



**TERMINATION
PHASE-OUT
STUDY
PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT**

ECUADOR

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**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Terms of Reference

U.S. Public Safety assistance has been provided to the Government of Ecuador to develop the managerial and operational skills and effectiveness of its civil security forces. Such assistance has been focused on, but not limited to, the National Civil Police of Ecuador. At the inception of the project and during its life, mutually agreed objectives and courses of action were established, and at times adjusted to achieve the overall goals as well as to accommodate changing situations in the country. Both host country and U.S. resources were programmed and employed to jointly strive towards these goals.

Due to U.S. congressional action, the continued input of U.S. Government resources planned for this project must be terminated sooner than anticipated, and prior to the achievement of all the goals and objectives mutually established by the two governments. It is the purpose of this report to note the progress made thus far and to enumerate what remains to be accomplished in order to achieve the project goals. The report also includes recommendations which the Government of Ecuador should take, employing its own resources, but, under the circumstances, excluding in-country assistance by the U.S.

B. Conduct of the Study

The team was composed of the following members:

Bryan L. Quick, OPS/W
Richard P. Raugi, OPS/W

After review of pertinent background documents in Washington, and meetings with the Country Desk Officer, the Director of OPS and the Chief of OPS/TA, the team proceeded to Quito for its

in-country survey, arriving on June 15th, 1974. The study was conducted by interviews and discussions with members of the U.S. Country Team, Ecuadorean ministerial and police officials, and by on-site visits to Ecuadorean police installations. All persons contacted were frank, candid and helpful in their conversations with the team, for which the team expresses its sincere appreciation.

A list of persons contacted appears as Attachment A.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY

A. Internal Security

Ecuador, like many countries today, is experiencing an increase in crime, especially in the larger cities and in the growing towns of the coastal area. Much of the crime is related to the problems of increasing population pressures, rural-to-urban migration, and economic problems.

Urban and rural guerrilla activities have not been a problem of significant proportions in Ecuador; however, civil disturbances are a frequently recurring phenomenon. These are likely to continue, but the police are able to control them with humane methods and minimum use of force.

Law enforcement officials foresee no large scale threats to national security and expect the situation to remain relatively stable. Challenges by criminality and lawlessness will continue, but officials recognize this and their responsibility to meet it.

B. Observations and Conclusions

Significant strides have been made in meeting law enforcement responsibilities through improvements in operational capabilities. Actions have been taken on major deficiencies which have resulted in necessary fundamental improvements in the police institutions.

In a developing country such as Ecuador, many demands are placed on the police, and they are likely to increase as population pressures and the socio-economic problems which they bring, augment. However, the police is better able to meet the challenges thanks to the combined Ecuadorian/US efforts through the USAID Public Safety program. Despite the obstacles encountered over the years, police officers feel that the program has been highly advantageous to the institution, which could be of great assistance in an up-coming period of growth and expansion for the police.

C. Recommendations

As a result of its observation visits the team has prepared several recommendations for the consideration of the government of Ecuador which, if implemented, we believe will result in improved efficiency and/or economy for the police. While the police have made considerable advances and improvements, there is a pressing need for greater training emphasis, and more efficient usage of human and material resources, now and in the future. Chapter VI deals in some detail with problems involving need for planning, inspections, manpower utilization, mobility, training and similar aspects.

CHAPTER III

INTERNAL SECURITY

The problem of crime and public disorders in Ecuador are closely linked to the economic underdevelopment of the country and to the existing high degree of social stratification. Serious crime occurs most frequently in the urban slums of Quito and Guayaquil, and in the fast-growing towns of the coastal area. Unemployment is believed a significant contributing factor in the crime indices, aggravated by a high population growth rate and a substantial migration to the cities from rural areas. Crime in rural areas is less frequent, but is more likely to consist of acts of violence against persons such as murder and assault.

Civil disorder of political motivation is a problem of long standing. Violent strikes and street riots are not uncommon and have even contributed to the overthrow of governments in the past. Disturbances are usually associated with disputes of a regional nature, political events such as elections, matters related to schools and universities and labor problems. Active participation in these public disorders is usually limited to secondary and university students, the urban poor, and, to a lesser degree, elements of labor organizations.

Insurgency has not been a major threat in Ecuador although some rural guerrilla activities were initiated in the late 50's and early 60's. These movements enjoyed little success, partially due to Ecuadorean conservatism and to rapid action by the armed forces and police.

Civil disturbances are likely to continue and become more serious as population concentrations continue to grow. Agitation in rural areas will also continue, but with a lesser degree of success.

Common crime and urban violence will require the employment of increased police resources; however, if the National Civil Police continues to improve its operational and management capabilities and continues to expand its personnel strength with appropriate training and corresponding material inputs, these factors should remain within controllable limits.

CHAPTER IV

THE CIVIL SECURITY FORCES

A. The National Civil Police

1. Roles and Missions

The National Civil Police is a public service institution of the State responsible for the maintenance of order and security in the Republic, under the direction and command of the Minister of Government in time of peace. When a state of siege is declared, the National Civil Police becomes an auxiliary of the Armed Forces under the Joint General Staff and during such times is subject to military laws and regulations.

Specific functions of the National Civil Police as listed in the Organic Law of March 28, 1973 are as follows:

- a. The maintenance of public order, peace and security;
- b. The protection of natural and legal persons, as well as their property;
- c. The conservation of public morality and proper conduct;
- d. The execution of traffic laws and the prevention of traffic accidents;
- e. The prevention, investigation and solution of crimes;
- f. The apprehension and surveillance of criminals;
- g. The control of migratory movement of aliens in the country;
- h. The control and repression of illicit traffic in drugs and narcotics, and the compliance with the obligations

related to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol);

- i. The political security of the country, internal as well as external;
- j. Participation in the military defense of the country as an auxiliary element of the Armed Forces; and
- k. Any others assigned by law or regulation.

2. Organization

Police services in Ecuador were decentralized to the municipal level following the establishment of the Republic in 1830 and largely remained so despite minor changes until 1937. In that year the government established centralized control of the police which became highly militarized. The "Fuerzas Policiales," as the police was known at the time, became the "Corps of Carabineros" in 1938 retaining its military character and orientation. The Carabineros intervened in an internal military conflict in 1944 which resulted in the force's dissolution and reorganization as the National Civil Guard. Although many Carabinero officers were retained in the new organization, the civil law enforcement aspects of its functions were emphasized. In 1951, the name of the police force was changed to its present one, the National Civil Police.

The National Civil Police has undergone several organizational changes since that time to meet changing needs and requirements through the years. As example of those changes, organizational charts of the NCP in 1959 and 1969 are shown as Attachments B and C respectively.

The most recent reorganization was accomplished on March 28, 1973 and provides for the following components of the NCP General Command:

- a. The Commander General
- b. The Deputy Commander General
- c. The Superior Council
- d. The Directorates General of Police Services (6)

- e. The Department of Personnel
- f. The Department of Operations (Plans)
- g. The Department of Logistics
- h. The District of Public Relations
- i. The Office of Public Relations
- j. The Office of Social Welfare
- k. The General Secretariat and Records Office

The current organization is shown as Attachment D.

The Commander General is the head of the NCP and is responsible to the Minister of Government for its command and administration; his acts carry civil, penal, personal and financial responsibility. The law provides that he be designated by the President of the Republic at the request of the Minister of Government from the Prefect Commanders (Generals) on active duty in the NCP.

The Deputy Commander General acts as coordinator of the work of the Directorates General of Police Services and the Departments, and as advisor to the Commander General. In the absence of the CG, he assumes the direction of the NCP. He is concurrently President of the Superior Council, and Commander of the First Police District. His office is also responsible for inspections and internal investigations.

The Superior Council of the NPC is composed of five senior officers presided by the Deputy Commander General, and is the organism responsible for resolving all matters of overall importance to the Institution. It is charged with assuring the observance of the institutional laws and regulations, guaranteeing the professional rights of NCP members, resolving personnel matters of officers (promotion recommendations, selection-out, seniority, etc.), and to act on grievances of enlisted personnel.

The Directorates General of Police Services are charged with general administrative and technical supervision of specific police functional services, but do not exercise direct command over field units, this being the prerogative of the NCP district and provincial commanders. The Directorates and their functions are as follows:

- a. The Urban and Rural Service - Maintenance of order and security in cities, rural areas and on the highways.
- b. The Traffic Service - Responsible for traffic enforcement planning and coordination.
- c. The Criminal Investigation Service - The prevention, investigation and solution of crime, and direct collaboration with the Judicial Branch. The Criminalistics Laboratory and the Medico-Legal Section are under this Directorate.
- d. The Immigration Service - The enforcement of immigration and alien control laws.
- e. The Public Security and Intelligence Service - The prevention, investigation and solution of all crimes against the internal and external security of the Republic, in close collaboration with the National Security Council.
- f. The Narcotics and Interpol Service - The prevention, investigation and solution of crimes involving narcotics, psychotropics and similar drugs as well as the functions stipulated in the Statutes and Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

The Directorates General of Police Services are headed by General Officers, and staffed with a small group of personnel to assist in planning for their respective services. In each province, an officer is designated as chief of each of the aforementioned services with jurisdiction limited to that province.

The Department of Personnel is headed by a General Officer who is directly responsible to the Commander General. The Department is responsible for maintaining all personnel records, recruitment, transfer, and classification of officers, enlisted and civilian personnel.

The Department of Operations is essentially a planning entity despite its name and is charged with preparing plans on a national level for the various police activities including: budget preparation input; pre-project planning; reforms of institutional laws and regulations; blueprints for construction of police buildings; specifications for acquisition of vehicles, arms, equipment, etc.; and approval of commercial building construction inasmuch as security is concerned. The Department is headed by a General Officer who is directly responsible to the Commander General. The Central Criminal Records system is under the direction of this Department.

The Department of Logistics is composed of six sections each of which is responsible for a specific function. They are:

- a. Economic Section - Audit, accounting, properties, disbursement and quartermaster.
- b. Legal Section - Prosecution, district police courts, district prosecutors, and auxiliary lawyers.
- c. Health Section - Police clinics, dental care, laboratories, pharmacies and mobile units.
- d. Arms and Equipment Section - As stated.
- e. Maintenance Section - Vehicle and telecommunications maintenance.
- f. Administrative Services.

The Department is headed by a General Officer directly responsible to the Commander General.

The District Commands are regional operational groupings of five provinces each with headquarters at Quito (First District), Riobamba (Second District), Cuenca (Third District) and Guayaquil (Fourth District). The First District is commanded by the Deputy Commander General as a concurrent function. The Second District, because of its importance is headed by a General Officer (Prefect Commander), while the other two district commanders are senior colonels (Chief Prefects).

Provincial Commanders (Prefects or Chief Prefects) are responsible to the district commander for providing police services within their areas of jurisdiction. Each provincial command is staffed by officers designed as chiefs of the various police services. Personnel are in urban and rural detachments, deployment and small police posts.

The Office of Public Relations is charged with providing and disseminating information to the news media, and to plan programs and activities to improve police/community relations.

The Office of Social Welfare administers all programs related to the improvement of the social conditions of the members of the NCP.

The General Secretariat and Records Office is directly responsible to the Commander General, and provide secretarial services and maintain general administrative records relating to his office.

