. In 2007, the total number increased to 297.

The cooperation with the "Alesxandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy in Bucharest plays an important part in the relationship between USG and local law enforcement agencies. The donation of manuals, reference books and practical guides allows the institution to provide higher educational standards to its young recruits and a better access to recent publications and researches for its academics.

CHISINAU

Procedures

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

Status

- **Vehicles**

In December 2007, post donated five Chevrolet Lacetti sedans to the Department of Operative Services of the Ministry of Interior. The vehicles are used by the Combating Organized Crime Unit. They are in excellent condition and in use.

In 2006, five Lada Sedans VAZ-2107 were donated to the Ministry of Interior. They are distributed as follows: Combating Organized Crime Unit (2); Anti-Fraud Department (1); General Police Commissariat (1), Internal Security Department (1). They are in excellent condition and in use.

In 2005, two Lada sedans VAZ-2107 were donated to the Carabineers Department (1) and to the SCUT Regiment-Patrol Police (1). They are in excellent condition and in use.

In 2004, four Lada Sedans VAZ-2107 were donated to the Municipal Police. They are in good condition and used by the city police. In addition, the Carabineers received one Lada Sedan and two cargo vans. They are well maintained and widely used.

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

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

- **Computer equipment**

The USG donated 20 PC's to the Police Academy in 2001-2002 for use by the computer lab. The Police Academy did not use the computer equipment until the warranty expired. It appears that they are substandard PC's. The chips on the hard drive overheated. There are only 5 PC's that function, However, they are still outdated and in very poor condition.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The forensic lab is used by the Criminal Investigations Department of the Customs Service. It is in excellent condition and widely used at crime scenes for documenting and collecting evidence.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

Impact

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

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

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

KIEV

Procedures

The equipment conveyed to the Ukrainian recipients was based on donation letters and reference to the existing MOU between the Government to the United States and the Government of Ukraine on law enforcement assistance. Donation letters provide for periodic on-site inspection of transferred equipment by the donor.

Status

- **Vehicle**

In 2007, post provided a 2000 Jeep Cherokee to the State Border Guard Service for use by the Training Center in Cherkassy and to facilitate future INL projects with the Cherkassy TC.

Vehicle inspection tools were provided to the SBGS in 2006. They are used to train students in vehicle inspection. All items are properly maintained.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

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

- **Computer Network and Communications Equipment**

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

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

Equipment provided to the State Forensic Research Center of the Ministry of

Interior of Ukraine under the ICITAP project included two (2) computers, two (2) 19" LCD monitors, eight (8) laser HP printers, twenty (25) cable belden, twenty-one (21) Ethernet ports, and one (1) UPS.

Equipment provided to the State Department of Intellectual Property of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine under the ICITAP project included: two (2) computer PC's, two (2) 19" monitors, seven (7) scanners, twenty-five (25) Cable Belden Cat5e UTP, twenty-one (21) Ethernet ports, and one (1) UPS.

Impact

The donated equipment was provided to support and sustain the new practices, skills, and know-how delivered to the recipients through a series of trainings. The focus of assistance is on sustainability, development and multiplication effect. In most cases, the equipment is provided to facilitate further training of enforcement activity approximated to European standards.

MOSCOW

Procedures

Post conducted on-site inspections in October in two Russian sea ports: Ssochi and Novorosiysk and in December in the Orenburg region (Russian-Kazakhstan border) where three FSKN posts were visited (Orenburg, Sol-Hetsk and Orsk).

Status

All commodities were recently delivered to the FSKN and Russian Customs. They are being stored at the agency's storage facilities in Moscow pending delivery of the vehicles for which the equipment is intended. All equipment is in brand new condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

Twenty-five notebook computers and 42 desktop computers are used by FSKN; seventeen notebook computers and nine desktop computers are used by Customs.

- **Computer Software**

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

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2006, 72 hand-held radio stations were provided to FSKN and 32 to Customs. Eighteen Motorola-vehicle mounted radio stations were provided to FSKN and 8 to Customs.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2006, the following equipment was provided to FSKN: concealed cavities detection device (6), portable X-ray and TV system (6); GPS (6); digital camera Canon (13); digital dictaphones (28); metal detector (6), long distance lights (36).

The following equipment was provided to Customs: concealed cavities detection device (10); portable X-ray and TV system (10); technical videoscope (4); Canon cameras (17) digital camera (17); digital dictaphones (14); metal detector (6) and long distance lights (20) and GPS (3).

- **Vehicles**

In 2006, eight Chevrolet Nivas and five minivan Gazels were provided to Customs. Twenty-one SUV's were provided to FSKN in March. In 2006, eight Chevrolet Niva's and five Gazel minivans were provided to Customs. All are in good condition.

- **Demand Reduction**

In FY-2007 the USG provided funding to the Center for Communications Program (CCP) of John Hopkins' Bloomberg School of Public Health to conduct a program focusing on drug Demand Reduction and HIV prevention among youth in the Russian Far East (Sakhalin Island and Irkutsk Region) and in Ivanovo Region. Drug addiction rates in these high-risk areas are nearly twice the national average and efforts were directed to the most vulnerable districts and towns in each region.

The program consists of peer education and in-school education for young people 15 to 18 years of age. The peer education program reaches youth in vocational schools, youth clubs, NGO activities, summer camps and other special programs conducted by regional governments to reach teenagers at greatest risk.

These youth drug and alcohol abuse programs have reach thousands of young people through three high-risk regions. The Ministry of Education has approved the in-school curriculum for use throughout Russia.

Problems

Post did not inspect equipment or vehicles in Saratov, Omsk, Chelyabinsk regions, or Astrakham, Baltic, North-West, Pulkova and St. Petersburg Customs because the resources were transferred to them in late 2007. Inspections are planned in 2008.

Impact

Trafficking in opiates from Afghanistan (primarily opium and processed heroin) and their abuse were major problems facing Russian law enforcement and public health agencies. The USG has provided vehicles, inspection equipment, radios and computers in the Border Security/Anti-narcotics Agency Development Project in support of an on-going effort to establish drug interdiction units along the Russian-Kazakh border in Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, Omsk, Saratov and Kurgan. Although the equipment has been in use only a short time, End Use Monitoring indicated that Russian anti-narcotics and Customs authorities are using equipment and DEA training provided as intended in targeted, intelligence-driven operations. USG agencies enjoy a high level of cooperation with their Russian counterparts.

PODGORICA

Procedures

All equipment was donated per written and signed agreement between ICITAP and the receiving institutions. DOJ/ICITAP conducted on-site inspections of the donated equipment.

Status

On March 1, 2007, the ICITAP program donated 18 drug display kits to the following: Police Academy (2); Police Directorate (7) for police stations in Podgorica, Niksic, Bar/Ulcinj, Herceg Novi, Bijelo Polje, Pljevlja, and Berane; Anti-Terrorism Unit (2); and Customs (7).

In April 2007, the ICITAP program donated three Firearms Training Systems (FATS) to the Police Directorate (for use in the North and South Divisions of the police, and by the Police Anti-Terrorism Unit).

Problems

The drug display kits are not displayed on the wall of the Police Academy and municipal police stations, as originally envisioned, but rather are locked up after their use in demonstrations. Two of the FATS were supposed to be delivered to locations in the north and south of Montenegro, but the Police Directorate has not yet given the order for their distribution. It is anticipated, however, that the delivery of these systems will take place in the near future.

Impact

The Montenegrin Police and Customs are under-funded and lack adequate resources. A shortage of training materials also hampers their ability to properly prepare new recruits and to bring current officers up-to-date on the latest techniques. The donations enhanced the capacity of Montenegro's law enforcement agencies to adequately train their personnel.

RIGA

Procedures

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

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

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

- **Surveillance Equipment**

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Latvian Police are using the following equipment for its intended purpose: night vision equipment; fiber scopes; contraband detectors; pinhole cameras; video cameras; analytical software; gas chromatograph; and genetic analyzer.

Problems

A computer sent to the Organized Crime Section in Valka, Daugavpils Region cannot be located. The individual who worked with this donation has retired and post has been unable to track him down. Therefore, post cannot verify the whereabouts of the computer. However, post believes that the computer is no longer in use because the technology is obsolete.

Impact

All equipment continues to be coordinated into operational activities and is considered effective by the Latvian Police. The equipment provided by the USG to the Latvian Law enforcement supports Embassy Riga's mission objective to help professionalize and increase capabilities of Latvian law enforcement agencies.

SARAJEVO

Procedures

The International Criminal Investigative and Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) has advisors to the Ministry of Security (MOS), the State Investigation and Protection Agency (MOS), the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), the Republika Srovska Ministry of Interior (MOI), and the Evidence Project. During calendar year 2007, these advisors, ICITAP management, and office personnel conducted inventories and spot inspections of equipment which had been donated by ICITAP during the previous four years.

Because of the influx of donations following the end of hostilities in 1995, BiH established laws requiring recipient agencies to maintain a record of donations, to include the value of donated items. However, personnel changes at the management level provided the obstacles as many incoming supervisors were unaware of where the equipment they had on hand had come from. This situation is being addressed through the introduction of a bar code system by ICITAP at the recommendation of INL in their 2006 Management Review Report. As equipment is donated, it is being affixed with a bar code which identifies it as donated by ICITAP. The bar codes were not received until well into the End Use Monitoring process, so only part of the equipment previously donated was affixed with a bar code during the inventory.

