

RESEARCH COLOMBIA

U.S. Department of State’s International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) funding in the new federal budget – INL Industry Report

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Scope of Work

VEDP requested a research project to understand the US International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) funding in the new federal budget, specifically, the amount of funding that is allocated for Colombia and the project-by-project breakdown or project priorities within that budget.

Key Findings

- The U.S. Administration's focus for INL's projects in Colombia will be mainly focused in eradicating coca crops.
- U.S. level of aid to Colombia will be USD 391.2m in 2018 and USD 265.4m in 2019.
- Main actions lines of INL's assistance to Colombia: Support to the Aviation Units of the Colombian National Police and Colombian Army; strengthening of capabilities of the Colombian National Police; New technologies for eradication and interdiction; and Monitoring, verification and eradication of reseeded.

Introduction

The last few years have been times of uncertainty for the Colombian armed forces. After nearly six decades of war with the narco-terrorist group FARC, a peace agreement was reached in 2016 ending the armed conflict. The agreement is still in its initial stages and the sustainability of the agreement remains uncertain, especially with the recently elected President, but coca production remains as one of Colombia's major issues and one of the most difficult to tackle; despite the government's efforts and the support provided by partner countries such as the U.S., 2016 was a record year for production of coca and cocaine and the trend does not show signs of reversal. There are many reasons for the increase, but many see the recent prohibition of aerial spraying of coca crops as the main contributor.¹

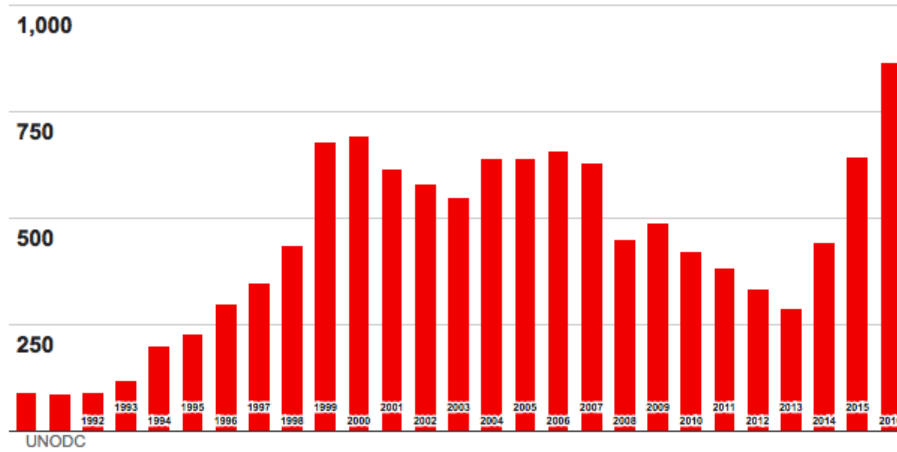
The U.S. government has long pushed aggressive counter-narcotics strategies like the aerial spraying and forced eradication of coca, the base ingredient for cocaine.

In light of Ivan Duque's election as Colombia's President, who will take office on August 7, 2018 for a 4-year term, "on combating drugs, his stances have appeared closer to his mentor, Mr. Uribe. Mr. Duque has supported a return to aerial spraying of coca crops. The Santos government had banned spraying over health concerns about the chemical used. Mr. Duque also is against considering the legalization of some drugs, a growing trend among Latin American countries. He will return to the iron fist of coordination with the U.S.," said Arlene Tickner, a political scientist at Del Rosario University in Bogotá².

¹ <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Colombia-Defense>

² <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/17/world/americas/colombia-election-ivan-duque.html>

Colombia’s potential cocaine production (in tons)



Despite President Trump’s threats to stop or reduced aid until the nation made progress in eradicating the coca crops, he has not carried out the threat, and the U.S. will support peace and rural development *through the development of rural education* and the stimulation of several additional programs benefitting rural economy as part of the newly announced “comprehensive strategy”. For example, the U.S. will also support a project of the University of Texas to open 100 centers for the development of small businesses throughout Colombia.³