3. Personnel

(a) Strength

In 1959 at the time of the Thierrry-Weatherwax study the authorized strength of the NCP was 4,926 including 393 officers for an estimated national population of 3.6 million. By 1966, the force had increased to 5,263, and in 1969 to 5,676. The current strength of NCP is 8,318. Since 1959, however, the population of Ecuador has almost doubled to approximately 6.1 million. It is quickly apparent that the NCP has not grown numerically in pace with the general population growth. The NCP has prepared plans for increasing personnel strength to 16,000 by 1977, however implementation has suffered due to GOE budgetary limitations. This plan was submitted to the Minister of Government in November 1972. See Attachment E for personnel breakdown by rank.

(b) Deployment

The NCP has traditionally concentrated the majority of its forces in the two major population centers, Quito and Guayaquil. In a study of the Rural Police Division of the NCP conducted in 1967,

it was noted that only 20% of NCP resources were devoted to providing police services to the rural population which at that time constituted 65% of the total. This same situation continues to exist today.

A recruitment campaign is currently underway to fill 2,300 newly authorized positions. The majority of these will be assigned to Quito and Guayaquil, but with proportional increases in all provincial commands.

4. Budget

The NCP has traditionally suffered from budgetary deficiencies because of the general GOE financial situation. However, since Ecuador has begun to receive income from its petroleum exports, the NCP's budgetary allocations have improved. The NCP budget for 1973 was \$13,690,000 and \$21,125,000 in 1974 including a supplemental allocation of \$6,600,000 to increase personnel by 2,300. The budget increases have also permitted purchase of badly needed vehicles and other equipment.

Methods for preparation of the NCP budget vary. Normally budget preparation is initiated by the Economic Section of the Department of Logistics, is studied and amended by the Technical Council, and is then forwarded to the Minister of Government by the Commander General. However, for the last two years the CG has requested Provincial Commanders to provide their estimated needs. In at least one District (IV Guayaquil) the District Commander has called in his field commanders to participate in this exercise.

Budget approval is by a Committee in the Ministry of Finance. Allocation of funds is by category, and may not be expended in other than these specified categories. Transfer of funds from one category to another may be done with approval of the Ministry of Finance.

5. Logistics and Supplies

The Department of Logistics of NCP headquarters is responsible for purchase and distribution of most supplies, especially those which must be imported or purchased under a bid arrangement. The Department also is responsible for maintaining records on accountable property, as well as for auditing the provincial commands regarding proper use and care of this property.

District and provincial commanders of the NCP are assigned reimbursable rotating funds which permit acquisition of certain supplies on the local market. This latter practice is necessary as a great many items needed by the police are not normally carried in stock by the Department of Logistics.

A number of NCP officers contacted during the study indicated that requests for supplies from the Department of Logistics take an unduly long time to reach the requesting unit. Some commanders follow the practice of sending an officer with a vehicle to follow-up on their requests after a reasonable time has lapsed.

An order of imported filing cabinets for the NCP arrived recently in Guayaquil, and after removal from Customs, have remained at the provincial headquarters for several weeks awaiting further shipment to Quito for distribution. It was reported that the shipment had not been shipped because of lack of transportation. This is merely an indication of a need to establish a system for moving supplies to the operating units on a regular schedule that will avoid lengthy delays, and make needed supplies available on a timely basis.

6. Training

The National Police Institute is the organism charged with the training and formation of all NCP personnel. The institute is headed by a Director General with the rank of Prefect Commander (General), who is directly responsible to the Commander General for the correct functioning of the various schools of the Institute. A Council of Directors advises the Director General and prepares plans and programs for the Institute. The Council is made up of the Director General, the Director of each school or course, and three professors from each school elected democratically by the faculty of that school.

Permanent schools of the Institute are the Officers Formation School in Quito and the Recruit School at Pusuqui near Quito. These function on a permanent basis, and other courses are conducted as needed, such as:

- 1) promotional courses for officers and NCO's;
- 2) specialization courses for services personnel;

- 3) courses in criminal investigation for personnel of the Criminal Investigation Service;
- 4) Superior Officers Course;
- 5) Supervisory Training Course for NCO's;

A school for the training of Rural Police personnel is located at Las Penas near Babahoyo in Los Rios Province which provides a 6 month course in this specialization. The school at Pusuqui also normally operates on a six month cycle. The Las Penas School is situated in a locale which is hot, humid, mosquito infected, and is subject to frequent flooding during the rainy season.

The training schools for enlisted personnel have been generally incapable of meeting the needs of the NCP. The recruit schools are only able to accommodate approximately 500 men of a 1,000 annual personnel influx. NCP officers estimate that at this time there are at least 1,000 policemen who have received no, or sub-standard training because of this lag. Some training is done in the operational units where no central direction or control has been exercised by the National Police Institute (NPI). These basic courses have varied widely both as to content and quality.

A training plan for the NCP was approved by the Minister of Government on November 8, 1973. This plan, in which the USAID Public Safety program had a significant input, is designed to remedy many of the NCP's training problems. Implementation, however, has been slow and much remains to be done in this field.

With the newly authorized personnel increases of 2,300 positions to be filled within six months the training situation will be severely aggravated. NPI has initiated Mobile Training Teams (MTT) to help alleviate this urgent need. Plans are for the MTT's to conduct at least one two-week course in each province, to be complemented by courses conducted by the officers of that unit utilizing the training material provided by the MTT's. Needless to say, this is a stop-gap measure to provide some degree of training for new personnel, and other means of preparing police personnel must be sought. The MTT's will also assist provincial commands in preparation of further courses to provide standardization of training in all units. Provincial commands will have recourse to a catalog of training material, lesson plans, audio-visual aids, etc., from which these items can be ordered from the NPI for the basis training courses.

7. Operations

(a) Urban Policing

The responsibility for providing urban police services is vested in the provincial police commander and under him, a provincial chief of Urban Services. Motorized patrol exists in Quito and Guayaquil, and, to a lesser degree, in Cuenca, Ecuador's third most populous city. In almost all remaining towns and cities, foot patrol is the rule.

The concept of preventive patrol per se is a relatively new innovation in the NCP. Prior to 1959 policemen normally remained in their barracks and responded to threats of a civil disturbance or a citizen complaint. Only in 1965 in Guayaquil and in 1967 in Quito, was motorized patrol instituted to a significant degree.

Foot patrol is also still used extensively, but many such assignments are more in the nature of sentry duty, guarding public buildings, banks, homes of VIP's, etc., reducing drastically the number of personnel actually on patrol.

In Guayaquil a number of small "retenes" have been established in the urban slums to provide police services to these areas. They are manned by two to four policemen around-the-clock, and through foot patrol in the immediate area, provide some degree of police protection.

Radio patrol units are usually manned by three men: one chauffeur who does little but drive the car, an NCO in charge, and a patrolman.

Patrol sectors are laid out according to an analysis of crime indices, and other pertinent factors, but are also affected by the number of vehicles available for duty on a given day (See comments in Mobility section).

In Quito and Guayaquil special police groups known as "Policia Commercial" (Commercial Police) patrol the downtown areas. These men are members of the NCP, but whose salaries and other costs are paid by merchants in the areas where they are assigned. This service was instituted at the request of the business community.

(b) Rural Policing

The Rural Police as such has a history predating that of the National Civil Police, first making its appearance in Ecuador in 1887 in the coastal provinces of Guayas, Los Rios y Manabi. Today the Rural Police is under the Directorate General of Urban and Rural Service of the National Civil Police, although for many years it was constituted as a separate Directorate. The Director General exercises only general administrative and technical supervision over the Rural Police while operational command is vested in the NCP provincial commanders. Under him is a Chief of Rural Police who exercises direct command within the province.

The percentage of NCP personnel assigned to rural areas is equal to approximately 20% of the total force, while over 60% of the population is considered rural. While the distribution of police need not be necessarily directly related to the proportion of rural population, for a country that is eminently agricultural, this ratio seems disproportionately small.

It is obvious that with such a small force providing police services to so large an area, transportation is an essential element. The number of vehicles assigned to rural police functions is generally inadequate for effective patrol. Funds for maintenance and repair of vehicles are scarce, especially considering the condition of many rural roads in Ecuador which reduces the life of a vehicle considerably and adds to the total cost of operation.

Although many areas require boats or horses for transportation, especially during the rainy season, these are not available in the number required. Boats are virtually non-existent, and few horses or mules are provided, although in many areas they are the only practical transportation. This lack of transportation results in many Rural Police being tied down to their assigned posts with little opportunity for acquiring an intimate knowledge of their districts or its people.

(c) Intelligence

The Directorate General of Public Security and Intelligence is responsible for collecting intelligence regarding offenses against the political security of the Republic, and for intelligence of a criminal nature. In practice, however, emphasis is given to the former. The Directorate is headed by a General

Officer, and has principal offices in Quito and Guayaquil. Approximately 65 NCP personnel are assigned to this function, but selected personnel are also assigned to intelligence work as an additional duty in the provinces. This Directorate is also responsible for the personal protection of the President.

The Director coordinates closely with the National Security Council and the Armed Forces intelligence services. National Police members have actively participated in the National Intelligence School in Quito, both as students and instructors.

(d) Criminal Investigations

The Directorate General of the Criminal Investigation Service (SIC) is headed by a General Officer who reports directly to the Commander General. As previously discussed in the "Organization" section, the Director General provides general administrative and technical supervision of the provincial offices of the Criminal Investigation Service; command is exercised through the district and provincial commanders.

The criminal investigation function was not always vested in the NCP, having been assigned the responsibility only in 1963. Prior to that time a separate entity of the Ministry of Government, the Directorate of Security, Investigations and Intelligence performed all criminal and political investigations. Due to a number of serious weaknesses in the latter unit, the NCP was given full responsibility for investigation of crime. Exceptions today are the investigation of narcotics matters and Interpol related affairs which are charged to the Directorate General of Narcotics and Interpol Service; crimes involving security are the responsibility of the Directorate General of Public Security and Intelligence.

SIC personnel are stationed in each of the provincial capitals as well as in a few other important towns. There are approximately 70 officers and agents in Quito, 85 in Guayaquil and 10-15 assigned to other provincial capitals and Quevedo, Santo Domingo and Milagro.

The investigative personnel is selected from the uniformed services and normally start to work without prior training. However, in recent years an effort has been made to assure that new men attend an in-service training course conducted at the NCP Institute. Investigators normally work in pairs with little specialization as to types of crime, although some detectives have had wider experience in certain fields, i. e., bank robberies. Cases are usually initiated by the filing of a citizen complaint with the SIC. In rural areas, rural policemen perform investigations except in serious cases, when assistance from the provincial capital is provided.

The NCP does not have a criminalistics laboratory per se and very little priority has seemingly been given to developing a full-time criminalistics capability. The Pichincha Headquarters of the SIC has a few scientific instruments (microscopes, etc.) on hand, but are seldom used. The NCP plans to establish a national criminalistics lab, but in the meantime, employ the services of a part-time contract chemist to conduct required criminalistics analyses. These are performed at the Central University where the chemist is a professor.

Criminal records have existed in various forms for a number of years; however, they have been generally incomplete and of little real use. One of the USAID/PSD project objectives has been to improve and centralize the system. Procedures have been instituted, personnel trained and forms printed for this purpose. The implementation stage has only just begun with the project now operating in Pichincha province. The second phase will be initiated in Guayaquil, with gradual implementation of the system throughout the Republic. The new system is well conceived and will provide for the first time useful and meaningful criminal records when functioning properly on a nationwide basis.