Donations are tracked through hard-copy hand receipts and entry into a comprehensive database. The database provides a record of bar code numbers, item descriptions, serial numbers (if applicable), value, recipient agency, and date of donation.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

Over the course of the last four years, ICITAP has donated computer systems (CPU, monitor, mouse, and keyboard), servers routers, switches, etc. in support of numerous IT projects components. In 2002, ICITAP formally donated the Standardized Police Reporting System (SPRS) to the BiH government. This networked application provides police nationwide with a common database for recording police report activities, conducting crime trend analysis and running checks on persons to determine if they are wanted, and on property to determine if it has been reported stolen.

The Border Police was provided two applications: one similar to the SPRS with minor changes which reflect specific border law enforcement needs and a border control system that tracks in-and-out bound passengers with a 100% check of entered names against BiH warrants and several "watch lists." In 2005 and 2006, ICITAP donated equipment to outfit the newly formed Ministry of Security, the

State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) and the Police Restructuring Directorate. The Criminal Intelligence Data Acquisition (CIDA) application and equipment was also provided to SIPA and the police agencies, providing an electronic vehicle for the collection and analysis of raw criminal intelligence. ICITAP is also in the process of building out a wireless network to connect the new state level agencies and about 85% of the border crossings through a network called SPIN (State Police Information Network). Implementation of this network was delayed but is now scheduled for completion in the fall of 2008.

The Assistance to Courts and Prosecutors (ATCP) project component has provided computer systems and applications to all of the courts throughout BiH. At any location, judges, prosecutors, registrars, and attorney generals were provided equipment. ICITAP donated the Case Tracking System and conducted training during deployment. Laptops were provided in support of prosecutors for the conduct of field interviews as well. The High Judicial Prosecutorial Council (HJPC) maintains a database of all equipment in accordance with local law, which has been made available to ICITAP for EUM purposes.

ICITAP donated laptop computers, a printer, to the Anti-Trafficking Strike Force, which is responsible for investigating trafficking cases as part of the national strategy against trafficking in persons. During the inventory, it was discovered that two laptops issued to former Strike Force members were not returned upon their reassignment to other duties. This is being addressed, but remains unresolved as of his writing.

- **Investigative Equipment**

An issue was discovered during this year's inventory of the ICITAP donated Forensic Recovery of Evidence Devices (FRED). The SIPA units which should be using this equipment are undermanned and the personnel trained by ICITAP are not being used for this purpose. The hiring of personnel is an across-the-board problem which is being addressed through legislative changes, but until they are adopted, these units are likely to remain undermanned. Once the issue is resolved, ICITAP will provide additional training for those personnel identified to work with the FRED equipment and place the equipment into operation.

- **Vehicles**

In November 2005, the USG through ICITAP, donated 26 new vehicles to the newly created Foreign Affairs Service (FAS). These vehicles are accounted for and in use. An additional six used Ford Explorers (used by ICITAP since 1998) were donated and subsequently traded for new vehicles by the FAS.

Impact

The INL program donated resources have significantly increased the capacity of the entity and state-level law enforcement agencies to control Bosnia's borders; interdict trafficking; and conduct criminal investigations. ICITAP qualitative analysis indicates an

increase in drug seizures, trafficking cases, and organized crime arrests since the Bosnian law enforcement agencies received the donated equipment.

The Ministry of Security, the State Investigation and Protection Agency, and the Foreign Affairs Service are state-level law enforcement agencies created at the behest of the USG with full ICITAP involvement. Standing up these organizations is an ongoing project, but based on the donations, they have become functional, albeit their qualitative results may still be lacking.

The Border Control System donated by the USG continues to significantly increase control at the borders. Several new land crossings came on line during 2007 and with the completion of the State Police Information Network currently being deployed, it will increase control to more than 85% of the border crossings.

ICITAP is using the concept of communications interoperability as an agent for positive change of Law Enforcement. Communications interoperability makes it possible for different law enforcement agencies to work effectively together.

The Special Support Unit continues to use donated equipment as they conduct high-profile, high-risk apprehensions of war criminals, organized crime figures, suspected terrorist, and illegal immigrants awaiting deportation. This unit could not have conducted these operations safely without these very important ICITAP donations.

SKOPJE

Procedures

The ICITAP Senior Police Adviser conducts ongoing assessments of the Ministry of Interior Police equipment needs. Equipment is donated via a letter of donation. The letter contains a description of the equipment, quantity of the equipment, and the value of the equipment presented in local currency and in the corresponding U.S dollars. A Letter of Donation clearly indicates which unit within the police agency is to use the equipment. The Ministry of Interior provides an acceptance letter indicating that the equipment will be used as stipulated in the letter of donation and future inspections by USG personnel are allowed at any time.

Prior to handover of the donation, ICITAP inventories all equipment and attaches a numbered permanent label to each component of equipment. ICITAP maintains electronic records on each piece of equipment, including the serial number and the unit receiving the equipment. This allows for on-site reviews that ensure the equipment continues to be used as appropriate.

ICITAP Senior Police Advisors observe the use of the equipment during the course of their normal advisory activities within the police services. ICITAP also conducts periodic inspections of the equipment.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer equipment was donated to the Media Relations Department (and eight regional media relations office) of the Ministry of the Interior in November 2007. It has been installed and it is being used by the Regional Media Relations Officer in the eight regions and by the Media Relation Offices in the Ministry's HQ. The equipment was donated as part of ICITAP supported Media Relations training.

Computer equipment was donated to the sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards of the Ministry of Interior in November 2007. The equipment consists of a network computer system that comprises 21 computer units, a basic sever, and specific software to be used for case management purposes. The computer network system is in the Professional Standards Unit (PSU) and had been installed in all of the regional FSU offices and the HQs.

Computer equipment was donated to the Organized Crime Department (OCD) of the Ministry of the Interior. The donation comprises one PC, a monitor and a color laser printer. The equipment was installed in the meeting room of the OCD and is used by the recipients mostly for the purposes of operations planning, debriefing and training.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

ICITAP facilitated the donation of the following equipment to the Organized Crime Department and the Border Police of the Ministry of the Interior: a TV, a digital projector, a projector screen, digital audio recorders, digital cameras and video recorders. The police use the donated equipment in line with their daily operations and for training purposes.

Problems

ICITAP assessed the computer literacy of host country police personnel at all levels and found a low percentage of personnel with appropriate computer skills. Basic and intermediate computer training courses have been developed and provided to all levels of police structure so that donated equipment is fully utilized.

Impact

Since all of the equipment was donated in November 2007, it is too early to assess the impact of the donations. ICITAP fully expects the positive results of the computer equipment donations will include: improvement in police reporting; professional development of media relations servicing leading to more transparent police activities at both a national and regional level; improvement in professional planning/execution/debriefing of police operations; improvement in organized crime police investigations; continuing overall professional police development.

SOFIA

Procedures

The equipment donated to the Ministry of Interior (MOI), the National Forensics Institute, The Ministry of Justice (MOJ), and the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime (GDBOP) was checked through on-site inspections. The staff was cooperative and assisted fully in the inspection process.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

The following equipment was donated to the National Forensics Institute in 2000: twelve (12) HP Bric PC's, five (5) HP LaserJet printers, twelve (12) Power Patriot II UPS', one (1) HP Compaq PC, one (1) HP L monitor, one (1) IBM PC, one (1) NEC LCD 2180 monitor. It is used by the Institute's experts, including the Institute's Director for handling their daily tasks. Due to the specificity of their duties, requiring more research and analysis, the computer equipment is used less frequently than the same at the MOI or GDBOP; hence it is still operational.

The computer equipment donated to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) in 1998 has reached the end of its useful life.

The second-hand equipment donated to the Probation Service of the Ministry of Justice in 2005 is in almost new condition and still operational. The two workstations are in good working order and used to handle the bulk of the Probation Service's workload, including all e-mail and internet connectivity. One of the computers has been specifically designated for the processing of an increasing number of statistical data compiled for the Service's affiliates across the country. The multi-functional copier/fax machine is also in good order and used by the head of the Probation Service.

The majority of the computer equipment donated to the GDBOP in 2001 is nearing the end of its useful life. Post was unable to inspect the IBM Thinkpad I laptop since it has been assigned to MOI liaison office in Skopje, Macedonia. Only one of the seven (7) IBM NetVista PC's is in working order and in use. The other six are broken and will be retired. The IBM NetVista A40 multimedia workstation was retired in 2006 and is slated to be used for spare parts. Only one of the three HP LaserJet printers are in working order and in use. The other two are planned for retirement. The HP LaserJet scanner is broken and no loner in use. None of the eight (8) UPS' are in working order after their batteries have been exhausted.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GCMS), backup power source, and video spectral comparator donated to the Forensic Institute in 2005 is in working order and critical to the Forensic Institute's Operations. The second video spectral comparator hand unit was donated to the Institute in 2004. After being replaced by the comparator mentioned above, the unit was transferred to the Forensic Institute's regional laboratory in Plovdiv. Although the unit is in good working order, the lack of a comparable PC equipment limits its functionality, i.e., the ability to photograph objects.

A second-hand Gas Chromatograph was donated to the Institute in 2005, but was not installed until 2006 due to a lack of hardware equipment and compatible software. Following the donation of the necessary hardware and software, the Gas chromatograph is in good working order and in use.