The U.S. government has been an influential partner in Colombia's progress by advancing security, stability, law enforcement, counter-narcotics, rule of law, human rights, and development. U.S. bilateral foreign assistance of US 391 million – as part of the Administration’s US 450 million whole of government request to support Colombia – includes capacity building and technical assistance in areas of mutual interest to Colombia and the U.S.: coca eradication and interdiction; institutional presence and licit economic opportunities in conflict regions; land restitution; demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and rehabilitation of soldiers; respect for human rights; access to justice; protection of and services to internally displaced people, Afro-Colombians, indigenous populations, and other vulnerable citizens; global climate change and environmental conservation through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative; and humanitarian assistance and reparations for conflict victims and vulnerable populations. The U.S.' national interests are served by assisting Colombia with the most critical aspects of peace accord implementation once the two sides sign an agreement⁴.

Breakdown of funds provided by the U.S. to Colombia in 2018⁵:

³ <https://colombiareports.com/us-seeks-50-reduction-colombia-cocaine-5-years/>

⁴ <https://www.foreignassistance.gov/explore/country/Colombia>

⁵ <https://colombiareports.com/us-will-again-give-391m-in-aid-to-colombia-despite-trump-effort-at-cuts/>

Area	Amount (USD m)
Economic support, including migration and refugee assistance, Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, human rights, and biodiversity	\$187.3
International narcotics control and law enforcement, including human rights and environmental crimes	\$143.0
Foreign military financing:	\$38.5
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, de-mining and related programs	\$21.0
International military education and training	\$1.4
TOTAL	\$391.2

Breakdown of funds to be provided by the U.S. to Colombia in 2019⁶:

Area	Amount (USD m)
Peace and security	\$218.2
Democracy, human rights and development	\$26.2
Education and social services	\$16.3
Environment	\$4.7
TOTAL	\$265.4

Camilo Reyes, the Colombian ambassador to the United States, has lobbied Washington policymakers to continue their support. "There have been enough signals to show the administration and Congress do support and will go on supporting the peace process," he said. "There needs to be patience for this to work," said Lisa Haugaard, executive director of the Latin America Working Group, a Washington-based advocacy organization that is monitoring the Colombian peace process. "This is the only peace accord in history with a drug policy chapter. It takes time."⁷

Defense and Security sector⁸

The defense and security structure is composed of the Army, Navy (includes Marines and Coast Guard), Air Force, and the National Police. The Government of Colombia's 2018 Defense and Police budget reinforces its commitment to modernization of the armed forces being the second line following education, with funding of US 10.6b.

The Colombian congress approved Law 80 in 1993, under which preferential treatment is given to goods and services for security and national defense made in Colombia by local manufacturers over goods made by foreign manufacturers. However, under Chapter 9 of the National Treatment Caveat of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement, U.S. companies must be treated as locals when they participate in public bids, eliminating the disadvantage they used to face prior to implementation of the agreement. Typically, some non-sensitive equipment may be procured through Colombia Compra Eficiente website, but most sensitive hardware is purchased through private invitations. American companies should inform the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá of their intentions to bid on an RFP so, if possible, the different entities at the Embassy can advocate on their behalf.

⁶ <https://www.foreignassistance.gov/explore/country/Colombia>

⁷ <http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-fg-tillerson-colombia-20180206-story.html>

⁸ With info extracted from <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Colombia-Defense>

Military equipment trends have remained relatively constant in the post-Plan Colombia (currently called Paz Colombia) period since the government continues to fight drug interdiction and due to the improvement of the general security environment, the Colombian Air Force has been more involved with military and civilian rescue operations. In 2010, the Air Force created a new rescue unit that has increased purchases of rescue equipment and life support systems. The National Police is expanding its activity in civilian and urban surveillance, adapting its force and upgrading its equipment to this environment. Recent Navy purchases and investments in COTECMAR indicate the government's interest in increasing the protection of the Caribbean coast, especially around the islands of San Andres and Providencia an area over which there is a territorial dispute with Nicaragua.

There has been ongoing interest from the Ministry of Defense to purchase close to 15 fighter jets, with possible candidates including the F-16. However, this project is on hold until further notice due to budget issues. The Cavalry (army) has also shown considerable interest in upgrading its armored, lightly armored, and tactical vehicles to better control national territory and sensitive border areas.