(e) Riot Control

One of the greatest fortes of the NCP is the humane and non-lethal control of civil disturbances. This advance is due largely to a heavy emphasis on training in this aspect, as well as the wide experience the NCP has had with this problem. Riot control training was one of the earliest objectives of the NCP/USAID Public Safety program. Refresher training is regularly conducted in the principal units on a frequent basis, and riot control is an integral part of basic training as well as all advanced enlisted and

officer courses. Methods center on formations, use of tear gas, shields, and batons.

Reserve units of 100 men each are maintained at Quito and Guayaquil where civil disturbances are frequent. When not engaged in this activity, the units are used for back-up patrol in selected areas, or train in their specialization. When required, additional personnel is drawn from the patrol units, or brought in from unaffected areas or the recruit schools.

Planning for civil disturbances is good and includes extensive coordination with the military, fire departments, and other government authorities. Police personnel, especially the intelligence units in Quito and Guayaquil, are constantly on the alert for potential disturbances so as to provide effective and timely deployment for preventive purposes. Equipment for control of civil disturbances is generally adequate; however, some problems in timely acquisition of tear gas supplies have been experienced.

(f) Traffic

The Directorate General of Traffic is responsible for traffic enforcement planning and coordination on a national level. The Director is a member of the National Traffic Council which is the organism charged with the regulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the Republic. It has the responsibility for vehicular and driver licensing, which it largely delegates to the Traffic Directorate of the NCP.

Provincial traffic chiefs are also members of the provincial level traffic councils and provide staff supervision of NCP traffic personnel throughout the province.

An exception to the previous statement is the Province of Guayas, which, in addition to its provincial traffic commission, has its own enforcement arm. The Guayas Traffic Police was created in 1948, and is the only example in Ecuador of traffic enforcement performed by other than the NCP. It is a small force with no authority in police matters other than traffic.

(g) Immigration

As stated in Section A. 2. (Organization) of this Chapter, the National Civil Police is charged with the enforcement of immigration and alien control laws, having assumed this responsibility in 1972. Prior to that time, the immigration function was performed by a separate entity within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Directorate General of Immigration of the NCP now has approximately 125 men stationed at international airports, seaports, and land border ports-of-entry for inspectional purposes. Changes of status, extension of stay, etc., are processed at the Directorate General in Quito, where alien records are maintained.

(h) Narcotics Operations

Prior to 1972 a narcotics enforcement service did not exist in Ecuador, and through the combined efforts of the NCP and the USAID Public Safety program, a provisional organization was created in the latter month of that year. Initially, the service covered seven provinces where the greatest narcotics activity was observed; subsequently narcotics offices were established in all provinces. The organization was given formal recognition in the NCP Organic Law of 1973 which created the Directorate General of Narcotics and Interpol Service headed by a Chief Prefect. Three officers and forty four policemen are assigned to the Directorate with an additional 12 officers and 100 policemen on temporary duty assignments with the service. A new personnel authorization will permit the assignment of 120 additional men to this activity in the near future.

The U.S. has cooperated with the NCP in its narcotics control effort through technical advice, training and the provision of limited amounts of commodities including vehicles, radios, revolvers, cameras, narcotic test kits and audio-visual training aids.

Since narcotics enforcement is a relatively new activity for the NCP, it is apparent that the personnel assigned is only now in the process of acquiring practical experience. However, all personnel have received training either in the U.S. or in-country. Additionally, narcotics subjects are included in all police training to increase awareness of the narcotics problem.

8. Mobility

Transportation in the NCP is a problem of long-standing, and one which has not been satisfactorily resolved to this day. In the PSD Thierry-Weatherwax report of 1959 the serious lack of police transportation was brought out, indicating that such a deficiency rendered the NCP almost helpless to perform its functions. At that time the NCP had no repair facilities and the majority of the few existing vehicles were inoperable. Improvement of NCP mobility was one of the earliest objectives of the USAID/PSD, and to this end over 250 vehicles were provided, the great majority coming from U.S. Government excess property stocks. These vehicles were acquired by paying only the cost of transportation to Ecuador and were rehabilitated at the NCP vehicle maintenance shops for an average cost of \$400.00 each paid by the GOE.

One of the initial problems of supplying vehicles was the lack of maintenance and repair facilities as indicated above. In a joint project, the NCP constructed or adapted facilities for this purpose according to specifications provided by a USAID/Public Safety Advisor, and PSD equipped the shops with all necessary tools and equipment. These shops are still operating with good efficiency, but some of the tools provided are showing signs of wear and will soon require replacement. The officers heading these shops have all received training in shop management, one having recently completed a one year course in Japan sponsored by a Japanese vehicle manufacturer. As a side benefit of this trip, the Japanese Government donated S/. 800,000 (or US \$32,000) worth of test equipment for the Quito shop.

However spare part stocks are low, and most replacement parts are purchased on the local market, at a much higher price because of import duties than if purchased in quantity directly from the manufacturer. In recent years the GOE has assumed complete financial responsibilities for providing its vehicular transport, and PSD has assisted by providing aid in obtaining bids from U.S. manufacturers. The NCP has plans to purchase by the end of 1974 over 360 patrol cars, trucks, ambulances, etc., and 100 motorcycles for traffic control. The NCP Commander General believes that this will provide vehicles to all units in the quantities necessary to perform their duties effectively.

The NCP does not, at this time, have a system for regular purchase of new vehicles, and disposal of used vehicles. Such system would greatly facilitate keeping the vehicular fleet at optimum condition instead of procuring new vehicles only when the majority of fleet is worn out, or economically inoperable, as is currently the practice.

9. Communications

The National Civil Police (NCP) of Ecuador presently have two basic types of radio communication systems: mobile radio patrol systems and a point-to-point high frequency single-side-band system (HG-SSB). Future planned installations will involve radio and land-line teletype installations.

The NCP in Quito has a new radio patrol system (VHF-FM high band) which was programmed and installed during FY 71 and became operational in August 1972. The system is composed of 60 (4 channel) mobile units, a two channel control center located at El Batan and a two channel repeater site located at Puengasi Hill to the East of Quito. The GOE provided funds to construct the repeater site, remodel existing facilities at El Batan for the Control Center and to purchase the majority of the mobile radio units. The USG provided funds to purchase the Control Center and Repeater Site Radio equipment, towers and emergency generator equipment and 3 base and 2 mobile radio units. The Traffic Police is using one channel with 20 mobile units and remaining NCP police organizations are using the other channel with 40 mobile radio units.

The NCP in Guayaquil is presently finishing a similar mobile patrol communication system for this area. The system was funded by GOE and USG during FY 1972 and is presently operational from a temporary control center at police HQs (Cartel Model). The system is composed of 40 (4 channel) mobile units, a control center which is scheduled for completion during early July 74, and a repeater site located on Cerro Azul to the west of Guayaquil. The GOE provided the land; repeater site and control center buildings; and all mobile radio units. The USG provided the control center and repeater site radio equipment; towers; emergency generator equipment and three base radio units. This system is being used for all police organizations except traffic police. The Traffic Police for Guayas province is an autonomous agency separate from the NCP, therefore is not included in this system.

With the installation of the two new mobile radio systems in Quito and Guayaquil, 67 mobile units (VHF-FM low band) and three base stations became available for reinstallation at other locations. This equipment is presently being renovated for installation in Tulcan, Ibarra, Ambato, Riobamba, Cuenca and other cities which are to be determined at a later date. This equipment was provided by USG during FY 1960 and 1963.

The present point-to-point HF-SSB system is composed of 18 RCA SSB-1 and 42 SSB-5 base station units (purchased by USG during FY 62 and 63). These radio units are distributed throughout the country in the major population centers to form a point-to-point police communications network operating on two common channels. The operators of these stations have had some training in radiophone operation; therefore all message traffic is passed via voice. With the new requirement of the criminal records clearance and the Central Records project, the above system was determined to be insufficient to handle the message traffic desired to properly implement these two requirements; therefore an improvement project was planned and is being implemented to provide radio teletype facilities down to the District level from Quito. This project is to provide 600 watt radio teletype stations in Quito, Riobamba, Cuenca and Guayaquil. It was also decided to provide each district with its own radio network (District to Subordinate Stations) in order to provide the District Commander with information on the events and happening within his particular area of responsibility. Additionally, land-line teletype equipment was planned to interconnect various police services in Quito and Guayaquil. The Quito network would interconnect Traffic, Immigration, and Public Security with the communications center at the NCP headquarters. In Guayaquil, the system would interconnect District IV HQ and Immigration with the District Communications Center at Cuartel Modelo. This project was funded during FY 73; however, only the radio equipment (purchased with GOE funds) has been received. The teletype equipment (purchased with USG funds) is still pending and is estimated to arrive in country during March 1975.

Six HF-SSB Transceiver units were also purchased during FY 1973 and 13 HF-SSB Transceiver units during FY 1974 to supplement and replace existing defective units in the four new District networks. The above six units are being installed while the thirteen units are being removed from Customs.

There are three radio repair facilities in the NCP at Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca. These shops are equipped with sufficient test equipment to repair all present police radio equipment. Radio spare parts are available in limited quantities for the older radio equipment. Spare parts for the newer radio equipment are almost non-existent. The GOE contribution for the FY 74 project was to be \$25,000 and was projected for spare parts and hand tools. To date these funds have not been allocated but should be made available during September 74. In the future, the NCP will require at least \$40,000 annually for spare parts, hand tools and replacement radio equipment in order to maintain their systems at the present level.

The radio repair technicians presently available to maintain the NCP communication networks are three in Guayaquil, one in Cuenca and six in Quito.

Within this total group, only six are really qualified to maintain the old police radio equipment. On the new radio equipment, only two or three are qualified. The teletype equipment which is to be received in approximately nine months is something completely new and will require technician training in order to install and maintain it. It is suggested that a local company be contracted to install the new teletype equipment upon arrival and provide maintenance, or provide technical training in proper maintenance for the police technicians. The lack of adequate salaries has added to the problem of maintaining proper maintenance personnel. Presently, a police technician can double or triple his salary by leaving the police and obtaining a position with a private company. To alleviate this situation it is recommended that the NCP provide an incentive pay or place the technicians on a contract equal in salary to private companies. Lastly, in the future, only technicians who have graduated from the Poltechnic Institute or a similar institution should be employed as technicians. This recommendation is made because the NCP does not have the capability to train personnel in this field.

B. Customs Police

1. Roles and Missions

The Customs Police is charged with the enforcement of customs laws and has specific functions outlined in the Organic Law

issued on July 28, 1972. They are:

- a. The prevention of contraband at the national level;
- b. The conservation of the economic interest of the state;
- c. To be subordinate to the Army in case of international or subversive war; and
- d. The maintenance of internal and external National Security, in coordination with the Armed Forces and the National Civil Police.

2. Organization

A customs enforcement agency has existed in Ecuador for almost the entire history of the Republic. Until the creation of the Customs Police in 1962, the enforcement agents (Resguardo) were under the direct control of the Customs administrators in each designated port. The Customs Police was initially established on geographical lines (Sierra and Coast), but was united in 1966 as one integral unit.

The Customs Police is under the Ministry of Finance and is headed by a Commander General who is named by the President at the request of the Minister. At the present time, the CG is a career Army Officer, as is his deputy.