Electronic Balances Sartorius (8) were donated in 2006 and are in good working order. Four of the balances are in use at the Institute's headquarters, two in its Drugs Analyses Division, one in the Physical/Chemical Analyses Division, and one in the Biology/Toxicology/Analyses Division. The other four balances were moved to the Institute's regional branches in Sliven, Targovishte, Pernik, and Smolyanva. The Institute's management assured post that they are in good working order and in use.

A second-hand microscope, donated to the Institute in 2007, needs an adaptor and extra lenses before it becomes operational.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The projector and 3M-tripod projection screen and multi-media projector donated to the NSBOB are in use. The polygraph machine at the MOI Psychology Institute is in use. Its portability allows it to be used in criminal investigations across the country. The gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer, video spectral comparator, electronic laboratory balances donated to the National Forensics Institute are in good working order and in use. The gas chromatograph donated by DEA is in need of a memory card and transformer for 220V current before it can be used. MOJ ICITAP representatives are aware of this issue and are attempting to acquire the needed parts.

Impact

The equipment donated to the National Forensic Institute is vital for its operations with respect to analyzing the evidence collected during investigations. On the basis of analyses, the NFI provides the prosecutions service with expert opinions used during trials. The Probation Service is able to maintain its increasing statistical database as well as to ensure connectivity with its regional branches. Although significantly outdated, the remaining equipment at the Ministry of Interior, particularly in its critical unit dealing with countering organized crime, helps officers execute their day-to-day tasks.

TBILISI

Procedures

INL Tbilisi has implemented an automated tracking system using an Excel spreadsheet developed by the INL Senior Police Adviser. There are three full-time INL staff members and one intermittent Forensic Advisor. All have a part in the accounting process. The contract forensic adviser maintains a focus on the accountability and use of the donated laboratory equipment with the National Forensic Bureau (NFB). The full time Senior Police Adviser is primarily responsible for all donated items that are located within the Ministry of Interior Affairs (MOIA), the Patrol Police and the Police Academy. The resident Legal Adviser is assigned to DOJ OPDAT and has responsibility for donated items located in the Prosecutor's General's Offices as well as the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the probation office. The LES member of the office maintains the Excel spread sheet data base.

MOU's and hand receipts are used for documentation of donated items. Prior to donation, all items are delivered to the embassy warehouse where they are accounted for and entered into the tracking system. INL Tbilisi uses both scheduled and unscheduled on-site inspections to establish the locations(s) and condition of donated items. Of the 2,563 items subject to inspection, about 70% were physically inspected.

INL Tbilisi uses both discussion and office visits with Georgian officials as a secondary means of monitoring donated resources. INL and the INL-funded Resident Legal Adviser (RLA) assigned equipment to numerous locations throughout the country. All equipment donated by RLA was purchased through DOJ/OPDAT contractor agency SAIC that assisted RLA from 1999 through 2005. Since equipment was assigned to distant locations throughout the country, an annual physical inspection of each item is practically impossible. Within the regions, post relies on periodic meetings and visits with respective agency host nation government officials who are decision-making level personnel to monitor use and to physically inspect the equipment present. All equipment that is located in Tbilisi has been physically inspected within the last twelve months.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

During 2001-2005, INL donated 4 desktop computers, a laptop, and a server for MOIA's internal use to expedite information processing. During the same period, RLA donated to the Prosecutor General's Office, 47 desktop computers, 1 laptop, 27 printers, and a flat bed scanner. In the summer of 2005, INL provided the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) with 12 desktop computers and 12 printers all located in the National Forensic Bureau (NFB) laboratory. INL and RLA have physically accounted for all of these listed items. The RLA accounted for the equipment by either an actual visit or by telephonic contact with the local prosecutors.

In 2005, the Racha-Lechkumi/Kvemo Svanti prosecutor reported that their computer was stolen. A police investigation was undertaken with negative results. All other computers are operational.

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

In 2007, INL procured and delivered a Multimedia and business computer as well as a LCD monitor, an Opti UPS and a camcorder and a DVD recorder to the MOIA media center in Tbilisi to support production of various Public Service Announcements (PSA). The police academy received a computer to support the making of training videos with two Corsair 2 GB memory, 1 wireless mouse, 1 Pinnacle Studio Movie Board (w/microphone), 2 hard drives, 1 video card, 1 power supply, 1 Eclipse key board, 1 Intel motherhood, and 1 Intel core processor.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2004, INL donated 12 hand-held two-way Motorola radios that are now located in the Criminal Investigations office used for crime scene control purposes reported. All of the above listed equipment is operational with no problems reported. In 2005, INL donated 1 facsimile machine, located within MOIA's HQ. RLA donated to the Prosecution Service 18 fax machines; 6 are located in the various law libraries; 1 is in the National Money Laundering Bureau; and one is in the Civil Rights Unit.

- **Vehicles**

Ten small four-wheel drive vehicles (Llada Nivas) were donated to the Department of Justice Bureau of Probation for the purpose of allowing caseworkers to check on probationers. The vehicles have been distributed throughout the country and all are accounted for. They are located in the following areas: Tbilisi; Kutaisi; Telavi; Ambrollauri; Gori; Rustavi; Zugdidi; Akhaltsikhe; Batumi. There have been no reported maintenance issues with any of the vehicles.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

In 2005, the Forensic Bureau Laboratory was equipped with new office furnishings. These consisted of eight conference tables, 120 conference chairs, 210 office chairs, 131 office desks of various sizes, 30 laboratory chairs (stools), 70 filing cabinets and four executed style desk chairs. Furthermore, INL donated 90 laboratory dividers and 20 laboratory benches. In 2004, a \$100,000 generator capable of powering the entire laboratory was installed.

In 2006, INL donated the following scientific equipment: HP (Hewlett Packard) Mass Spectrometer, HP Gas chromatograph, HP Gauge Controller, HP Chem Station, HP Monitor, HP Gas chromatograph Control, Agilent (Hewlett Packard) Mass Spectrometer W/3 controllers, auto sampler, Vacuum pump, gas chromatograph, (2) Agilent gas chromatograph W/additional related items, (3) agilent gaschrometer w/additional related items, HP HPLC W/Related Items, assorted ink analysis equipment (glassware) and chemicals, stereo microscopes (4 each), ultraviolet observation box (for examination of questionable documents) 1 each, Hydrogen Generator (2 each) and assorted small parts and tools, assorted safety and First Aid equipment, petrolab petroleum testing system model ADU-4 w/supporting ancillary equipment and parts, petroleum laboratory fume hoods (4 each) w/installation materials, toxi-lab narcotics testing system w/parts and accessories (1 each), Toxi-lab fume hood (1 each).

All of the listed equipment is located in the Forensic Bureau and has been physically inspected by the Senior Forensic Adviser. Due to the poor electrical system within the Bureau, few of the more robust equipment has actually been installed. As soon as the scheduled refurbishment is completed, all equipment will be installed.

In 2007, INL provided Georgia's Forensic Bureau with 2 large Universal Power supplies (UPS) and a Projection Comac, 1 Ballistics microscope with all the required components, and a bullet recovery system and 2 stereo microscopes.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

In 2007, post procured and donated to the Police School 50 gymnasium mats, 10 sets of training handcuffs, 20 sets of Smith & Wesson handcuffs, 15 handcuff keys, 20 blue Glock training pistols and 20 blue AK 47's (non-lethal). All items have been accounted for during the past twelve months either by physical inspection or telephone verification.

In 2005, INL donated a variety of equipment to MOIA's Public Affairs Media and Press Center. The equipment includes assorted cameras, recorders, lightning equipment and a mixer to better communicate with the local media and the Georgia's citizens. In terms of direct police support equipment, the MOIA has 55 Level III ballistic vests, hand-held spotlights for patrol vehicles (100 ea), hand-held megaphones (20 each), car entry devices (Slim Jims) (40 sets), Police Barrier tape (2500 rolls), reflective road triangles (1,000 sets), plastic flex-cuffs (5000 packages), and night vision binoculars (2 each). Additionally, the Patrol Police has eleven (11) Hurst Tools for removing accident victims from wrecked vehicles.

In 2006, INL provided the Police Academy with a Fire Arms Training System (FATS) to better train officers in life threatening situations requiring a shoot/don't shoot decision. INL has also donated to the MOIA police academy in Tbilisi 25 Red Man Training knives, four (4) body opponent bags, 12 Red Man Mats, 20 Red Man Strike Shields, and 40 Red Man Training Batons.

INL donated the following to the MOIA Police Academy in Tbilisi: 25 Red Man Training Knives, 4 body opponent bags, 12 Red Man student suits, 3 Red Man instructor suits, 4 Red Man Mats, 20 Red Man strike shields, and 40 Red Man

training batons. With the exception of the PAO equipment, all other items have been distributed within Tbilisi and the regions. Through RLA, Procuracy's Criminal Investigative Unit received two refurbished interview rooms complete with two-way mirrors.

To support the facilities, the following electrical sound and video items were provided: video cameras (2), video recorders (2), audio recorders (2), video monitor (1). Furthermore, this same unit has a Crime Scene Search responsibility. To support this mission, they were provided with a LCD projector (1), digital camera (1), video recorder (1), micro recorder (1), tape recorder (1), digital recorder (1), television (1), metal detector (1), and a video work station (1). In February 2007, Prosecution Services transferred the last two listed items (metal detector and a video work station) to MOIA's Forensic Unit upon MOIA's request.