Colombia's ongoing plans to upgrade all the branches of the military will continue, which makes for a worthwhile market for all divisions of the armed forces and a variety of products. In 2017 procured products for humanitarian demining, electric detonators, non-electric detonator kits, spare parts, provision of personnel, land transport, acquisition of UPS.

- The Colombian Navy is responsible for selecting technologies for all equipment, including radars. For the 2019-2022 period, they are budgeted for the procurement of 30 radars.
- U.S. radars manufacturing/marketing companies might have a business opportunity.
- On behalf of the Colombian Navy, especially the Coast Guard, INL is leading a project to procure radars, requiring ports (private) to provide funding.

The majority of defense and military equipment have no tariffs since the implementation of the U.S.-Colombian Trade Promotion Agreement in May 2012. Prior to the agreement, tariffs ranged between five and 20 percent. Companies are encouraged to check the Harmonized Code (Schedule B) to better understand the tariffs and taxes that they would have to pay in order to sell to Colombia.

Colombian government best prospects

Colombia remains as an important defense material importer, regardless of local government intentions to kick start local production of equipment via Indumil (arms and ammo), CIAC (aviation), CODALTEC (digital), and COTECMAR (naval):

- CIAC (Manufacturer of aviation parts and the T-90 Calima)
- CODALTEC (simulator manufacturer and software developer)
- COTECMAR (manufacturing patrol vessels (OPVs), currently manufacturing patrol vessels under Fassmer's license and LPR 40's)
- INDUMIL (manufacturer of Galil rifles, Cordoba pistol, ammunition and explosives).

These agencies can be key partners for American companies that are capable of doing technology transfers.

The Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund is the U.S. Department of Defense's vehicle to provide equipment and training to the Colombian military and police through military assistance programs.

Other sources of funding include the U.S. State Department and programs that it administers, such as the International Narcotics Control program (INL). The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs has been the main source of funding for equipment acquisition in Colombia since 1990 through private military consulting firms. These firms operate through an open market competitive bidding system, mainly focused on supporting the police force for drug eradication/interdiction operations.

INL in Colombia

INL works countering international crime, illegal drugs – both the security and public health perspectives by reducing the demand for and supply of illicit drugs, and instability abroad, helping countries deliver justice and fairness by strengthening their police, courts, and corrections systems, building transparent and accountable public institutions and effective law enforcement institutions that counter transnational crime. For these purposes, INL draws on its own expertise and that of more than 110 partners across the United States to facilitate training and exchanges with foreign countries⁹.

The International Narcotics and Law (INL) of the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá, established in 1985, is the largest and most complex INL office in the Department of State. INL has 147 direct employees and is supported by over 1000 U.S., Colombian, and other third party contractors. Under the Ambassador's leadership, INL receives program guidance, support and funding from the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. INL provides training, operations, intelligence, and logistical support to the Colombian Government's counter narcotics programs through funding from the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act. INL provides counter narcotics policy and strategy guidance to the Ambassador and funding and special project/liason support to other U.S. Embassy and government agencies¹⁰.

INL's objectives in Colombia are to reduce coca cultivation and the production of cocaine, disrupt and minimize trafficking routes for illegal drugs, and build the capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP) to dismantle criminal networks and investigate crime more effectively. INL also works to strengthen the ability of rule of law institutions, such as the Office of the Attorney General, to investigate and prosecute alleged perpetrators of narcotics violations and other serious crimes. Finally, INL seeks to enable and strengthen Colombia's capacity to share its considerable security expertise with other countries, an effort made possible in part through the successes of Plan Colombia and now through the new stage: Peace Colombia.

In March 2018 the governments of Colombia and the United States agreed a five-year plan to reduce illicit crops by 50% by December 2023 with respect to the current figures. The objective of this plan is to give continuity to the integral strategy that has been developed along with the changes defined by the government taking office on August 7, 2018, as well as to maintain and reinforce the commitment of the United States' government through international cooperation to meet the established objectives.

The five-year plan aims to reverse the pronounced trend increase in crops that was evident from 2013-2015, as well as to maintain the effort that is being made in terms of eradication, interdiction and to strengthen the cooperation with the U.S. Government.