Headquarters is organized in four separate Departments which are: (1) Personnel; (2) Intelligence; (3) Operations; and (4) Logistics.

Department (1) - Personnel is responsible for all aspects of personnel administration including recruitment, training, conduct and discipline, promotion, and maintenance of records.

Department (2) - Intelligence receives, records and evaluates information from field units. It coordinates on pertinent information with Department 3 - Operations, and other agencies as required.

Department (3) - Operations directs all enforcement activity including patrol and Customs Police activities at seaports, international airports and land ports of entry. All telecommunications vis-a-vis operations is also controlled by this Department.

Department (4) - Logistics analyzes needs of the service, conducts necessary surveys, maintains inventories of equipment and distributes supplies as requested by the field units. It is responsible for vehicular and telecommunications maintenance, and has shops for this purpose. Budget preparation, financial disbursement, and accounting are also assigned responsibilities.

For operational purposes, the Customs Police is divided into nine districts headquartered as follows:

District I	Guayaquil
District II	Manta
District III	Esmeraldas
District IV	Quito
District V	Cuenca
District VI	Loja
District VII	Puerto Bolivar
District VIII	Tulcan
District IX	Lago Agrio

Each district may establish as many detachments as necessary, with prior approval of the Commander General. At the present time there are approximately twenty detachments throughout the country. An organizational chart of the Customs Police is shown as Attachment F.

3. Personnel

The Customs Police personnel consists of 746 officers, enlisted men and civilians assigned to the headquarters and the nine districts. The greatest numbers, however, are concentrated in Quito and Guayaquil.

Ranks in the Customs Police are as follows:

Sub-Prefect (Major)
Inspector I (Captain)
Inspector II (Captain)

Sub-Inspector I (1st. Lt.)
Sub-Inspector II (2nd. Lt.)
Cadets
Sub-Officer I
Sub-Officer II
Sargent I
Sargent II
Corporal I
Corporal II
Policeman
Draftee

The latter rank is a temporary arrangement which permits military draftees or conscripts to fulfill their military obligation through service in the Customs Police. They must first complete military training, and then are permitted to serve the remainder of their tour in the Customs Police. The draftees must always serve with a regular customs policeman while on duty to compensate for their inexperience and lack of training. However, many enjoy their assignments and make application for admission as regular Customs Police. If accepted they must successfully complete the regular training program.

See CP personnel breakdown in Attachment G.

4. Training

Formal training has been greatly intensified under the present CG with a corresponding advance in individual efficiency. As a whole, it is good and is being expanded throughout the department. This is being done by use of military schools and instructors. Presently there are 50 policemen attending a 2 month refresher course and 140 recruits receiving 6 months basic training. Officers aspiring to be promoted must successfully complete a 3 month advanced course. There are 13 captains enrolled presently. Sixty four cadets attending six month Cadet Course are due to graduate in September 1974 as 2nd. Lieutenants and will be assigned to operational and support units. All students must maintain a passing average throughout the duration of the respective training courses or are dropped.

See Attachment G-1 for basic training course curriculum.

The Customs Police has no permanent training facilities, and all courses are being conducted at military installations. A modern, functional headquarters is being built at Yahuarcocha in Imbabura Province and consideration is being given to the establishment of a training school there.

5. Budget

1973: S/. 19,600,000 (\$784,000)
1974: S/. 50,000,000 (\$2,000,000)

The Subsecretary of the Ministry of Finance has promised an additional S/. 22,000,000 (or US \$880,000) for patrol boats and vehicles.

District Commanders make their requests to the Commander General. He calls a formal budget review meeting with his general staff, which reviews requests from the District Commanders. The request is then prepared and presented to the Minister of Finance. The tendency has been for the Minister of Finance to approve increases in some categories.

6. Mobility

Perhaps the most serious deficiency of the Customs Police is lack of adequate transportation. The entire inventory consists of 27 jeeps and pick-up trucks deployed in the nine district offices, and is manifestly inadequate to permit the Customs Police to effectively perform its function.

Launches and patrol boats are also necessary for the coastal area, as much of the contraband brought in is introduced from ships that discharge their illegal cargo to small craft from fishing villages and small islands off the coast.

The Customs Police Commander General, and the Subsecretary of Finance are aware of these deficiencies and are attempting to resolve them. A U.S. input of 16 new vehicles under the Narcotics Control Project will permit patrol of secondary roads near the border areas and the Ministry of Finance has promised additional funds of S/. 22,000,000 (U.S. \$800,000) for the acquisition of vehicles and patrol boats.

Another possibility for increasing Customs Police is through the use of vehicles seized for illegal entry, or for use in a smuggling operation. At the present time, the Customs Police is not permitted use of these vehicles. At the First District Headquarters in Guayaquil, a large number of badly deteriorated seized vehicles were observed. The District Commander stated that long delays in the auction process results in their being of little value when sold. This procedure brings little money into the GOE coffers while also denying the Customs Police an important resource.

See Attachment H for CP vehicle distribution.

CHAPTER V

THE PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

A. Description

1. History

The first Public Safety contact came about as a result of a request of the Government of Ecuador to the United States Embassy for a study of the law enforcement agencies of Ecuador. The Public Safety Division of the International Cooperation Administration dispatched two consultants, Messrs. Robert K. Thierry and Robert J. Weatherwax, who conducted that survey during the period November 22, 1958 to January 24, 1959.

U.S. assistance of a temporary nature was provided in 1959/60 to the National Civil Police as a special cooperative effort to prepare for the XI Inter-American Conference scheduled to be held in Quito in 1960. TDY advisory assistance, equipment and training were provided the NCP in crowd and civil disturbance control for the conference which was never held.

In early 1962 the GOE formally requested the USG to provide assistance for the improvement of its police services, and the first Project Agreement was signed on May 2, 1962 designated as the Contraband Control project with the Customs Police. Shortly thereafter, a bilateral agreement to provide USAID technical assistance to the National Civil Police was signed on December 28, 1962.

2. Objectives and Goals

The objectives as stated in the original project agreements were as follows:

a) Customs Police - the reduction and control of contraband entering Ecuador through improvement of the Customs Police by establishing norms of personnel selection, the establishment of a career personnel service, a general reorganization, and the creation of a National School.

b) National Civil Police - to increase the capability of the NCP to maintain internal security and to provide maximum protection of life and property through development of a trained force, with mobility and telecommunications capability to prevent crime and control civil disorders.

The Public Safety Program has been oriented towards the provision of technical assistance to assist the GOE in the development of effective police forces capable of providing stability to the country and protection for its citizens. Areas of concentration have varied from time to time according to mutually agreed priorities to meet changing situations.

The current major activities of the program have focused on the following objectives for only the National Civil Police:

a) Improvement of central operating procedures of the NCP including budget preparation and control, criminal identification records, arrest and investigative reports, property inventory and control, and others.

b) Improvement of NCP capability to provide uniform basic training to all newly hired personnel, and to provide standard in-service, specialized and promotional training to all personnel.

c) Continued improvement of the NCP Communication Network by adding communications equipment to alleviate an existing operational need in the rural areas.

(NOTE: Customs Police assistance is part of the Narcotics Control Project covered elsewhere).

3. Resources

During the life of the Public Safety Project, the U.S. Government obligated \$4,041,000 for this purpose according to information supplied by the USAID/Ecuador Office of Development Planning (See Attachment I). Some funds were expended as early as 1959 for the specific purpose of assisting the GOE security forces to prepare for the XI Inter-American Conference which was scheduled to be held in Quito in 1960. The equipment supplied included jeeps, radios, and civil disturbance control equipment. For various reasons the Conference did not take place as scheduled,

however, and it was learned that the GOE military ultimately appropriated most of the commodities provided. This program was a special one-time effort, and it was not until May 1962 that the first formal project agreement was signed with the GOE, giving formal initiation to USAID Public Safety assistance.

a. Technicians

From the commencement of the Public Safety project to date, the U.S. Government has provided the services of seventeen resident advisors (637 man-months) in a variety of police disciplines including police administration, training, contra-band and border control, criminal investigations, narcotics enforcement, logistics, rural operations, and telecommunications. Short term advisory assistance was also provided as needed in firearms maintenance, traffic control, police records and criminalistics. Over \$1.5 million was obligated for this purpose. See Attachment J for Public Safety staff history.

b. Commodities

The USAID Public Safety program has provided a wide variety of commodity assistance to the GOE's civil security forces during the period 1962-74, especially in the early years of the project. The provision of this equipment has resulted in greater efficiency and capability of the police as enforcement agencies. In the Thierry-Weatherwax report of 1959, a comment was made that the NCP was "one of the most ill-equipped police departments in Latin America," and that as a result, the police were "almost helpless." In view of this situation, one of the first priorities was to give the GOE police at least a minimum capability in communications and mobility as reflected in the relatively high commodity figures in the early years of the program. Excellent use of U.S. Government excess property was made for this purpose, and included items such as vehicles, clothing, weapons, and office furniture and equipment.

One of the initial problems of providing equipment to the GOE police was that of maintenance. The police had no repair facilities, and it was necessary to establish shops for vehicle, telecommunications, and arms maintenance to assure proper maintenance of equipment supplied.

The U.S. Government expended over \$1.6 million for commodities during the life of the Public Safety program. See Attachment K for equipment profile.

c. Participants

U.S. sponsored training of GOE police officers was initiated early in the program and has continued with varying emphasis to date. One hundred twenty-five officers were trained at the Inter-American Police Academy at Ft. Davis in the Panama Canal Zone during the first two years of USAID/Public Safety assistance. Two officers of the NCP were trained at the FBI National Academy. Training at the International Police Academy administered by AID in Washington, D.C. has also played an important part in the development of the GOE police. The IPA training is much esteemed and sought after, and is considered an important part of officer development. As of May 31, 1974 over one hundred Ecuadorean participants have completed the General and/or Senior Courses at the IPA. Over 70% of U.S. trained officers are still on active duty and occupying positions of responsibility, including the current Commander General of the NCP.

d. Host Country Contributions

Documented contributions (by Pro-Ag) to the Public Safety program by the Government of Ecuador amount to \$956,900 (dollar equivalent). (See Attachment M.) Until 1970 these funds were paid into jointly administered Cooperative Funds which also received monies from police wrecker operations and the public sale of unserviceable commodities. The latter are not shown in the above figure. Participants' international travel costs were financed separately by the GOE and these costs are not available, but would be substantial, given the number of participants who have attended U.S. training. Since 1970 GOE contribution have been allocated for commodity acquisition.

A separate GOE police contribution under the Public Safety program has been the provision of over 20,000 square feet of warehouse space rent-free to USAID Mission. While this is not directly related to the program, rental of this space would have otherwise required a significant USG expenditure (\$86,400 est. 12 years).

B. Observations and Conclusions

1. Achievements

The general consensus of NCP officers contacted by the study team is that the USAID Public Safety Program has made significant contributions to the progress of the institution. Many expressed opinions that the closing of the Public Safety Program at a time when the NCP is entering a period of expansion backed by increased financial resources is indeed unfortunate. The progress made in the NCP during the years of USAID Public Safety assistance has, at times, been slower than desired, but they have been solid advances not likely to be quickly eroded following the departure of the Public Safety advisory group. Commendable gains have been in the development of the police institutions and in structuring the police as a positive force in support of national development. NCP capability to cope with frequent civil disturbances utilizing humane, minimum force methods has increased to the point where it is now one of their salient strengths.