During 2001-2002, the Prosecutor's General's Office received 16 copiers, 16 small generators, 32 sets of shelves, 16 sets of law books, 16 computer work stations w/chairs, 16 conference tables, and 128 conference chairs. All of these items were given in support of the sixteen Tbilisi and regional law libraries. Due to the Prosecution Service's restructuring and significant renovations over the last two years in its 30 offices, some of the offices have been moved to new locations and some did not maintain a separate law library. However, they retained all USG donated equipment.

In 2005, the RLA provided the Civil Rights Unit of Prosecution Service's Legal Affairs Department six computer work stations, w/chairs, six file cabinets, twelve sets of shelves, one conference table w/eight chairs, and six small office safes. All of this equipment remains with the Legal Affairs Department.

In 2003, the RLA donated one copier to the Supreme Court. In 2004, the Money Laundering Bureau was given one copy machine, 20 conference chairs, ten small desks, seven sets of bookshelves, two office tables, ten "L" shaped desks, four file cabinets, one conference table, one internal office telephone network, ten telephones, one sound recording system, five security cameras, and one security system w/monitor. All of the miscellaneous items have been accounted for during the past twelve months either by physical inspection or telephonic verification.

- **Construction**

The National Forensics Bureau is undergoing a major renovation involving heating, sanitary, electrical, and air conditioning systems as well as the replacement of the elevators and roof. Additionally, laboratory work spaces and other functional areas are being re-configured to meet the needs of the Georgian forensics community. The renovation is 20% completed.

A combination classroom and billet structure is being constructed at the present police academy location. This new addition will enable the academy to house a total of 250 students for instruction and to bed down 125 individuals on the upper floors. Currently police cadets from the outlying regions are required to find their own accommodations in Tbilisi.

A language laboratory was just completed within the main police academy building. English for police officers will be taught. INL, with the participation of the PAO office of the US Embassy, has embarked on the creation of a curriculum for this language as well as commencing a search for suitable instructor personnel.

Three regional evidence collection and storage centers have been completed. These facilities are designed to hold, catalog and safeguard evidentiary items as they are being prepared for final movement to the National Forensics Bureau for Scientific Analyses.

- **Canine**

The Ministry of Internal Affairs K-9 kennels have been refurbished so the police canine dogs may be adequately housed. In 2006, 60 of 120 dogs died due to weather exposure and inadequate housing. The newly refurbished kennels have cover to shelter all the dogs as well a radiant heat and fans for better air circulation. Additionally, the veterinarian facilities have been refurbished to assist in the care of the animals and to support a newly initiated breeding program.

Problems

In 2006, post purchased several items of equipment for the then newly organized Patrol Police. Initially, due to a lack of funding, the officers were equipped with only pistols and handcuffs. The offices did not have a less than lethal option if assaulted by a suspect. Post purchased 3,000 straight wood police batons and belt holders to correct the shortfall. Post also purchased 3000 high visibility traffic vests as a safety concern. These vests make an office more visible to the motoring public as they direct traffic flow when required. The vests and batons were distributed to the individual officers and as such can not be adequately monitored.

A computer donated to a regional prosecutor's office was stolen.

Impact

Due to the assistance of INL Tbilisi, the law enforcement community in Georgia has greatly improved its level of service to the citizenry at large. The population now has a more favorable reaction to law enforcement efforts carried out on their behalf.

The National Forensic Bureau has made extensive use of the equipment that has been installed. These items have greatly assisted in supporting the law enforcement community in Georgia. MOIA has used the PAO equipment to establish closer and more amicable relationships with various media outlets. The addition of the ballistic vests and other police items will provide both the Criminal Police and the Patrol Police with vital tools to continue the improvement of both forces.

The Prosecutor General's Office has also made extensive use of the law libraries which they lacked until the OPDAT/RLA commenced this effort. The Criminal Investigative Unit now has tools to better and more efficiently carry out the responsibilities assigned to

it. The Civil Rights Office can now investigate civil rights violations and safeguard their findings.

Program Changes

Due to the development of the major law enforcement institutions INL supports, the Forensics Laboratory and the Police Academy, post does not foresee large purchases of basic equipment following completion of the construction project at the facilities. Post will be focusing on specialized equipment, larger information systems projects, and training in specific areas for law enforcement personnel, e.g. criminal database use, canine program for narcotics interdiction. The evolution of post's assistance will simplify tracking and monitoring of fewer, more valuable items.

TIRANA

Procedures

ICITAP contract advisors are assigned to advise and mentor Albanian officials at the Minister of Interior (MOI), the Albanian State Police (ASP), and the ASP Academy. In addition, one adviser is serving on an intermittent TDY basis to advise Albania's Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications (MOTT) recently established office of Maritime Security and Albania's four designated seaports.

All ICITAP donated equipment are accompanied by donation letters that specify the quantity, item description, model, serial number, cost and intended purpose of materials being provided.

As ICITAP advisors maintain offices at ASP worksites, End Use Monitoring of donated items is conducted through daily on-site interactions. In addition, scheduled and unscheduled inspections and spot checks are conducted. MOI, ASP, and Port Authority officials cooperated in these efforts and given ICITAP's current level of advisory presence in Albania, these procedures are generally effective.

During 2007, ICITAP supported the MOTT in establishment of the Office of Maritime Security, which provides central oversight for Albania's Port Security Forces (PSF) and has now served as a centralized point of donation receipt and inventory control.

The Organized Crime Program has monitored the use of this equipment, ensuring that it is being used by the entities intended and for the purpose specified. Unscheduled spot checks of this equipment have been ongoing throughout 2007.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

One human resource database software package and two used computers were donated to ICITAP's Law Enforcement Development in 2007. Three laptops computers and 12 digital cameras were donated to the ASP Criminal Intelligence Analysis Sector in March 2006. The equipment is maintained at ASP headquarters. The computers have allowed personnel to visit the OC and Criminal police facilities throughout Albania and document intelligence and police information previously stored informally within commissariats and Directorates.

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

conducted once primary system handovers and donations are fully established and in place.

The establishment of TIMS at 15 of 17 Albanian border crossings points, and the intersection between TIMS-provided border control and criminal intelligence information systems, directly resulted in the apprehension of 183 persons in 2007.

The INL-funded and ICITAP-provided TIMS Voice-Over-Internet-Protocol (VOIP) digital phone system has enhanced ASP communications throughout the law enforcement community at no cost. VOIP has facilitated new management capabilities for ASP commanders and insured improved communications at all major police deployment sites.

- **Surveillance Equipment**

In June 2005, physical and electronic surveillance equipment was donated to the ICITAP Albania Organized Crime Program. All of the equipment is well maintained and stored in the OC Directorate's HQ when not being used in the field. The equipment has been used in most of the narcotics and trafficking investigations in the past two and a half years resulting in numerous arrests and the seizure of drugs and weapons. Investigative support equipment donated in 2004 was divided among five Organized Task Force Units. The equipment is in Tirana, Fier, Vlora, Durres and Shkoder and being stored within the Regional Prosecutor's Office. As these forces have been dismantled, the equipment is currently not being used. Negotiations are continuing to have this equipment transferred to the Judicial Police in each of the districts. All is accounted for.

Four Automated Ship Identification Systems (AIS) were donated to four international ports' authorities in 2006. Through discussions with the directors of international ports, post verified that all of the equipment was in place and functioning for its intended purpose.

The spy phone was used and repaired on numerous occasions and is now beyond repair. It will be removed from the CITAP inventory.

- **Communications Equipment**

In 2007, ten hand-held radios were donated to the ICITAP Integrated Border Management Program for use in processing deported persons and cross border communications. They are used at the International Airport and land border crossings. All are serviceable and in use.

In 2005, voice recorders, memory sticks, digital cameras, camcorders, and batteries were donated to the Organized Crime Directorate of the Albanian State Police for the exclusive use of the Organized Crime offices in twelve police directorates of Albania.

In 2004, ICITAP donated three hand-held radios, ICOM model IC-F15 Transceiver VHF to the Port Security Force, Port of Durres Authority. Two of the radios are in good working condition and are used by the Port Security Force (PSF) in Durres. The other radio is in use by the Port Security Office in Viora Port.

- **Vehicles**

One used Mitsubishi Pajero sport was donated to ICITAP in July 2007. The vehicle is in good working order and used for general transportation by the Office of International Cooperation. Five Mitsubishi Pinim vehicles were donated to ICITAP in July 2004. They are assigned to the Anti-Trafficking Sector of the OC Directorate. Four are in good working condition and assigned to regional field duty, one to the Anti-Trafficking headquarters, one to the Tirana Police, one to the Durres Police, and one to the Eier Police. The fifth vehicle was totally destroyed after being involved in a traffic accident in Elbasan. The vehicles have allowed the investigators to appear at the crime scene where a previous lack of vehicles had prevented this. Two Yamaha motorcycles were donated to ICITAP in January 2004 for undercover use by the Special Operations Sector. They are in good working order and well maintained.

The FBI donated five Mitsubishi Pajeros to the Anti-Trafficking Sector of the Organized Crime Vice Directorate in 2004. ICITAP donated two motorcycles to the Special Operation Sector of the Organized Crime Vice-Directorate in 2004. Three vehicles are in good working order and assigned to regional field duty. A fourth vehicle is at the ASP motorpool undergoing mechanical repair, while a fifth vehicle was totally destroyed in a traffic accident. The two motorcycles are used in undercover operations by the Special Operations Sector. They are in good working order and well-maintained.