⁹ <https://www.state.gov/j/inl/>

¹⁰ Info extracted from: https://co.usembassy.gov/embassy/bogota/sections-offices/nas/?_ga=2.14819510.1065709894.1528902012-2139867758.1528902012

As a part of the Strategy, the Colombian Government created the Integral Strategic Operational Centers against Drug Trafficking (ISOCs) to articulate and implement the strategy. The ISOCs will articulate activities between Government agencies, international agencies and other organizations (operational and social) facilitating therefore eradication and crops substitution plans. Other essential component of this strategy is to strengthen and improve intelligence, operational and technological capabilities of the Armed Forces, which should result in early identification of changes in patterns and routes used for drug trafficking.

Colombia is the United States’ closest ally in the region and the U.S. is invested in maintaining this crucially important relationship. With INL support, Colombia has secured major achievements in security in the last decade. The result of our strong bilateral partnership is a safer, more secure, and stable Colombia capable of stemming the flow of narcotics into the United States and throughout the region and capable of exporting its security expertise to the region and beyond¹¹.

INL main lines of action in Colombia

The strategic lines in which the cooperation between the U.S./ INL and Colombian Governments should focus in the upcoming years are the following:

- Support to the Aviation Units of the Colombian National Police (CNP) and Colombian Army (COLARMY)
- Strengthening of capabilities (CNP)
- New technologies for eradication and interdiction
- Monitoring, verification and eradication of reseeded

Key Info, Feedback and Contact Info

INL	
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Key Findings:

- INL is open to receiving info from US companies, but cannot discuss the details of the contracts underway.
- Annual budget: USD 140m
 - USD 50m: PAE – Police aviation program: PAE currently has an 8-year budget of USD 423m to support the Colombian Police (Anti-Narcotics Police, Colombian National Police Aviation Program – ARAVI and DIRAN). This contract began in April 2018. They are going to overhaul, maintenance and supply parts for 59 helicopters of the National Police. Thus, every contract related to these aircraft must go directly through PAE or ARAVI.

¹¹ Info extracted from: <https://www.state.gov/j/inl/regions/westernhemisphere/219162.htm>

- USD 10m: Navy – Radars. Ongoing contract in Gorgona. They want 70 new boats, but INL won't fund them.
- USD 0,5m: Air Force (FAC)
- Navy Scholarship program
- INL offices listen to the requirements of the Colombian Military Forces and prioritize them according to the U.S. Government focus in the country.
- 15 years ago, INL worked with the Colombian Air Force in a USD 15m contract. That program is already nationalized and Colombian Air Force is now in charge.
- Following the U. S. Administration's guidance, today INL's work in Colombia is clearly focused on fighting/eradicating cocaine production; the key counterparty is therefore the National Police. However, they work to tackle other issues primarily related to the Peace Process.
- INL cannot fund projects assisting former or members of FARC. However, they have been supporting the Dirección de Carabineros y Seguridad Rural – DICAR, who is the division in charge of rural security.
- Radars: U.S. is buying radars and INL is building 5 towers on the Pacific Coast. Opportunity for U.S. companies.
- Drones & UAVs: They have discussed this issue with the Police and have procured Scan Eagle devices for the Armed Forces and Navy. However, the Police must define a Policy/System concerning the procurement, use, and maintenance of these devices, and then INL will be able to support these acquisitions. Without a clear authorities and policies on the use of UAVs, INL cannot provide support/funds.
- Types of Drones/UAVs used in Colombia (most leased from an Israeli company):
 - Strategic: Used in strategic military operations. Would be mainly used at the Barranquilla Naval Academy.
 - Agricultural: Used for aerial spray operations
 - Tactical: Smaller devices used for specific purposes
- INPEC: INL has been working with the Instituto Nacional Penitenciario y Carcelario (INPEC) to renew and modernize the Colombian penitentiary system. The focus is to upgrade jails and ensure that they meet the American Correctional Standards.