Strong support from all levels of the current GOE administration to improve and professionalize police services is highly evident and new initiatives are being considered to reorganize the civil security forces, improve police administration and standards, and provide increased material resources to enable the police to better meet their responsibilities as effective law enforcement entities.

Progress in meeting mutually established goals for development of professional police institutions is clearly evident and has been appropriately documented. A partial list of the more important improvements would include:

- a. Mobile radio patrol systems initiated in Quito and Guayaquil;
- b. Criminal investigation function transferred to the National Civil Police, personnel trained and provincial offices established;
- c. Centralized facilities for maintenance of vehicles, radios and armament built and equipped where none existed before;
- d. A school for Rural Police was established and training initiated;

- e. Training manuals and films were developed in-country;
- f. Use of the police baton and chemical agents were introduced for control of civil disturbances;
- g. A central fingerprint bureau was established in Quito;
- h. A training aids center was established at the NPI;
- i. Organic laws for the NCP and CP were decreed;
- j. A nationwide telecommunications system is established and operative; and
- k. Over forty police officers have completed management training.

However, perhaps the most important improvement in the early years of USAID Public Safety assistance was the establishment of a sound career system of personnel management which is based on the NCP personnel law.

Under the most recent program agreements, GOE interest in, and contributions to the project have been outstanding. The Ministry of Government and the NCP have been highly receptive to the USAID Public Safety advice and suggestions. As a result, a number of innovative improvements have resulted including a central records system, a narcotics enforcement program, an up-dated USAID designed radio communications system, officer advancement courses, and an approved master plan for manpower training for the NCP which is just now getting under way. Most important, the GOE has allocated budget resources to these programs, including purchase of telecommunications equipment, construction of radio sites, vehicle acquisition and counterpart funds for the central records system.

2. Problems

The development of Ecuador's civil security forces has been slowed by a number of adverse factors. The most important of these have been lack of job security (prior to passing of the personnel law), lack of adequate budget support until very recently,

and inadequate training facilities. On the latter, much has been done to correct this situation, but because of recent increases of personnel existing facilities are no longer up to the task.

Another problematical aspect which is perhaps inherent to Ecuador, but which has directly effected the USAID Public Safety program is the frequent turn-over in personnel. This extends from the Minister of Government and Commander General, whose frequent changes result in changes in internal policy and direction, to the lower levels of the police where officers and men are assigned for such a short time as to deny them the opportunity to learn their jobs.

However, the personal dedication and esprit-de-corps of the police is not to be discounted, and these problems can be resolved in time, given sufficient continued interest and effort on the part of the GOE to build professional police institutions.

In the Customs Police, achievement of planned goals and objectives has been impeded by the aforementioned factors, but more so by outside political influences which opposed a strong customs enforcement program. Progress made under one administration was reversed under succeeding ones. Shortages of personnel, wholesale dismissals, lack of transport and equipment, and lack of knowledgeable administrators have severely limited the capability of the Customs Police. Under the current GOE administration, however, many of these problems are being corrected. Salaries and allowances have been raised; U.S. trained officers have been raised; U.S. trained officers have been recalled to duty; training has been intensified; and most important of all, a personnel system provides for a career service, this last advance being one of the goals of the first Customs Police program agreement in 1962. All of these actions have contributed to a general upgrading of Customs Police performance, and raised morale to a point heretofore unknown.

The USAID Public Safety assistance rendered to GOE's civil security forces has, despite the problems mentioned above, contributed in a significant way to their advance towards professionalism. As pointed out in this report, much of this effort has borne fruit. Other results will not be seen until perhaps far into the future. Training and assistance have helped to prepare GOE police officials for positions of greater responsibility where they will be able to work for the continual upgrading and professionalization of their institutions.

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on observations made in the course of the conduct of this study. The following recommendations are offered for the consideration of the Government of Ecuador.

Master Plan for Future Needs

1. The Department of Operations (Plans) should develop a master plan for the future growth and needs of the National Civil Police for at least the next five years. The plan should cover all aspects of institutional needs to meet the growing demands for police services in Ecuador taking into consideration population growth rates, rural/urban migrations and likely future commitments of the National Civil Police. The plan should provide for goals and objectives on a year-by-year basis to enable the NCP to measure its progress versus the established goals.

Inspections

2. The Inspections Unit under the Deputy Commander General should be vitalized with increased qualified personnel to provide for more frequent and complete inspections of all levels of the NCP to ensure compliance with regulations, operating procedures, and administrative norms. Inspections should be carried out on both announced and unannounced bases, and should cover all aspects of NCP organization and operations. Results of the inspections should be provided to the Commander General and the commanders of the units concerned. The next inspection team would use the reports to determine whether problems and anomalies have been corrected in the interim.

Deployment of Personnel

3. A study of manpower requirements should be undertaken to determine the validity of current deployment, and to assure proper personnel utilization. This study should be up-dated periodically to meet changing needs and situations.

Skills Inventory

4. A register of skills inventory of all NCP personnel should be maintained by the Department of Personnel, particularly to identify those NCP officers and policemen who have received a wide variety of training in numerous disciplines and areas of specializations, both within the Institution and in private life and to locate an individual with the necessary skills for a specific job or position.

Regulations

5. A manual of policies, regulations and procedures for the various police services within the NCP should be formulated and implemented to insure uniformity in their operations. (At the present time, only the Narcotics and INTERPOL Service of the NCP has such a manual.)

Transport

6. The National Civil Police should adopt a systemized procedure for timely vehicle replacement as a means of maintaining the integrity of police mobility with maximum economy.
7. Detailed planning should be initiated to develop the most practical and economical method for organized vehicle replacement, either by public bid sale or negotiated trade-in.
8. The budget should contain approximately 25% per annum of the total vehicle value for maintenance funding purposes.
9. A basic stock of repair parts should be obtained and on hand at all times to reduce a vehicle down time, especially such frequently needed items as spark plugs, ignition, points,

condensators, fuel pumps, oil filters, etc. Purchases should be made in quantity to reduce costs.

Training

10. The basic police courses at the troop training schools should be reduced to a maximum of three months, eliminating non-essential subjects and enabling them to train a greater number of recruits.
11. A training officer should be designated in each province to supervise and coordinate basic training courses for new recruits who, because of space limitations, cannot attend one of the regular courses at one of the troop training schools. All such courses should be the direction of the National Police Institute to ensure uniformity of instruction.
12. The staff of the mobile training teams should be increased to provide training for greater numbers of personnel, and to aid the provincial training officers in course implementation.
13. The mobile training team program should continue until such time as all provincial basic training courses are operational; and the teams should be used for specialized training not available in the provinces.
14. The training school at Las Penas, because of its insalubrious locale, should be removed to FUMISA or a similar location more appropriate for a school of this type.

Customs Police

Training

15. Facilities for in-country training should be constructed in Yaguarcocha with sufficient classroom space, furnishings and training materials to accommodate approximately 100 students. All policemen, supervisors and new recruits should receive instruction commensurate with ranks and responsibilities. A cadre of instructors should be carefully chosen and training to provide refresher courses on a regular basis to policemen assigned to interior posts.

16. Training available outside the country should continue to be utilized to the fullest extent, i. e., IPA, Customs and Narcotics.

Motor Maintenance

17. Vehicle repair shops should be established in Quito and Guayaquil and staffed by a sufficient number of adequately trained mechanics to perform all types of repairs. Funds should be allocated to provide commodities necessary for preventive maintenance, major and minor repair. Each maintenance shop should be provided with a tow truck to mobilize inoperative vehicles in respective cities and offer preventive maintenance at regular intervals to official vehicles assigned within regions.
18. With the purchase of necessary boats and motors for coastal patrol, funds should be allotted to establish a marine maintenance shop, completely equipped with tools, testing equipment, spare parts and staffed with trained mechanics or formal agreement made with the Navy to provide maintenance.

PERSONS CONTACTED

U.S. MISSION

Robert C. Brewster	U.S. Ambassador
Brewster R. Hemenway	Deputy Chief of Mission
John Negroponte	Chief, Embassy Political Section
Donald Winters	Political Officer
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Weston Emery	O/DP, USAID/E
Walter White	Special Agent in Charge, DEA
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Howard W. Groom	PSA-Narcotics
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Ms. Isabel Alvarez	PSD Secretary
Ms. Elsa Pesantes	PSD Secretary

ECUADORIAN OFFICIALS

Rear Admiral Alfredo Poveda	Minister of Government & Police
Col. Rubén Darío Ayala	Sub-Secretary of Finance
Lcdo. Antonio Andretta Arízaga	Intendent General of Police, Guayas
Sr. Pablo Webber	Political Chief, Guayaquil

National Civil Police

Prefect Commander Jorge Hernán Mera Mier
Commander General

ATTACHMENT A

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Commander, Fourth District, Guayaquil

Chief Prefect Ernesto Montalvo Páez
Director General of Criminal Investigations

Chief Prefect Duarte Salomón Cevallos Silva
Chief, Department of Logistics

Chief Prefect Tarquino Nuñez de la Torre
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Chief, Interpol Section

Sub-Prefect Leopoldo Larrea
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Sub-Insp. 2nd. Jaime Arias M.
Mobile Training Team, National Police Institute

Sub-Insp. 1st Federico Mera C.
Chief, El Batan Vehicle Maintenance Shop, Quito

Sub-Insp. 1st Hector Terán
Sub-Insp. 2nd. Marco Cubero
Corporal William Grunauer, Dog Training Specialist
Pusuquí Troop School