- **Canine Equipment**

Newly constructed kennels were donated for the use of the Police Commissioner's Office in 2004. The kennel in Rinas airport is used by the Police Commissariat, but it has some problems with ventilation. The kennels in Durres and Durres ports are in use.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

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

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

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

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

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

In 2005, eavesdropping devices, digitized maps, spy phones, digital cameras, voice recorders, memory cards, hand radios, car radios were donated to the Special Operation Sector in the Organized Crime Directorate, Ministry of Interior. They are in good condition.

Night vision goggles, portable digital dictation machines, camera adapter kits, and memory stick were donated to the Internal Control Directorate (OIC) at MOPO in 2004. They are in good condition and in regular use during operations conducted by the OIC.

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

In 2004, ICITAP donated a rummage kit to the Regional Police Directorate of Durres. This equipment is in good working condition and is located at the Port of Durres ferry terminal. ICITAP has recently discovered that the equipment has been under-utilized and will take steps to ensure more effective usage.

ICITAP donated a portable CO2 detector, AMC CD2 Model to the Police Commissariat of the Port of Durres. It was donated for the use of the anti-trafficking sector to detect people in concealed compartments in boats and vehicles. This equipment requires repair work.

One hundred forty one of 150 nylon duty belts were distributed to the first class of patrol generalists of the police academy in 2007. These items are being used by police officers who are assigned to the Tirana Regional Directorate.

- **Field Gear**

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

Problems

- **Unmonitored Resources**

A general concern exists regarding the capacity and out-year funds availability

within the MOI to appropriately budget and implement upgrades and maintenance of donated equipment items. This could become a large problem as reoccurring maintenance and training costs associated with TIMS grow each year. The Albanian Government has thus far not responded to these concerns.

- **TIMS Project**

ICITAP advisors have encountered numerous problems with the installation and implementation of the TIMS project. This implementation continued throughout 2007 at additional sites, increasing the number of connected border crossing points. But there is concern regarding the limited resources devoted to the project by the MOI. Unreliable power supply has affected TIMS operations nationwide, resulting in the shutdown of a large number of sites on a regular basis to prevent damage to equipment and data.

Statistical wiring and data cable installation at border crossing points and other TIMS sites, necessary for the connection of the ICITAP-provided hardware, must be installed but the MOI has lagged far behind implementation schedules. Limited MOI budgeting for technology, as well as limited capacity in strategic planning has, in some cases, required ICITAP to cover these costs.

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

Additionally, enhanced TIMS requirements including software upgrades and increased security measures have imposed costs that reach beyond initial projections. A lack of ICITAP funding adequate to ensure full completion date is a programmatic concern and will necessitate extending TIMS implementation into 2009.

- **Uninforced MOI Network Security Policies**

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

- **Lack of Training**

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

Impact

INL program resources have continued to contribute to the increased capacity of the MOI, ASP, and MOTT to control Albania's borders, conduct criminal investigations, and interdict narcotics and trafficking.

The establishment of TIMS operations at 10 of 19 Albanian border crossing points and intersects between TIMS-protected border control and criminal intelligence information systems directly resulted in the apprehension of 328 persons in 2007. This represents a significant advancement in TIMS coverage and performance with 203 persons apprehended in 2005 and 68 persons apprehended in 2004.

From 2004-2007, ICITAP advisers monitoring within the MOI indicates the successful use of donated equipment resulting in more proactive investigations and in drug seizures, which have increased each successive year.

Automated scanning, software, and testing materials donated to the Albanian Police Academy for use of the newly established ASP Recruitment Unit has resulted in effective implementation of new police recruitment and selection policies and the first fair and transparent recruitment process for ASP Academy selections.

Ongoing ICITAP material assistance and donations for the effective establishment of a Port Security Force within the Port of Durres has resulted in increased internal and perimeter security at the port. This greater level of security has contributed to increased amount of trade through the port facilities and corresponding revenues.

ICITAP-provided support and equipment to the Port Authorities at Albania's international seaports has also brought Albania closer to its goal of meeting the international security standards set out in the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) Code.

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

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

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

VALLETTA

Procedures

Post works closely with the Government of Malta (GOM) Police and the Armed Forces (AFM) to ensure proper cooperation and coordination on narcotics control issues. The RSO monitors the narcotics trafficking in the region and facilitates initiatives to expand law enforcement cooperation. Post is satisfied with GOM's efforts to control illegal drug activity and share information with Embassy officials. The RSO works closely with the DEA Country Attache and the FBI Legal Attache based in Rome to foster cooperative efforts to strengthen law enforcement.

Status

The eighty-seven foot "protector" class patrol boats provided to the Armed Forces of Malta through Foreign Military Sales in November of 2002 continue to be the backbone of the Maritime Squadron. To date, the boats have been kept in top condition by well-trained crews and an extensive supply of spare parts that came with the original FMS cases. The spare parts are running low. It will now be incumbent on the GOM to properly fund the maintenance of these boats. The GOM is exploring the processes by which it can fund the maintenance using national funds in a blanket FMS case.

During the summer months, the "protector" boats is used primarily for illegal migrant, search and rescue missions as well as for illegal migrant patrols in the waters between Malta and Libya. In the fall, winter, and spring, the boat is used primarily to combat illicit activities in Maltese territorial waters. In 2006, the boat was used in a counternarcotics operations. While no drugs were seized, the general consensus is that the operation forced the smugglers to abandon the contraband at sea before it could be delivered.

Impact

U.S. law enforcement and security agencies and their Maltese counterparts continue to cooperate closely on drug-related crime. The joint effort to provide training, support, and assistance to GOM law enforcement agencies has clearly improved the Maltese enforcement ability to profile individuals possibly involved with trafficking and /or in possession of dangerous drugs. Although the drug problem in Malta will probably not reach a level where a concentrated INL initiative is warranted, GOM can clearly benefit from close USG cooperation.

VILNIUS

Procedures

Signed official receipts are provided and filed for all equipment provided. On-site inspections are conducted when possible and are generally considered effective in the proper monitoring of the use and condition of the equipment.

Status

- **Global Positioning Systems (GPS)**

RSO provided Lithuanian Criminal Police with GPS equipment in September pursuant to Letter of Agreement (LOA) regarding the Anti-counterfeit project. The units have been installed in various vehicles.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Special Investigative Service (STT) is using the following equipment in undercover operations in support of public corruption investigations throughout Lithuania: Mini PIX Kit with Clock Radio, Mini PIX Kit B, Video Vest, Briefcase Receiver/Recorder, body worn video transmitter, car audio transmitter, I Watt 10 Channel audio transmitter, synthesized audio intelligence system, surveillance device configurator software, 12.5 kHz programmable miniature voice transmitter, intelligence equipment, intelligence system, data voice framework unified user station, digital recorder. All equipment is in good condition and being used for their intended purpose. The RSO conducted spot checks on the equipment usage.

Impact

SST officials informed RSO that the equipment provided has been of vital use in fighting public corruption in Lithuania.

Eighteen investigators from five Lithuanian agencies attended the public corruption investigation course. Experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) provided instruction on case methodology.

Thirty-four officials for 12 Lithuanian agencies attended the Asset Forfeiture seminar. Experts from the U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation provided statutes, procedures and case studies. Familiarization with U.S. law, procedure and usage of this law enforcement tool will be useful in future Lithuanian legislative reform to combat corruption.

YEREVAN

Procedures

Donations were documented through letters and inventory spreadsheets. Donated resources were monitored via on-site inspections and periodic spot checks. Procedures were very effective and local government agencies were very cooperative in the monitoring effort.

Status

- **Vehicle**

The X-ray van is located at the Trans Service Customs Warehouse in Yerevan. Post's EXBS Officer reports that the X-ray van is used to inspect freight cargo. The EXBS Officer regularly observes and receives usage reports on the van. It is inspected and serviced twice a year through the EXBS program.

- **Computer Equipment**

The following equipment was donated to the National Police Academy: 25 color monitors, 20 computer desks with chairs, four additional desktop computers with monitors and UPS power back-ups, three LaserJet printers, two color printers, two network servers with monitors, two laptop computers, and one scanner. These items are situated in classrooms and offices at the Academy.

The following equipment was donated to the Prosecutors' School (formerly the Procuracy Training Center) in Yerevan: 10 desktop computers, 10 color monitors, 10 backup UPS', 2 network servers, 2 LaserJet printers, one 24 port switch, one modem, and one scanner. The School is a recent privatized division of the Prosecutor General's Office. During the transition, the computers were turned off and not used for an extended period. The computers, UPS, a server and a scanner do not work. School officials claim that repairs will be undertaken upon receipt of the necessary funds. The equipment will be used again for training purposes.

The following equipment was donated to the National Bureau of Expertise (Forensics Lab) in Yerevan: one scanner, one LaserJet printer: 2 desk computers, two computer monitors, two UPS backups, one UPS, one computer processor Dell, one computer/printer stand-alone table. These items are situated in different departments of the laboratory. The equipment is in excellent condition and is being used to track evidence and other materials received by the lab for analysis.

The following equipment was donated to the Customs House in Vanadzor: 28 computer desk chairs, 24 UPS power back-ups, 25 color monitors, 24 desktop computers, one UPS for server, 14 computer desks, one scanner, and one network

server. These items are situated in a large training classroom at the facility. The equipment is in excellent condition and is used for training and re-training of Customs Officers of the Gugark region of Armenia.