INL current solicitations¹²

- INL Bogota has a requirement for the supply, transportation and installation of open office furniture with high quality and durability standards. It includes, among others, the supply and installation of the paneling divisions, workstations, chairs, filing cabinets, cabinets, shelves and others., the procurement request number is being issued as a Request for Quotation. The result of this request for quotation will be a purchase order, which will include all applicable FAR clauses in effect.
- Deadline for quotations is June 30, 2018 at 16:00 or 4 P.M. (Bogota, Colombia), local time.
- RFQ available at: <https://co.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/103/RFQPR7265009.pdf>
- INL Bogota has a requirement for the network services; the procurement request number is being issued as a Request for Quotation. The result of this request for quotation will be a purchase order, which will include all applicable FAR clauses in effect.
- Deadline for quotations is July 02, 2018 at 16:00 or 4 P.M. (Bogota, Colombia), local time.
- RFQ available at: https://co.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/103/PR7301686_RFQ.pdf

¹² www.co.usembassy.gov

- INL Bogota has a requirement for supply of trauma kits in Bogota; the procurement request number is being issued as a Request for Quotation. The result of this request for quotation will be a purchase order, which will include all applicable FAR clauses in effect.
- Deadline for quotations is July 10, 2018 at 16:00 or 4 P.M. (Bogota, Colombia), local time.
- RFQ available at: https://co.usembassy.gov/embassy/bogota/solicitation-contracting/inl-rfqpr7149524_trauma-kits/

Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Assistance, Supplementary Tables Fiscal Year 2018

- Transition Initiative underway: Enhancing Colombian ability to implement rapid response during the critical 36 months following signature of peace accords between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
- Start: 8/2015
- Exit: 7/2018
- Estimated Budget: US 14m

Colombia Counter Narcotics and Rule of Law Capacity Building Program¹³

Funding Opportunity No.:	INL18CA0055-COLUMBIA-ROL-061218		
Category:	Discretionary	Instrument type:	Cooperative Agreement
Funding Activity Category:	Law, Justice and Legal Services	CFDA No.:	19.704 -- Counter Narcotics
Cost Sharing/Matching:	No	Closing Date:	Jul 12, 2018
Est. funding ceiling:	US 9m	Est. funding floor:	US 4m
Agency:	Bureau of International Narcotics-Law Enforcement	Contact Info:	Albert Nyakatura Grants Management Specialist Phone 202-736-1926 NyakaturaAC@state.gov
Eligibility:	U.S. or overseas-based Non-profit/non-governmental organizations (NGOs) having a 501(c) (3) status with the IRS and U.S. or overseas private/state institutions of higher education		
Description:	The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) Narcotics Affairs Section in Colombia (INL Section Colombia) seeks applications from qualified organizations to assist with travel, training programs and operational support, under the authority of INL Section Colombia, in locations throughout the world for Colombian law enforcement and justice personnel, military, civil society, government officials, and other relevant participants from Colombia, the United States, Central American or other countries. The award recipient will provide overall support for programmatic, logistical, and administrative assistance with the INL Section Colombia's operational and capacity-building programs.		

¹³ Info extracted from www.grants.gov

Website: <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html?keywords=Enter%20Keyword..INL-%20REDS%20Colombia>

Caribbean Anti-Crime Project ¹⁴			
Funding Opportunity No.:	SFOP0005006		
Category:	Discretionary	Instrument type:	Cooperative Agreement
Funding Activity Category:	Law, Justice and Legal Services	CFDA No.	19.705 -- Trans-National Crime
Cost Sharing/Matching:	No	Closing Date:	Jun 30, 2018
Est. funding ceiling:	US 3,5m	Est. funding floor:	US 3,5m
Agency:	Bureau of International Narcotics-Law Enforcement	Contact Info:	Iván Carpio CARPIOIP@state.gov
Eligibility:	Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education, Public and State controlled institutions of higher education, Private institutions of higher education, Nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education		
Description:	<p>This project will serve as rapid deployment of INL CBSI anti-crime and justice subject matter expertise, training, and technical assistance on investigating and prosecuting crime, including transnational organized crimes such as maritime narcotics trafficking and money laundering. This project consists of four major components: Component I: Rapid Deployment Interventions. Administered by Senior Program Manager / Justice Project Manager with the support of two Program Associates. Component II: Financial Crimes Project. Project will advance civil asset recovery, anti-money laundering, and additional financial crime lines of effort as appropriate. Financial Crimes programming falling under Rapid Deployment Interventions will be managed by the Senior Financial Crimes Project Manager and the Embedded Anti-Money Laundering advisor with the support of the Financial Crimes Project Coordinator. Component III: Maritime Crime Project. Will advance justice sector efforts to address maritime crime, with a focus on building prosecutorial capacity to combat illicit trafficking, across Caribbean criminal justice and security systems. Administered by the Senior Maritime Crime Project Coordinator with the support of the Maritime Crime Project Coordinator. Maritime crime programming falling under Rapid Deployment Interventions will be managed by the Senior Maritime Crime Project Manager with support from the Maritime Crime Project Coordinator. Component IV: Regional Training Project. Project will support the enduring sustainability of the CBSI Connect online training system and develop the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) Training Academy's capacity to provide in-person law enforcement and criminal justice training to CBSI partner countries.</p>		
Website:	https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html?keywords=Enter%20Keyword..INL-%20REDS%20Colombia .		