Sub-Insp. 1st Jorge Molina
Central Records

Sub-Insp. 1st Jaime Cárdenas V.
Interpol Section

Sub-Insp. 1st Rubén Fonseca
Chief, Telecommunications Section, Guayaquil

Sub-Insp. 2nd. Jaime Araujo
Telecommunications Section, Quito

Customs Police

Col. (Army) Manuel María Albuja
Commander General

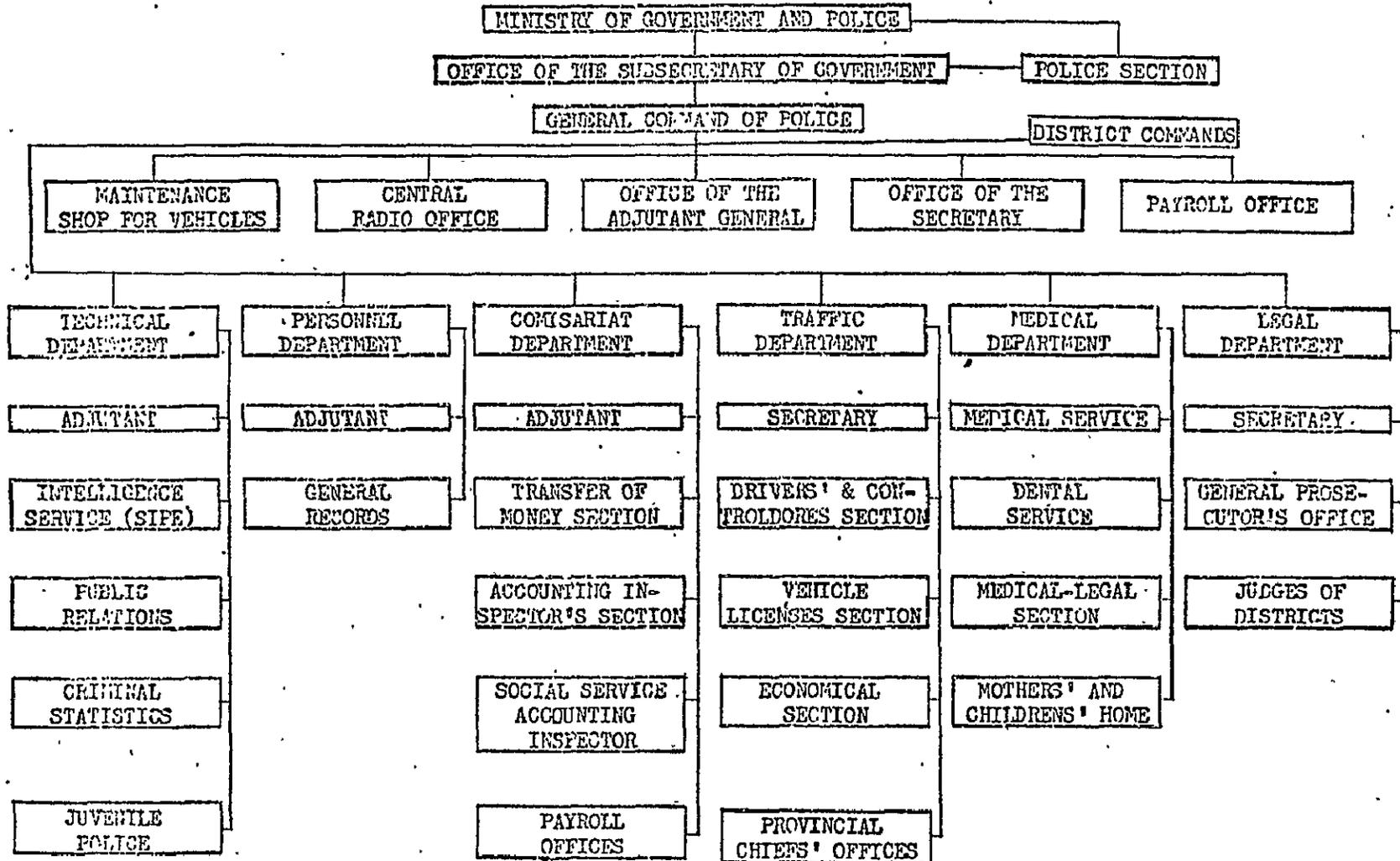
Major (Army) Luis Arturo Zurita
Deputy Commander General

Inspector 2nd. Patricio Jarrín
Commander, Yaguarcocha Detachment

Sub-Insp. 1st. Amílcar Cahueñas
Commander, First District, Guayaquil

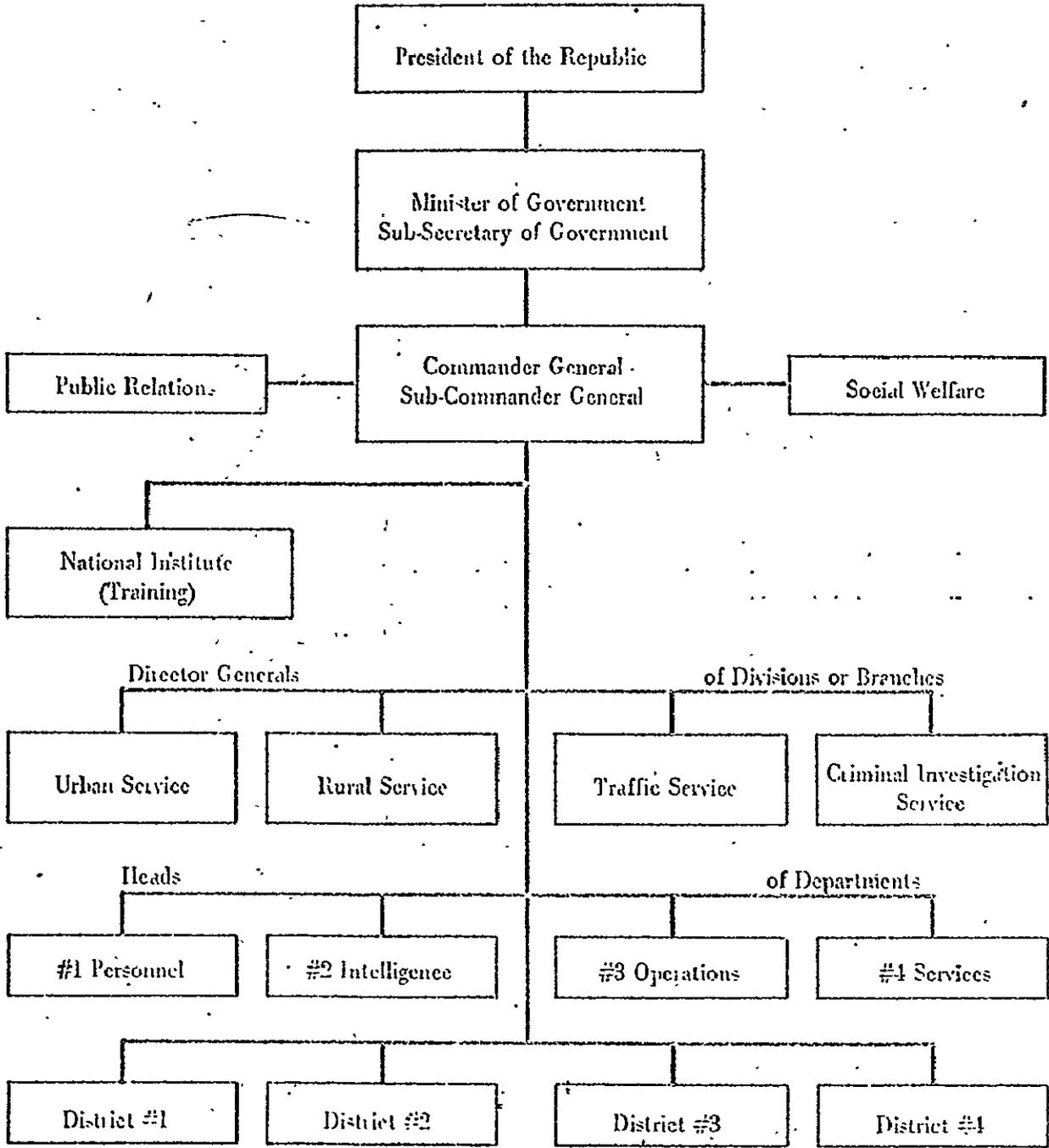
THE NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE OF ECUADOR

(1959)



ATTACHMENT B

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE*
(1969)



*The lines indicate the flow of command authority. Each district is further divided into five provincial commands (Jefaturas) which in turn have subordinate "detachments" (Sometimes an officer but usually an NCO and a few men in a cantonal seat or urban parish) and "posts" (Sometimes an NCO but usually one or two privates in small urban and rural parishes. There are 117 detachments and 198 posts.

NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE
1974

Ministry of Govern-
ment & Police

Superior
Council

Commander General
Dep. Comm. General

Technical
Council

DIRECTORATES GENERAL OF SERVICES

DEPARTMENTS

Narcotics
& Inter-
pol

Traffic

Crimin.
Investig.

Urban &
Rural
Police

Migration

Public
Safety &
Intellig.

Person-
nel

Opera-
tional

Logis-
tics

COMANDANCIA

Intel-
lig.

Inter-
pol

DISTRICT I
(Quito)

DISTRICT II
(Riobamba)

DISTRICT III
(Cuenca)

DISTRICT IV
(Guayaquil)

INSTITUTE

Pichincha

Guayas

El Oro

Loja

Manabí

Azuay

Los Ríos

Carchi

Pichincha

Imbabura

Carchi

Cotopaxi

Napo

Tungurahua

Chimborazo

Bolívar

Los Ríos

Pastaza

Azuay

Cañar

Loja

Morona
Santiago

Zamora
Chinchi

Guayas

Esmeraldas

Manabí

El Oro

Galápagos

Cadet
School

Pusuquí

Las Peñas

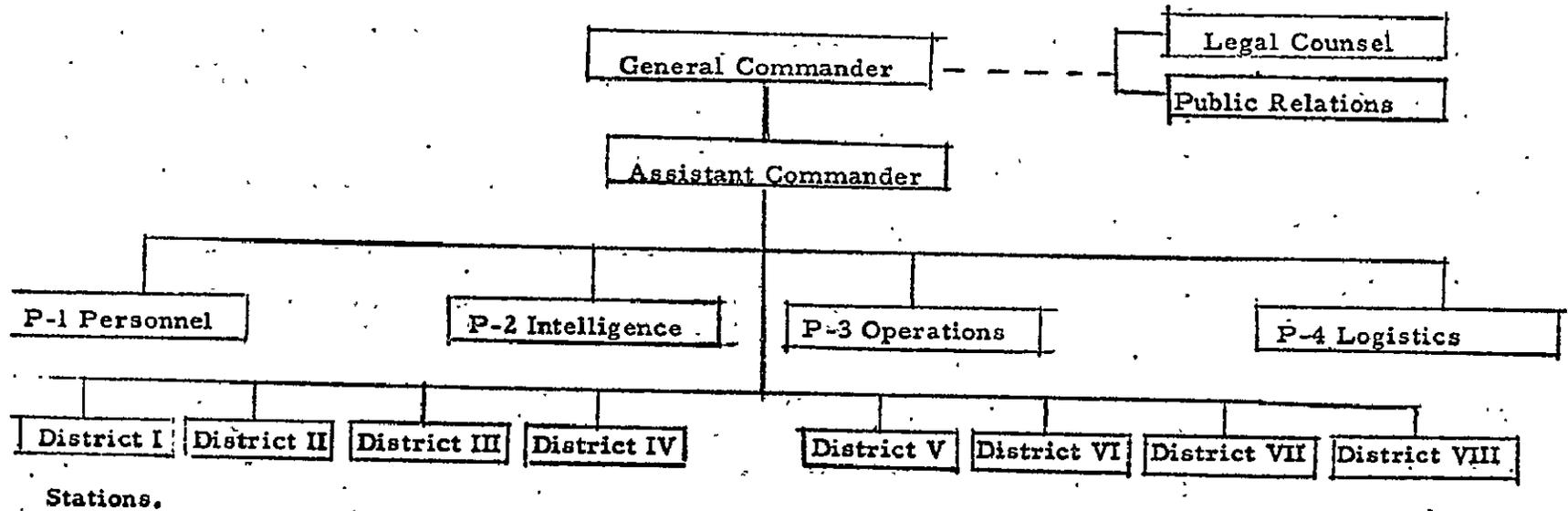
NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE

PERSONNEL PROFILE

	<u>Line</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prefect Commander (Deputy Comm.)	4	-	4
Chief Prefect (Colonel)	13	3	16
Prefect (Commander)	22	4	26
Sub-prefect (Major)	38	12	50
Inspector (Captain)	82	31	113
1st. Sub-inspector (Lieutenant)	130	62	192
2nd. Sub-inspector (2nd. Lieutenant)	127	34	161
Cadet (Cadet)	100	-	100
1st. Sub-officer (Master Sargeant)	25	12	37
2nd. Sub-officer (Technical Sargeant)	28	19	47
1st. Sargeant (1sr. Sargeant)	76	27	103
2nd. Sargeant (2nd. Sargeant)	262	76	338
Corporal (Corporal)	376	26	402
Class (Private 1st. Class.)	1467	65	532
Police (Policeman)	5.549	436	5.985
Civil Employees (Civilians)	-	-	212
TOTAL	<u>7.297</u>	<u>807</u>	<u>8.318</u>

ATTACHMENT E

CUSTOMS MILITARY POLICE OF ECUADOR



-48-

ATTACHMENT F

June 17, 1974
epg.