The following equipment was donated to the Border Guards Training Center: 12 desktop computers, 12 color monitors, 12 computer desks with chairs, 12 UPS power back-ups, three LaserJet printers and two scanners. All other equipment is accounted for and in excellent condition. The equipment is being used to train the Border Guard recruits in the Border Management Information System (BMIS), a computerized tracking system for travelers and cargo, currently operating at two Armenian border crossings. The hard drive of one of the computer work stations is off-site for repair. The system will be expanded to six other border checkpoints under the INL-funded project currently in progress.

The following equipment was donated to the Organized Crime Bureau (OCB) of the Republic of Armenia Police in Yerevan: one network switch, 5 desktop computers, 5 computer monitors, 5 back-up UPS, 2 laptop Dell computers, 2 scanners, and 2 color printers. All equipment donations were accounted for.

The following equipment was donated to the Kanaker NCO Training center in Yerevan: 15 desktop computers, 15 monitors, 2 network servers Dell power edge, 2 laser jet printers, 1 scanner, 1 laptop computer, 15 computer chairs, and 15 computer desks.

- **Communications Equipment**

The Kanaker NCO Training Center received one LCD projector, one overhead projector, one set of simultaneous translation equipment, one television, one VCR, one TV/VCR stand, one projection screen and one flipchart.

The National Police Academy received five wireless microphones, four speakers, one set of simultaneous translation equipment, two erasable white boards, two VCR's, one projection television, one flat screen television, one video camera recorder, one compact camera, one digital camera, one photocopier, one Stage Front Presentation System, one projector with stand, one overhead projector with stand, one LCD projector, one presentation audio/visual system w/stand stage front presentation, one podium, five wireless microphones, four wall-mounted heat/air units, one digital photo camera, one film projector, four dual function speaker liberty, one film projector, one video visualizer, two copiers and one white projector screen. These items are situated in classrooms and offices at the Academy.

The Prosecutors' School received one television, one VCR, one LCD projector, one TV/VCR stand and one white projection screen. These items are situated in classrooms at the Center.

The National Bureau for Expertise (Forensics Lab) received one fax machine, one digital camera and 3 switches. These items are situated in officers at the Bureau. The equipment is accounted for and in excellent condition.

The Customs House in Vanadzor received 24 desktop calculators, one television, one DVD/VCR player, one LCD projector and one white erasable board. These items are situated in a large classroom at the facility.

The Border Guard Training Center received two televisions, two DVD players, one LCD projector, one digital video camera, one digital photo camera and one photocopier. These items are situated in classrooms and offices at the center. All of the equipment is accounted for and in excellent condition.

The Organized Crime Bureau (OCB) of the Republic of Armenia Police in Yerevan received one digital video camera, 1 digital photo camera, 1 copier, 1 fax machine, 4 radios, and 3 handy radios.

The Yerevan City Police Department received 6 digital photo cameras.

All equipment is used in classrooms and offices. All of the equipment is accounted for, in good working order, and used for the intended purpose, except for one item at the Prosecutors' School. The VCR, while present on site, does not work.

- **Laboratory Equipment**

The National Bureau of Expertises (Forensic Lab) in Yerevan received 15 stereo microscopes, 4 acid storage cabinets, 1 weight set, 1 water purification system, 1 comparison microscope, 1 bullet catcher, 20 lab chairs, 12 mixers, 1 UV lamp, 2 balances, 6 clinical microscopes, 10 Nuova II Stirring hot plates, 1 water system DI Water processor with kit, 10 electronic scales, 2 hydrogen generators, two vacuum pumps, 2 VWR gravity ovens, 4 refrigerator/freezers, 3 UV viewing systems, 13 filing cabinets, 8 undercounter cabinets, 1 security safe, 13 vertical metal file cabinets. All equipment is accounted for and is in excellent condition. The equipment is being used for the intended purpose, i.e., laboratory analysis of forensic evidence.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The Kanaker NCO Training Center received 92 gym mats, 20 pairs of handcuffs, 10 Beretta 9mm compact red guns, 10 S&W J frame red guns, 20 red training guns, ten training knives, two Redman instructors' suits, two body opponent bags, two heavy bags, one double-end bag, one leather speed bag and one heat/AC unit, and one laser shot shooting simulator consisting of 2 LCD projectors, 2 laptops, 2 multimedia amplified speakers, and 2 backup UPS. All of the equipment is accounted for and in excellent condition.

The National Police Academy received 108 gym mats, 23 red training guns, 15 pairs of handcuffs, ten training knives, eight body opponent bags, five heat/AC units, four Redman instructors' suits, two speed bags with platforms, two heavy bags, two double-end bags, one vacuum cleaner and one podium. These items are situated in the offices and gymnasium of the academy.

The Procuracy Training Center received one heat/AC unit. The item is situated in the computer classroom at the Center.

The National Bureau of Expertise (Forensics Lab) received 15 air conditioning units, 15 surveillance cameras, four surveillance monitors and one surveillance system recorder. These items are situated in different areas of the building.

The Customs House in Vanadzor received four bookcases and three air conditioning units. These items are situated in a large classroom at the facility.

Equipment was installed in two classrooms in the National Police Academy. One classroom is in the Police NCO Training Center; two classrooms are at the Procuracy Training Center under the auspices of a Law Enforcement Academy Development Project. The equipment includes: TV's, LCD projectors, LaserJet printers, desktop computers, simultaneous interpretation equipment, scanners, projection screen, etc. All of the equipment is in excellent working condition.

The Prosecutors' School received one wall-mounted heat/air unit.

- **Canine Program**

INL received veterinary surgical equipment, gratis, from the Chief of Veterinary Services at Incirlik Air Base in Turkey. These items, consisting of sutures, clamps and other minor surgical aids, were turned over to the veterinarian at the Police dog kennels. The Government of Armenia (GOAM) Military Working Dogs Unit consists of ninety dogs, trained in explosives and narcotics detection. They are deployed at the airport, border crossings and at certain infrastructure sites, e.g., power plants.

Impact

The classroom equipment at the Kanaker Police NGO Training Center, the Police Academy, the Vanadzor Customs House, and the Border Guards Training Center has enhanced the training programs at all these facilities. The Police Academy began conducting regular computer classes for police trainees and computer literacy classes for academy staff.

The computer and laboratory equipment donated to the National Bureau of Expertises (Forensic Lab) is a necessary step towards an internationally accredited forensics lab in Armenia. The equipment facilitates the analysis of evidence in such areas as ballistics, substance identification, computer forensics and document examination.

In 2007, post donated equipment to the Organized Crime Bureau of the Republic of Armenia Police, creating an in-house computer system for the first time as well as supplying radio equipment for the Bureau's officers.

ZAGREB

Procedures

All equipment donations were bar-coded in 2007. An ICITAP employee conducted an annual physical inspection to ensure the condition and use of all equipment. For post's War Crimes Project, post and each court president jointly signed grant agreement letters which included detailed equipment information and intended use. A post employee conducted either a physical inspection or a phone call to verify the condition and use of the equipment. ICITAP provided commodities are employed in police headquarters, police stations around the country, the Police Academy, and the State Prosecutor's office.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

Computer maintenance is adequate, although post noted that some computers, which were donated in 2002 are quite outdated. Nevertheless, they are able to satisfy the basic performance needs of police. Laptops and digital cameras are being used as intended. Equipment is being used in Osijek, Zagreb, Split, and Vukovar courts. The FRED computer Forensics System is being used.

- **Communications Equipment**

Cell phones ("throw phones") are being used as intended by police. Immediately following the donation in June, phones were used in a hostage/suicide situation in Petrinje. The individual was holding his wife hostage and abusing her; he accepted the throw phone after 20 hours of negotiations with the Special Police (similar to SWAT). Negotiations lasted another 20 hours with the use of the phone. after which individual surrendered.

In December, the phones were used again in Beli Manastir. A retired police officer had a grenade and threatened suicide. He accepted the phone and after 15 hours of negotiations with police he surrendered and accepted medical treatment.

Post-provided video link equipment provided to the Ministry of Justice and to four courts is being used as intended. To date, equipment is being or has been used in cases in Osijek, Zagreb, Split, and Vukovar courts. Rijeka has not yet employed the equipment for cases.

Video-conferencing equipment, consisting of a 19 inch LCD monitor, video-conferencing camera, DVD player, digital video mixer, microphone and accessories, and two channel multi-effect processor donated to the Judicial Academy at the Ministry of Justice was stolen in November while on loan during a narcotics-related case. Police are investigating the case.

- **Vehicles**

In November, ICITAP donated a Volkswagen Passat to the Office for the Suppression of Organized Crime and Corruption in the State Prosecutor's Office. The vehicle has 90,000 km and is in very good condition. It is being used for prosecutors to travel to regional offices to facilitate investigations.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

Police is using goggles and night vision equipment as intended.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

The police are using FATS equipment as intended. The Government of Croatia (GOC) has funded occasional repairs. Endoscopes and VSC4 passport document readers have been used properly. ICITAP reports that other office equipment provided to headquarters is being used.

Impact

Post has observed that the donations contributed to the overall efficiency and modernization of the Croatian police administration. Training and development at the Police Academy has visibly improved; training at the language lab remains limited but active; and internet resources are not available at the Academy. The ICITAP-provided document reader has resulted in the apprehension of at least one Interpol-wanted individual. Video-link equipment has been used in court cases to protect the identities of witnesses in war crimes cases.