¹⁴ Ibid.

PAE¹⁵

- PAE Continues Support to Colombian National Police through ARAVI Task Order
- PAE was awarded a USD 423m task order by the Department of State (DOS) Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) to provide administrative, technical, maintenance, training, safety and logistics/procurement support for the Colombian National Police’s Aviation Unit (ARAVI).
- PAE has worked alongside ARAVI since 2012 and looks forward to continuing our critical support to strengthen law enforcement operations, support counter-narcotics operations and provide safe and efficient aviation support in South America with the award of this task order.
- PAE will support a fleet of 59 rotary and fixed wing aircraft, which includes UH-1HII, UH-60L, UH-60A, Bell-206 helicopters and C-208 caravans spanning three fixed bases and multiple mobile bases throughout Colombia.
- The period of performance is for one base year with seven option years and a six-month extension.
- The task order was awarded under the One Acquisition Solution for Integrated Services (OASIS) IDIQ.
- PAE is a leading provider of enduring support for the essential missions of the U.S. government, its allied partners and international organizations. With over 60 years of experience, PAE supports the execution of complex and critical missions by providing global logistics and stability operations, technical services and national security solutions to customers around the world. PAE has a global workforce of approximately 20,000 people and operates in more than 60 countries on all seven continents and is headquartered in Arlington, Va.
- Doing Business With PAE document, available [here](#).

Navy Planning (Armada de la República de Colombia)

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Key Findings:

¹⁵ www.pae.com. Article dated December 27, 2017

- Back in December mentioned that they require a land surveillance system to replace guards and watchmen (currently 200 men). U.S. communication equipment might be useful for this purpose.
- Currently, they have two projects where U.S. companies could participate.
- Their outmost concern is after-sales service.
- They structured a surveillance system in Cartagena using sensors, cameras, fixed equipment and physical access barriers, all of which is deployed to an information system consisting of hardware, software, screens, etc. Civil works and mobility supply system (reaction task forces) complement the system.
- This is a pilot that might be replicated across the country’s naval facilities.
- Three companies have already submitted their proposals and a U.S. company recently conducted a visit; they would be willing to receive more proposals and meet with other potential bidders, but to this end, they would require these onsite visits to take place ASAP. Visit is key, as U.S. companies must know the campus and the specific requirements to submit a proposal.
- At that meeting they can share details with the U.S. companies’ reps. about the capabilities they require and to learn ways that U.S. companies can support the Navy’s ongoing efforts to develop the new Command Center/interoperability systems, training, as well as other support systems for advanced security.
- Navy does not have resources allocated for this project; it is funded by an external entity that has an agreement with the Navy, and in the project’s scope, such entity must undertake this security project. Accordingly, the Terms of Reference may be published and the funds can be released at any moment.
- The Terms of Reference will be based on the input received by potential bidders according to the information sent by the Navy. That’s why it is so important to receive their feedback ASAP.
- The longer the process takes, the possibilities of participating will decrease significantly.
- Cap. Mejia will try to investigate which local partners may apply, because that’s not his field of expertise. We see the need to find an in-country partner to assist in areas such as installation, training, and maintenance.

Contact: Captain Camilo Segovia
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Key Findings:

- 2020: New strategic surface platform: “We need more technology and improved industrial capabilities”. The will work closely with COTECMAR to promote local industry.
- The Navy’s IT Direction might be interested in C4S and ACS systems.