CUSTOMS MILITARY POLICE
PERSONNEL PROFILE, SALARIES & FRINGE BENEFITS

Number	Rank	Salaries		Food Allowance	Overtime (Average)
		Previous	Current		
1	General Commander	5.000	12.000	4.000	
1	Assistant Comm. Gral.	4.000	8.000		
1	1st. Inspector (Major)	4.000	5.500	600	350
19	2nd. Inspector (Captain)	3.600	5.000	600	300
24	1st. Sub-inspector (Lt.)	2.950	4.750	600	250
61	2nd. Sub-inspector(2nd. Lt.)	2.560	4.250	600	200
18	1st. Sub-officer(Master Sgnt)	1.950	3.950	390	150
21	2nd. Sub-officer (Tech. Sargnt.)	1.900	3.650	390	140
26	1st. Sargeant	1.800	3.350	390	130
44	2nd. Sargeant	1.750	3.050	390	120
54	Corporal	1.700	2.750	390	110
70	Class(Private 1st. Class)	1.650	2.550	390	100
234	Policeman	1.600	2.350	390	90
<u>240</u>	Conscripts		300	390	-
<u>814</u>					

NOTE: Gral. Commander and Assistant Comm. Gral. are Army officers on active duty, they have Army salaries.
VI/19/74 epg.

ATTACHMENT G

CUSTOMS POLICE

BASIC TRAINING COURSE

*** **

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Courtesies & Discipline	20
Self Defense	54
Firearms Theory	10
Firearms Practice	10
Telecommunications	16
Map Reading	16
Reports	10
Laws & Regulations	30
Civics	10
Hygiene & First Aid	15
Customs & Tariffs	38
Investigations	10
Arrests, Raids & Searches	11
Narcotics	14
Immigration & Alien Control	10
Border Control	10
Physical Education	44
Field Exercises	<u>24</u>
TOTAL HOURS	252

ATTACHMENT G-1

CUSTOMS MILITARY POLICE

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICLES BY DISTRICTS

General Command	8	
I District-Guayas	2	1 outmotor
II District-Manabí	2	
III District-Esmeraldas	1	
IV District-Yahuarcocha	5	
Cangahua Checkpoint	1	
V District-Cuenca	1	
VI District-Loja	2	
VII District-El Oro	3	
VIII District-Carchi	2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27	1

June 21, 1974
epg.

ATTACHMENT H

ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS HISTORY

IPS 2-3.1

ATTACHMENT I

	* Cumul. 59 thru FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
Technicians: U. S. Local Hire	373	126	145	151	150	154 18	115 19	77 16	73 21	90 38	103 17
Participants	140	71	35	32	6	11	6	5	24	38	59
Commodities	1,139	94	149	51	14	10	2	45	62	77	54
Other Costs	120	16	11	13	8	6	11	8	12	14	12
TOTAL	1,772	307	340	247	178	199	153	151	192	257	245

* Estimated figures
records in O/DP scarce

HISTORY OF U.S. PUBLIC SAFETY STAFF

IPS 2-3.1

1962 - 1974

Chief Public Safety Advisor

Michael Salceda, Jan. 3, 1962 - Sep. 18, 1966

John Doney, Oct. 23, 1966 - July 3, 1971

Fred L. Zumwalt, Feb. 2, 1972 - June 30, 1974

Public Safety Advisor - Training

Louis De Celis, Nov. 10, 1963 - July 7, 1967

Alfred O'Campo, Sep. 10, 1967 - May 20, 1968

Andrew Gussie, May 5, 1968 - Mar. 19, 1972

Carlos Eckert, Apr. 7, 1972 - May 31, 1974

Public Safety Advisor - Area and Customs (Guayaquil)

Josse Rose, 1962 - June 28, 1964

Nicholas Yantsin, Nov. 12, 1961 - Oct. 25, 1964

Ralph Frias, Nov. 1, 1964 - May 22, 1965

Bryan Quick, Jun. 29, 1965 - Sep. 12, 1969

Public Safety Advisor - Area (Quito)

Carlos López, Jan. 2, 1965 - March 1, 1971

Public Safety Advisor - Logistics

Louis LaBruzza, May 10, 1964 - Nov. 3, 1968

Public Safety Advisor - Investigations

John Burke, Jan. 14, 1963 - Sep. 10, 1967

Richard Lewis, Sep. 11, 1967 - Sep. 21, 1969

Public Safety Advisor - Rural

Paul Hoeffy, March 10, 1968 - Sep. 17, 1969

Public Safety - Electronics Specialist Telecommunications

Albert Carpenter, Jan. 3, 1972 - July 13, 1974

ATTACHMENT J

COMMODITY RECAP FOR ECUADOR

ITEM PROVIDED	FY ITEM PROVIDED										CURRENT TOTAL
	FY 63*	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	
TELECOM EQUIPMENT											
VHF-FM (FM-1)											
VHF-FM (FM-5)											
VHF-FM (Mobile)	44										44
VHF-FM (Base)	19			36					5	4	64
VHF-FM (Portable)											
HF-SSB (Mobile)									2		2
HF-SSB (Base)							3				3
HF-SSB (Portable)											
Generator, Electric	27		1	1			2		2	2	35
Towers										2	2
Installation Access									1 LOT	1 LOT	2 LOTS
Spare Parts, Electronic		1 LOT	2 LOTS	1 LOT	10 LOTS	1 LOT			3 LOTS	3 LOTS	25 LOTS
Audio Equipment											
Hand Tools									1 LOT		1 LOT
Test Equipment			1 LOT						1 LOT	2 LOTS	4 LOTS
Terminals, Radio											
Teletype Machines											
UHF Repeater Base St.										2	2
Signal Generators										2	2
GENERAL											
Camera										1	1
Photo Enlarger											
Photo Developing Eqpt											
Photo Developing Sup	1	1			1						3
Photo Printer											
Photo Copier											
Safe lights											
Projector Movie		12	2								14
Projector Still											
Projector Overhead											
Movie Screen											
Training Films					1 LOT				1 LOT		2 LOTS
Reference Material			3 LOTS								3 LOTS
Fingerprint Kit											
Fingerprint Supplies											
Fingerprint Cabinet											
Typewriter			3						3		6
Duplicating Equipment			1						1		2
Office Equipment			1 LOT								1 LOT
Office Supplies									1 LOT		1 LOT
Photo Supplies											
Tape Recorder			1						2		4
Microscopes											
Mouflage Kit											
Clothing											
Individual Equipment											
Binoculars											
Parachutes											
Marcouest Kits									2		2
File Cabinets											

Public Safety
 COMMODITY RECAP FOR ECUADOR

ITEM PROVIDED	FY ITEM PROVIDED							TOTAL
	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	
TRANSPORTATION								
Sedans								
Carryall	2							
Patrol Van	1							
Jeep 1/4 Ton								
Trucks/Trailers	13							
Buses								
Ambulance								
Motorcycle								
Aircraft								
Aircraft Engine								
Boat								
Outboard Motor								
Fire Engine								
Auto Shop Eqpt/Tools								
Engine Spare Parts								
Armored Vehicles								
Wreckers								
Fork Lift								
Misc. Emer. Eqpt.								
WEAPONS								
Revolver .38								
Pistol								
Carbine								
Rifle								
Shotgun								
SMG								
Machine Gun								
Mortar								
WPN Repair parts								
Reload Eqpt.								
Tools								
Cleaning Supplies								
Ammo								
Gun Powder								
Targets								
Gas Gun								
Chemical Dispenser								
Tear Gas Grenade								
Tear Gas Projectile								
Fog & Chemical Sup.								
Helmet								
Safety Shield								
Gas Mask								
Gas Mask Cannister								
Gas Mask Vest								
Handcuffs								
Handcuff ton								
Face								
Misc. Bullet Mould								

COMMODITY RECAP FOR ECUADOR

ITEM PROVIDED	(for price) FY ITEM PROVIDED										CURRENT TOTAL
	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	
TRANSPORTATION											
Sedans											
Carryall											
Patrol Van											
Jeep 1/2 ton									2		2
Trucks and trailers			1	3			2				6
Buses											
Ambulance											
Motorcycle											
Aircraft											
Aircraft engine											
Boat											
Outboard motor				3							3
Fire Engine											
Auto Shop Eqpt & tools		1 LOT	1 LOT	1 LOT	1 LOT						4 LOTS
Engine Spare Parts		1 LOT	1 LOT	1 LOTS	1 LOT				1 LOT		5 LOTS
Armored Vehicles											
Wreckers											
Fork Lift											
Misc											
WEAPONS											
Colver .38	500						177			30	707
Pistol			458	463							921
Carbine	2000										2,000
Rifle			5								5
Shotgun	150						70				220
SMG											
Machine gun											
Mortar											
WPN Repair parts											
Reload Equipment					1	1					2
Tools											
Cleaning Supplies											
Ammo	1565MX	535MX	1357MX	1357MX							
Gun Powder											5 CASES
Targets											
Gas Gun	40										40
Chemical Dispenser											
Tear Gas Grenade	4500				500						5,000
Tear Gas Projectile	1275				404						1,679
Fog & Chemical Sup											
Helmet											
Safety Shield											
Gas Mask	2680		600	1000							4,280
Gas Mask cannister				2000							2,000
Armor Vest											
Handcuff		300									300
Iron											
Misc											
Reload Supplies									1 LOT		1 LOT

Public Safety
COMMODITY RECAP FOR Ecuador

ITEM PROVIDED	FY ITEM PROVIDED							
	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	TOTAL
TELECOM EQPT.								
VHF-FM (FM-1)								
VHF-FM (FM-5)								
VHF-FM (Mobile)	48							
VHF-FM (Base)	2							
VHF-FM (Portable)								
HF-SSB (Mobile)								
HF-SSB (Base)	11							
HF-SSB (Portable)								
Generator, Electric								
Power Antenna Systems	40							
Installation Access.								
Spare Pts., Electronic	11 LT							
Audio Equipment	15							
Hand Tools	1 LT							
Test Equipment								
Terminals, Radio								
Teletype Terminal Equip.	23							
Teletype Teletype Supplies	1 LT							
P.A. Sets								
GENERAL								
Camera	1							
Photo Enlarger								
Photo Developing Eqpt.	1 LT							
Photo Developing Sup.								
Photo Printer								
Photo Copier								
Safelights								
Projector, Movie								
Projector, Still	1							
Projector, Overhead								
Movie Screen Train. Slides	2 LT							
Training Films	19							
Reference Material	75							
Fingerprint Kit								
Fingerprint Sup.	1 LT							
Fingerprint Cabinet								
Typewriter	3							
Duplicating Eqpt.								
Office Equipment	103							
Office Supplies								
Photo Supplies	1 LT							
Expander Recorder Narrator	2							
Generator Generator	4							
Mouflage Kit								
Manikin Training Manikin	4							
Individual Eqpt.								
Binoculars								
Laboratory Supplies	75							