Program Changes

As agreed between Croatia-based ICITAP staff and post, all future donations will be directly targeted to strengthen Croatia's fight against organized crime and corruption. Equipment requests from the Ministry of Interior must demonstrate a direct impact on these programs and be vetted both by ICITAP and by post. As the ICITAP program and its donations wind down in Croatia, post believes that more targeted donations will focus on the program's impact and will bring it to a successful conclusion in the next year or two.

AFRICA

ACCRA

Procedures

Post received signed statements from the Government of Ghana (GOG) acknowledging receipt and proper use of the items. The Political Officer conducted site visits to inspect all of the equipment in this report. In addition, the Director of the Community Policing Program at the Ghana Police Service provided the Political Officer with a written report of that unit's status, including a report on bicycles donated by the USG and a discussion of maintenance challenges. GOG officials were extremely cooperative in allowing access for all site visits.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

In 2002, post donated three computers and one server to Ghana's Police Service's Women and Juvenile Unit (WAJU) of the Ghana Police Service (GPS). The unit, since renamed the Domestic Violence Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), has responsibility for crimes targeting women and children. The server and all three computers are no longer functioning and have not been replaced due to difficulty in obtaining replacement parts. All of the data was retrieved and transferred to thumb drives for continued use in computers from other donors.

In 2004, post donated one laptop computer and one projector to the Narcotics Control Board. The equipment is functioning properly and is used regularly for off-site trainings and for giving presentations.

In February 2005, post donated four HP Compaq computers and one HP Laserjet printer to the Monitoring and Inspections Unit of the Ghana Police Service. The unit was later renamed the Police Intelligence and Professional Standards Unit (PIPS). PIPS offices were observed using the computers, all of which are functioning properly. The computers are well-maintained by GPS technical staff and an outside vendor. The printer has been recently serviced by the police technical support unit and was functioning well.

In 2005, the Department of Justice ICITAP police instructors donated INL-funded equipment used in the 14-week Basic Policing skills course to the Police Training College in Tesano, Acca. The equipment included one HP desktop computer/monitor, one HP Deskjet 5500 color printer/copier/fax, one HP laptop, and one Epson printer. The laptop was damaged but repairable. In 2006, ICITAP instructors donated additional equipment to the Police College in Tisane, including a second HP desktop computer/monitor, a second HP laptop computer, a second HP printer, and a second Epson projector. The equipment is routinely

used in training, and is lent to other Ghana Police Service training schools when not in use at the college. A staff member at the Police college maintains the equipment.

In 2006, ICITAP instructors donated the following equipment to the Police College in Tesano: a second HP desktop computer/monitor, a second HP laptop computer, a second HP printer, a second HP laptop computer, and a second Epson projector. The equipment is all in excellent working order and kept locked in a separate office. The Police College commandant told the Political Officer during a site visit that the equipment is routinely used in training and is lent to other GPS training schools when not in use at the college.

In 2002, post donated a ghost mobile cellular transmitter and a voice analyzer to the NCB. The voice analyzer is in very good condition, but is not currently being used.

- **Communications Equipment**

Post distributed a mobile cellular transmitter and a voice stress analyzer to the Narcotics Control Board (NCB) in calendar year 2002. In 2004, post donated two Garmin GPS units and six Motorola two-way radios to the NCB. The voice stress analyzer is in very good condition. However, much of the NCB's equipment was never fully put to use. The only NCB employee trained on the use of the voice stress analyzer was dismissed and indicted in December 2006 following the loss of 5 kg of cocaine from a NCB safe under his control. Much of the communications equipment has been stored in his office, but was transferred to a secure general store room following his departure. The current administration only became aware of the equipment during post's End Use Monitoring visit.

In 2006, ICITAP police instructors donated four Motorola handheld radios to the Police College at Tesano, one of which has been lost. As with all other INL-funded equipment donated to the Police College, the three remaining radios are in excellent condition and are regularly used for training.

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

Two Ion itemizers, sample traps, and calibration traps were provided to the NCB for detection of illegal substances at the airport. Both itemizers have had their explosives-detecting sensors removed to make them more sensitive to narcotics. They had broken prior to October 2007, but have since been repaired and are in full use at the airport. The Administration reports that maintenance and consumables expenses have now been included in the operational budget.

Post donated a covert gym bag for surveillance to the Narcotics Control Board in 2003. In 2004, post donated one Kodak Easysshare digital camera, four training guns, and one tripod for supporting a surveillance telescope. The camera is used for creating ID cards. The other equipment was in good condition in the storeroom, but not in use.

In 2006, ICITAP police instructors donated INL-funded equipment used in their 14-week Basic Policing Skills Course to the Police Training College in Tesano. The equipment included three HP digital cameras, one sharp VCR, one Sony Hi-8 video camera, one UPS uninterruptible power supply, six Air-Soft Glock Model 17 training handguns, two Air-Soft AK-47 electric training rifles, two Air-Soft training shotguns, ten padded training batons, six holsters, 12 pairs of safety glasses, two portable white boards, two inflatable mannequins, and one camera tripod.

In 2006, an ICITAP instructor donated additional equipment to the Police College in Tesano, including two Air-Soft Accushot Navy Seal UTGS training guns, and four plastic training knives. Except for one defective training shotgun, the equipment from 2005 and 2006 is in excellent working order and kept locked in a separate office. The equipment is routinely used in training and is loaned to other Ghana Police Service training schools when not in use at the college.

- **Vehicles**

In 2002, post donated 22 bicycles to the Community Policing Unit at the Cantonments Police Station in Accra. In August 2004, post donated an additional 20 bicycles to this unit. In 2005, post donated 20 bicycles to the Ghana Service's Community Policing Unit in Kumasi which were subsequently transferred to the Accra community Policing Unit. Of the sixty (60) motorcycles, 49 are now usable and 11 are in the workshop, requiring multiple repairs to seats, brakes, and chains. Eleven (11) bicycles are in constant use by patrols; the others are in a secure storeroom at ridge Warehouse.

Two Suzuki motorcycles, eight crash helmets, and a KIA surveillance van were provided to the NCB in 2003. Four additional motorcycles and one motorbike were donated in 2004. Of the six motorcycles, two were in working order and regularly used for surveillance. Two were undergoing repairs and two were unable to be repaired. The surveillance van has been repaired and is being used. The surveillance equipment was temporarily removed in 2006, but will be reinstalled.

- **Uniforms and Field Gear**

In 2004, post donated 15 tactical vests and ten sets of handcuffs to the NCB. The equipment is in good condition and is used regularly by NCB Staff. However, with recent restructuring and the increase in staff, NCB relayed a need for additional vests.

Problems

Difficulty in obtaining spare parts on the local market was cited as a common challenge and delay in maintaining the equipment, but most equipment was ultimately fixed. The Narcotics Control Board noted that with any future provision of equipment and training they would prefer the training be in Ghana vice the United States so that more offices, and more agencies, could benefit to allow the maximum use of equipment.

Impact

As reported previously, police training programs have had a tremendous positive impact on the Ghana Police Service. In January 2006, the police adapted the Basic Police Skills training and used for ICITAP graduates to train 134 cadets in Winneba and Bolgatanga. In mid 2006, following two train-the-trainer ICITAP courses, the Police service decided to incorporate the entire ICITAP curriculum into its basic training package at the Police College (the first three months are entirely based on the ICITAP curriculum, while the second three months are the traditional Ghanaian curriculum). In 2007, 132 cadets and 500 general recruits were trained using this curriculum and the donated equipment.

PIP made crucial contributions to post's annual human rights and Trafficking-In-Persons reporting by sharing case updates and statistics that are processed using the INL-funded computers donated by the USG. Use of computers is crucial for PIPS in these efforts.

The itemizers at the airport continue to have a strong impact. UK Customs Officials reported that following a January site visit by the Political Officer to the airport to see the itemizers in use, NCB agents used the equipment later that evening to successfully identify two individuals who had swallowed cocaine pellets.

The Community Policing program remains small, having not yet grown beyond the size of a pilot program with 30 officers. Nevertheless, they report success in conducting community sensitization outreach programs to educate the public on how community policing works. In the area with bicycle patrolling, they report a stronger police community relationship.

Program Changes

The ICITAP basic police skills training program has the potential to transform the Ghana Police, reduce human rights abuses, and lead to human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. It also plays a significant role in helping the Mission to achieve its human rights and law enforcement cooperation goals. The current IGP and Commandant of the Police College are very interested in this training and have fully supported it.

The GOG's restructuring of the Narcotics Control Board continues to progress and it has been restructured into three divisions: Enforcement and Control; Demand Control; and Finance and Administration. There are 80 new recruits, with a total staff strength of 120. Some basic equipment could improve the security of the new offices, particularly vests. During a recent meeting, the new Executive Secretary highlighted some new initiatives in anti-narcotics education and demand reduction. NCB currently conducts a training every day in a high school in Accra that could expand with additional projectors and laptops. NCB has also created some public service announcements. The long-term plan is for NCB to expand into each of Ghana's regional capitals beginning with Tamale and Kumasi in 2008.

For the community Police Unit, post will not request additional bicycle parts or training until the planned staffing increases are completed. The unit director requested a laptop, projector and pen drives for use during presentations and sensitization programs. Post will consider this request.

COTONOU

Procedures

Procedures to document the provision and use of two drug detection itemizers units have not been established as the units have never been put into use. When the units are installed, the RSO will work with Beninese Customs to monitor the units, and the units' performance, and to track their effectiveness. This will be accomplished by periodic on-site inspections.