CNP – Coca Crops Eradication Program

Contact: Colonel Jose Roa
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Key Findings:

- The five-year plan between the US Government and Colombia has 4 strategic lines: Support for aviation units (CNP and Army); Strengthening of capabilities (CNP); New technologies for eradication and interdiction; and Monitoring, verification and eradication of reseeded.

- The Colombian Government, through the National Police, currently has 23 Land Mobile Eradication Teams (LMET) and plans to move to 45 LMET's in the second half of 2018. With these groups it is possible to meet the goal of eradicating 70,000 hectares. To accelerate the fulfillment of this goal, it is necessary to have support to finance an additional number of groups. United States has raised the possibility of reaching 140 LMET's.
 - The support that INL is giving for this plan is around USD 10k per Team to contribute with equipment such as camelbacks, boots, compasses and hydration bags. 21 people compose each Team.
 - With the support of INL office, LMET will increase during the next years 150% or USD 1,4 million that will be provided in equipment. *Opportunity for US companies.*
- The CNP has the necessity to build housing quarters for the members of the ISOC in Cauca, Antioquia. The requirement is for USD 750k and INL considers providing these funds through a Request for Quotation.
- To control and mitigate the social protests inside the eradication areas, CNP is looking to strength the Anti-Riot Squads (ESMAD). Main requirements are: Batteries, software and chargers for Taser Guns. Also, CNP needs to repair and buy parts and spares of firearms. The required funding is USD 250,000.
- Currently, the new technologies supporting the Program for the Eradication of Crops by Terrestrial Spraying - PECAT, include two tools that are being tested through pilots and its continuity is meant to be strengthened through INL cooperation:
 - Aspersion Tactical Vehicle - VTA: 4 VTA will enter into operation, which cost per units is USD 200k. This cost per unit does not include maintenance and operation associated costs since the vehicle is currently in the piloting phase.
 - Remote Control Spraying Equipment at Low Height at Canopy Level - EATBAND (Drone): 10 EATBAND. Operation paid by effectively eradicated hectare (a daily average of 13 hectares). The cost of the eradicated hectare is USD 200.
- Thanks to cooperation with the United States, the Army and Police have 355 GPS units. Currently, this Plan requires new equipment for the rest of the squads that are performing eradication tasks. It is necessary to have at least 130 additional GPS units.
- Since 2017, the Anti-Narcotics Directorate of the CNP is using the Independent Integrated Information and Monitoring Anti-Narcotic System (SIIMA) that was built and funded through INL cooperation. This tool uses aerial photos for image interpretation that are analyzed to determine the number of coca, marihuana and poppy hectares. INL is responsible for the operation, maintenance, repair and supply of spares of the CARAVAN C-208 airplanes. The 2016-2020 budget for SIIMA operation is USD 21 million.
- The Government of Colombia has requested support for river interdiction, which they think can be very successful with 200 speedboats in operation. Today there's no planned budget for this requirement. *Opportunity for US companies.*
- ISOCs will be strengthened in the coming years with INL resources focused on planning, increasing logistics resources, technological capabilities and operational development. To strengthen the aerial and interdiction component, CNP and COLARMY are requiring the following support:
 - 5.200 hours/year of Black Hawk helicopters (23 helicopters). The cost per hour is USD 3,400. Total requirement is USD 17,680,000.
 - 6.600 hours/year of HUEY II helicopters (30 helicopters). The cost per hour is USD 2,300. Total requirement is USD 15,180,000.
 - 1.700 hours/year of MI 17 helicopters (4 helicopters). The cost per hour is USD 6,000. Total requirement is USD 10,200,000.