ECUADOR

Commodity Profile

FY 63	\$923,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,000 Carbines 4,500 Grenades, CN 40 guns, gas, CN 550,000 rds ammo .38 150 guns, 12 ga. riot 19 base radio stations 27 Generators Lab and training equipment 1800 Gas masks 1 Million rds ammo., .30 carbine 500 revolvers, .38 cal. 1,275 Projectiles, CN 15,000 rds ammo., 12 ga. Misc. electronic equip. spares and test equip. 44 Mobile radio units Investigation kits
FY 64	\$ 48,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 305,000 rds ammo, .30 30,000 rds ammo, 12 ga. Photo supplies Electronic parts 300 Handcuffs Motor parts 200,000 rds ammo, .38 special Assorted XS tools, motors & equipment 22 Transformers Crime lab equipment 12 MP projectors
FY 65	\$ 94,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 F.F. Signal generator Electric equipment Automotive equipment Films Books Misc. excess property (includes 600 CN gas masks and other protective equipment) 1 Pick-up truck Garage equipment Telecommunication spare parts Training aids/books Industrial equip., jacks, lathes, elect. motors Electrical - industrial parts, misc. diods, etc. 458 M-1 Carbines 5 M-1 Carbines w/sniperscope 1,357,000 Cartridges, cal. 30, ball M-1 2 Projectors 3 Typewriters Office equipment and supplies 4 UHF-VHF mobile antennas

FY 65 (continued)

		8 Telescope antennas
		1 Tape recorder
		Training aids and office equipment
		Office equipment, duplicating machine
		Commo testing equipment
		12 Antennas
		143 Police training books
		Vehicle spare parts
FY 66	\$149,000	11 Lots auto spare parts, equipment & tools
		36 FM-5 transceivers and accessories
		Lot Telecommunication spare parts
		3 Trucks, carryall
		463 Carbines, .30 cal.
		1,357,000 Cartridges.
		3 Outboard motors
		1 Radiator repair & test tank
		1 Electric power plant
		1,000 Gas masks
		2,000 Cannisters
		3 Lathes
		2 Single posts
FY 67	\$51,000	1 lot spare auto parts and tools
		1 lot outboard motor spare parts
		1 Generator
		1 radiator repair and test tank
		10 lots telecom parts
		100 Gas dispensers
		Film- Training
		Reloading and target eqpt.
		404 Gas projectiles CS
		500 Gas Grenades CS
		Photographic equip., laboratory
FY 68	\$ 20,316	177 Revolvers, .38 cal.
		Reloading and Target Equipment
		Misc. Telecommunications Accessories
		70 Shot Guns

Commodity Profile

FY 69	\$6,000		2 Ford Broncos
			3 HF-SSB Transceivers
			2 Hand Crank Generators
FY 70 - Vehicles	\$ 600		(Funds for transportation costs
Telecom	0		to move two vehicles to
Weapons	0		Ecuador)
General	0		
Total	\$ 600		
FY 71 - Transportation	\$ 1,996		5 UHF-FM Base Station
Telecom	47,400		2 UHF-FM Mobile Station
Weapons	0		2 Remote Control Console
General	0		2 Duplicators
Total	\$49,396		6 Antenna
			2 Electric Generator
			4 Volt-ohm meter
			8 Lots Radio Spare Parts
			1 Lot Small Motor Parts
			1 Lot Electronic Tools
			1 Lot Generator Spare Parts
			1 Lot Electronic Test Eqpt.
FY 72 - Vehicles	\$ 3,820		2 UHF Repeater Base Stations
Telecom	35,000		4 VHF-FM Base Stations
Weapons	4,900	3 lots.	Spare parts, radio
General	17,100		2 Remote base station consoles
Total	\$60,820		7 Antennas
			2 Tower
			2 Electric Generators
			2 Signal Generators
			2 Radio test sets
			1 lot Crystals
			250,000 Pistol Primers
			6 cases (961#) Pistol Powder
			50 pieces Bullet Lubricant
			50,000 Cartridge cases
			30 Revolvers, .38 caliber
			3 Tape Recorders
			20 Narcotest Kits
			16 Trainin Film
			2 1/4 ton jeeps
			50 File cabinets
			1 Fin erprint camera
			1 Duplication machine
			3 Typewriters
			1 lot Office Supplies

Public Safety
Commodity Profile

FY 73 - Transportation	\$ 66,835.06	4	Resusci-Anne Manikin
Telecom	132,356.77.	4	Generator
Weapons	- -	75	Moulage and Posmoulage
General	<u>28,220.00</u>	19	Training Film
		1	Slide Projector
Total	\$227,411.83	2	Narrator
		1	Camera
		2 Lot	Training Slides
		75	Training Manual
		1 Lot	Photo Equipment
		3	Typewriter
		103	Filing Cabinet
		20 Set	Fingerprint Guide
		1 Lot	Fingerprint Equipment
		2	Carryall
		1	Van (Econoline)
		13	Truck
		48	VHF/FM (Mobile)
		2	VHF/FM (Base)
		11 Lot	Spare Parts
		5	Transformers
		1 Lot	Tools (Telecom repair)
		11	HF/SSB Base Station
		5 Set	Teletype
		400 Roll	Teletype Paper
		40	HF Single Feed Antenna System
		9	Tone Converter/Keyer
		7 Set	Page Printer
		2	Reperforator
		5	Linear Amplifier
		5	Frequency Shift Converter/Keyer

NARCOTICS CONTROL
 COMMODITY RECAP FOR ECUADOR.

ITEM PROVIDED	FY ITEM PROVIDED							TOTAL
	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	
TRANSPORTATION								
Sedans								
Carryall	2							
Patrol Van								
Jeep 1/4 Ton								
Trucks/Trailers	27							
Buses								
Ambulance								
Motorcycle								
Aircraft								
Aircraft Engine								
Boat								
Outboard Motor								
Fire Engine								
Auto Shop Eqpt/Tools								
Engine Spare Parts	2 LT							
Armored Vehicles								
Wreckers								
Fork Lift								
Misc. Emer. Eqpt.								
WEAPONS								
Revolver .38	74							
Ristol								
Carbine (M-1)	130							
Rifle								
Shotgun	20							
SMG								
Machine Gun								
Mortar								
WPN Repair parts								
Reload Eqpt.	1 LT							
Tools								
Cleaning Supplies	1 LT							
Ammo	21,800							
Gun Powder	2 LT							
Targets	110,000							
Gas Gun								
Chemical Dispenser	220							
Tear Gas Grenade								
Tear Gas Projectile								
Fog & Chemical Sup.								
Helmet								
Safety Shield								
Gas Mask								
Gas Mask Cannister								
for Vest								
handcuffs								
Once Fired Cart. Cases	200 MX							
Cartridge Primers	300 MX							
Misc. Bullet Mould	2							

NARCOTICS CONTROL
COMMODITY RECAP FOR ECUADOR

ITEM PROVIDED	FY ITEM PROVIDED							TOTAL
	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	
TELECOM EQPT.								
VHF-FM (FM-1)								
VHF-FM (FM-5)								
VHF-FM (Mobile)								
VHF-FM (Base)								
VHF-FM (Portable)	8							
HF-SSB (Mobile)	24							
HF-SSB (Base)								
HF-SSB (Portable)								
Generator, Electric								
Towers								
Installation Access.								
Spare Pts., Electronic	4 LT							
Audio Equipment								
Hand Tools								
Test Equipment	8							
Terminals, Radio								
Teletype Machines								
Megaphones								
P.A. Sets								
GENERAL								
Camera	7							
Photo Enlarger								
Photo Developing Eqpt.	3 LT							
Photo Developing Sup.	3 LT							
Photo Printer								
Photo Copier								
Safelights								
Projector, Movie	2							
Projector, Still	6							
Projector, Overhead	2							
Movie Screen	3							
Training Films	22							
Reference Material								
Fingerprint Kit								
Fingerprint Sup.								
Storage Cabinet Cabinet (Fil.)	18							
Typewriter	10							
Duplicating Eqpt.								
Office Equipment	3 LT							
Office Supplies	1 LT							
Photo Supplies								
Tape Recorder								
Microscopes								
Moulage Kit								
Micro Narrator	4							
Individual Eqpt.								
oculars	10							
Projector Spare Parts	1 LT							
Narcotics Analysis Kit	10							

ECUADOR
Narcotics Control
Commodity Profile

FY 73 - Transportation	\$150,645.00	27	Utility Truck
Telecom	56,434.00	2	Carryall
Weapons	30,436.26	2 Lot	Spare Parts
General	<u>24,894.74</u>		
Total	\$262,410.00	24	HF/SSB Mobile Transceivers
		8	VHF/FM Portable Transceiver
		8	Battery Charger
		4 Lot	Electronic Spare Parts
		130	Carbines (M-1)
		20	Shotgun
		74	Revolver
		200 MX	Once-fired Cartridge Cases
		300 MX	Primers
		21,800	Ammo Rounds
		2 LT	Bullseye Powder
		110 MX	Targets
		2	Bullet Mould
		1 LT	Cleaning Supplies
		1	Reloader
		1 LT	Aerosol Chemical Spray
		1 LT	Reloading Equipment
		10	Binoculars
		22	Training Film
		4	Narrator
		2	Overhead Projector
		2	Movie Projector, 16 mm
		6	Slide Projector
		7	Camera
		3 LT	Film
		3	Projection Screen
		2 LT	Camera Accessories
		1 LT	Projector Spare Parts
		18	Filing Cabinet
		10	Typewriter
		3 LT	Office Equipment
		1 LT	Office Supplies
		10	Narcotics Analysis Kits
		1 LT	Chemical Sprayer
		1 LT	Photo Equipment

USAID/ECUADOR

PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING ACTIVITY

International Police Academy

Senior Officers Course 8

General Course 93

PICV 2

Narcotics Management Support 10

Police Executive Training 5

FBI National Academy 2

Inter-American Police Academy 125

Technical Specialist Training 47

ATTACHMENT L

IPA GENERAL COURSE SPECIALIZATIONS

Criminal Investigations	28
Immigration/Customs	13
Instructor Methods	15
Narcotics	4
Patrol Operations	9
Records Management	3
Firearms Range Management	2
Riot Control	8
Traffic Management	7
Dignitary Protection	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	93

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST TRAINING

Audio Visual	1
Bomb Investigation	6
Telecommunications	15
Criminalistics	7
Narcotics (includes Customs Course 1)	9
Penology & Connections	2
Traffic Management	1
Investigations	4

Police Administration	1
Police Operations	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	47

GOE CONTRIBUTIONS

ATTACHMENT M

	FY 62	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
Technical													
Commodities										47	50	50	25
Participant Costs											3	3.3	4.3
Other										2	2	2	24.2
Total	61	40	100	205	118.3	50	67.5	100	0	49	55	55.3	55.8

MOBILE TRAINING UNIT COURSE

	<u>SUBJECTS</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
1.	Patrol: Urban and Rural	7
2.	Criminal Investigation	8
3.	Special Technics(Raids, Arrests, etc.)	6
4.	Traffic	8
5.	Narcotics	7
6.	Intelligence and Public Safety	6
7.	Arms and Chemical Weapons	8
8.	First Aids	10
9.	Central Archives, Reports and Informs	8

<u>9</u>		68

National Civil Police

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epg.

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