Status

In 2002, post received two itemizer chemical detectors for installation at Cotonou International Airport and Police Headquarters to assist security-screening personnel. The units were not installed at their intended destinations due to a lack of air-conditioned spaces. Such spaces were identified in late 2007. RSO has since been communicating with INL about having the units installed, providing training to the Beninese Customs and Police, and providing supplies for the units.

Embassy Customs does not have personnel qualified to install the units for drug detection purposes nor provide user training. Post does not have the funds available for consumable supplies. The two units are stored within the RSO's office space awaiting installation and use. These units are the only INL-provided equipment related to Regional Security Office at Embassy Cotonou.

LAGOS

Procedures

The INL staff in Lagos and Abuja used online inspections and periodic spot checks by USG personnel to monitor INL-funded equipment.

Status

INL donated 10 fire-proof cabinets to Nigeria Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in November 2006. The INL staff enjoys a cordial relationship with the Nigerian Government Agencies. The agencies have tried to maintain the equipment to the best of their ability. The few items that are not operating are beyond repair.

- **Communications Equipment**

The Motorola VHF Base Station and 20 Motorola VHF radios donated to the NDLEA are in good condition.

- **Computer Equipment**

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

The Nigeria Police INTERPOL unit received two desktop PC systems and two HP 1200 Laser Jet printers. The computers are in poor condition and not operable. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) received two Compaq laptops. The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons received two PC systems and monitors. The Special Assistant to the Presidency on Anti-Human Trafficking received two computers. All are in good working condition. The laptop donated to the Special Assistant is not operational due to failure of the power pack.

- **Vehicles**

Two Hilux pickups, one Haice Mini Bus, one Hilux 4x4 and one Toyota Hilux 2x2s were provided to NDLEA. The INTERPOL received one Toyota Hilux 4x4 and one Toyota Condor van. A Toyota Double Cabin and a Toyota Condor Wagon were donated to the Special Fraud Unit of the Nigeria Police Force.

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

- **Miscellaneous Equipment**

During 2003, post provided a digital medical X-ray machine for use by NDLEA at the Lagos International Airport and AFIX tractor (fingerprint machine) for the Special Fraud Unit. The AFIX tractor has been moved from the Special Fraud Unit to the NPF Forensics Unit. It is in good working condition and used regularly. The X-ray machine is well-maintained and used on a daily basis by the airport command of the NDLEA in Lagos.

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

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

The following equipment was donated to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC): HP Laser jet 4200N printer (3); NEC projector (1); Elton P420 plastic card printer (1); Sony Cyber shot digital camera (1).

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

The following equipment was donated to the Lagos State Police: bulletproof vests (4) flashlights (70).

All items were observed to be in use and in good condition.

Problems

The itemizers at the airports are not in use due to a lack of required consumables. The power pack for the laptop donated to the Special Assistant to the President on Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is not operational due to a faulty power pack. The few items that are not operating are beyond repair.

Impact

The X-ray machine at the Murtala Mohammed Airport in Lagos has been very helpful in drug interdiction. It has been used to detect illicit drugs swallowed by drug traffickers. Since its installation, many drug traffickers have been arrested at the airport. It has also served as a deterrent to drug traffickers, by shifting drug couriers to other airports in Nigeria and countries in West Africa sub-region, which do not have the equipment.

Program Changes

INL Assistant Secretary has approved the purchase of new, state of the art X-ray machines for all Nigerian international airports.

LUSAKA

Procedures

The computer equipment and software provided to the Zambian Police Service were transferred via a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The MOA specifies the location for the equipment, inventories the items provided and specifies terms of use. IOM and Pol/Econ staff also perform spot checks of the equipment when meeting with VSU contacts.

Status

- **Computer Equipment**

Two of the computers, both printers, and one flash drive are located in the VSU headquarters in Lusaka, and one computer and one flash drive are located in the Crime Statistics Office (CSO) at the ZPS headquarters in Lusaka. The SPSS program was loaded onto the computer at the VSU.

The computers are being used for data collection and analysis on Trafficking In Persons and other crimes in Zambia. Judging from a visit by Pol/Econ officer to the recipient offices, the equipment is in good condition and is well-maintained.

- **Construction**

The construction supplies and furnishings for the interview room renovation portion of the project were purchased in Lusaka by IOM and transferred to the various police stations, including Lusaka Central, Livingstone, Sesheke, Siavonga, Nakonde, Chirundu, Chipata, Kasumbalesa, and Mokambo. IOM followed up on the construction projects with site visits, and certified that the construction materials and furnishings were being used in accordance with project requirements. As of the end of 2007, the interview rooms and furnishing were in good condition.

Problems

No problems were encountered with the computers, printers, and software. There were slight delays in the provision of construction materials/furnishings for interview rooms due to weather. The onset of the rainy season delayed the start of the project.

Impact

The computers and related equipment/software were delivered to the ZPS in August. Training on the software and data management occurred in November. The new equipment improves ZPS's data collection and management capabilities for cases of Trafficking In Persons. Personnel working with the VSU and the CSO report that the flow of data has improved and that data analysis and manipulation is much easier with the new computers. Such improved capabilities will translate into availability of better data on Trafficking In Persons. The interview rooms are being used currently to afford victims of crimes greater privacy when making reports; the districts chosen for the program are border posts with higher incidences of trafficking. Officers report that interview rooms are a great help in providing privacy and comfortable surroundings for victims of trafficking and other crimes.

MONROVIA

Procedures

End Use Monitoring procedures included a physical inspection of accountability procedures, daily observance of the equipment by team members, and discussions with individual at the Temple of Justice (Supreme Court) and Ministry of Justice.

Status

- **Vehicles**

In 2006, two buses were donated to the Ministry of Justice and one to the Temple of Justice to provide daily transportation. The bus at the Temple of Justice is in excellent condition and maintenance is being carried out faithfully by a local dealership. The two buses at the Ministry of Justice had an outward appearance of being dinged, dented and scraped. The Ministry determined that the drivers were not taking care of the buses. The Ministry implemented a written policy that if a driver had an accident and was responsible, the driver would be held liable for the cost of repairs. The policy was handed out to the drivers and posted on the bulletin board. The Ministry made an example of one driver by charging him \$100 for repairs. Since that incident, the Ministry has not seen further scrapes, dents or dings on the vehicles.

- **Computer Equipment**

Eighteen (18) desktop computers, three laptops, and seventeen (17) printers were donated to the Ministry of Interior. One computer is in the shop for repairs. All other computers are accounted for with proper documentation signed by responsible individuals. Procedures set forth in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) appear to have been followed.

- **Furniture**

Most of the desks and chairs donated to the Temple of Justice were on site. However, many were in poor condition. The movable shelves built through post are in use by the Defense Counsel Offices. The permanent shelves built for the Chief Justice were torn down at the direction of the Chief Justice and replaced by movable shelves similar to those in the Defense Counsel Offices. The desks and chairs located in the Ministry of Justice appear to be in fair condition.

NAIROBI

Procedures

Computers were provided to the Anti-Narcotics Unit (ANU). The ANU provides post a report summarizing the location and condition of the equipment. Regular meetings are conducted with the Director of the Criminal Investigations Division (CID), which has oversight responsibility for the ANU.

Status

In 2002, ten computers were provided to the ANU. Two are located at headquarters and the rest have been distributed to outlying ANU stations around the country. The majority are still functioning; a few are beyond repair. Post maintains regular contact with the ANU to allow close monitoring of the computers. The CID controls their dissemination and placement within the Kenya Police Service (KPS). The ANU reports that they are in use at the following locations: Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Malaba, Eldoret Airport, and Busia.

Problems

Continuing corruption concerns, coupled with diminished control by the designated recipient over the dissemination of resources, hampered post's provision of additional assistance.

Impact

The ANU reports that the provision of the computers has enabled the KPS (and by extension the ANU) to improve recordkeeping and nationwide data collection. As a result, the ANU is able to compile data to provide more comprehensive, detailed, and reliable reports on anti-narcotics related activities.

Program Changes

Post is undertaking a review of past and proposed assistance in light of current needs of the ANU and KPS to identify opportunities where additional assistance might be most effectively employed.

PRAIA

Procedures

Two vessels were transferred to the Cape Verde Coast Guard through provisions in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Post's Security Assistance Office (SAO) routinely conducts on-site inspections of the items and receives full cooperation from the counterpart agency.

Status

A 51-foot patrol boat was transferred to Coast Guard in 1992. The patrol boat is housed on the island of Nindelo, but is used on occasion to patrol around the island of Santiago, specifically the Port of Praia. It is used for military training exercises and for patrolling during the US Military ship visits. It is in fair condition.

A 19-foot Rigid Inflatable Boat (RHIB) was provided to the Cape Verde Coast Guard in 2005. The RHIB is used for shore patrol on the island of Santiago. The vessel is in good condition.

Impact

The vessels serve to protect Cape Verdean waters and train the military.

RABAT

Procedures

The Rabat INL office will use a formal letter delineating the type of equipment provided to Moroccan law enforcement. The Moroccan agency will acknowledge receipt of the equipment by signing a copy of the letter. No INL-funded equipment was distributed during CY-2007.

Status

- **Drug Identification Kits**

The drug identification kits associated with the Drug Identification course arrived late in 2007 and were not able to be distributed during the training courses. The status of the kits will be reflected in post's CY-2008 report.

- **Training Courses**

Three INL training courses were conducted in 2007 including Drug Identification, Document Fraud, and USCG Port State Control.

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