Use of Drones in the war against coca production¹⁶

- Colombia, one of the world's largest cocaine producers, suspended aerial fumigation using glyphosate in 2015 after the World Health Organization linked it to cancer. Over the past months the Colombian government was empathic in rejecting the use of light aircrafts for spraying glyphosate. The government affirmed that returning to that spraying system would have a big political cost and will also cost more money and time.
- For that reason, they have been looking for more effective and efficient ways to eradicate coca crops and alongside with manual eradication, the Antinarcotics Police has been testing drones to compliment the work on the surface.
- Since last year, the Colombian National Police has been working to set out the drones' desirable features. According to the Constitutional Court, spraying of glyphosate is an option, provided that no side effects are evidenced in other crops due to wind and rain that diverting the landing zone of the chemical.
- Different information sources indicate that the drones would have to fly between 50 and 100 cm over the coca crops, which is closer and more accurate than light aircrafts that spread from at least 10 meters. Also, the use of drones for glyphosate spraying is more cost-efficient; it costs around 200 USD per hectare (using a light aircraft costs around USD 2,000 per hectare) and requires half of the amount of poison.
- However on Jun 25th, 2018 the White House announced that coca crops raised 11% in 2017 with 209.000 hectares, breaking its historical maximum point. Right after, Mr. Luis Carlos Villegas, the Colombian Defense Minister confirmed that the Colombian government has two new approaches for eradicating coca crops in the country. The first strategy is to use caterpillar tractors and the second is to use drones.
- On June 26, 2018 the Colombian Government approved the use of drones to conduct aerial spraying of coca fields. This opens the door to future drone purchases.
- Colombia's President Juan Manuel Santos authorized the use of drones to fumigate coca leaves at low altitude using the herbicide glyphosate as part of the Andean nation's battle to eliminate the plant's use in cocaine production. Santos, who leaves office in August, approved the measure a day after the United States said Colombia's coca cultivation had increased 11 percent to 209,000 hectares (516,450 acres) in 2017 and potential cocaine output had risen 19 percent to 921 metric tons a year.
- According to Mr. Villegas, the national police already has 10 drones authorized for glyphosate spraying by the CNE – Consejo Nacional de Estupefacientes (National Drug Council) to start spraying around the country. Their goal is to reduce the coca crops by half by 2023.
- After consulting INL about drone opportunities in Colombia for this purpose, they clarified that the US Government won't give the Colombian Government any money for investing in this type of technology until the National Police defines a Policy concerning the procurement, use, and maintenance of those devices. We anticipate an imminent release of the CNP's policies for drone use, and thus, opening the market for sales.

¹⁶ With info extracted from: <http://www.eltiempo.com/politica/gobierno/drones-y-glifosato-respuesta-de-colombia-al-aumento-de-cultivos-de-coca-235456>, <http://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/conflicto-y-narcotrafico/con-drones-se-atacara-cultivos-de-coca-en-colombia-206422>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2kb5BGmvEU>, <https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2018-06-26/colombia-to-use-drones-to-fumigate-coca-leaf-with-herbicide> and <http://www.aerocivil.gov.co/servicios-la-navegacion/sistema-%20de-aeronaves-pilotadas-a-distancia-rpas-drones/Documents/EXPLOTADORES%20RPAS%20REGISTRADOS%2018-06-2018.pdf>

Other key contacts in Colombia

Public Entities / Contracting

- **Colombia Compra Eficiente:** Agency providing a public procurement information system of purchasing and procurement that allows online transactions. The entity and the military forces publish all their bidding processes at: <https://www.colombiacompra.gov.co/#googtrans/gl/en>
- National Army of Colombia: https://www.ejercito.mil.co/tramites_servicios/contratacion
- Colombian Navy: <https://www.armada.mil.co/node/10253>
- Air Force RFP Process available at: <https://www.fac.mil.co/contratacion>
- National Police of Colombia: <https://www.policia.gov.co/contratacion>
- National Maritime Authority (DIMAR): https://www.dimar.mil.co/sites/default/files/atach/plan_anual_de_adquisiciones_2018.pdf
- Colombian Civil Aviation Authority (Aerocivil): <http://www.aerocivil.gov.co/atencion/contratacionprocess>
- Colombian Civil Defense: <http://www.defensacivil.gov.co/index.php?idcategoria=2441>
- CIAC: <https://www.ciac.gov.co>
- High-Tech Corporation (CODALTEC): <http://www.codaltec.com/es/contratacion>
- Science and Technology Corporation for Naval, Maritime and Riverine Industry Development (COTECMAR): <http://www.cotecmar.com/en/suppliers>
- INDUMIL: <https://www.indumil.gov.co/INDUMIL.Consulta.Procesos/>
- US Embassy, Bogotá: <https://co.usembassy.gov/embassy/bogota/solicitation-contracting/>

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