



United States Department of State

The Antiterrorism Assistance Program

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2005

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INTRODUCTION

As set forth in the President's February 2003 National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, the Department of State has responsibility for developing coordinated strategies to defeat terrorists abroad and secure the international cooperation needed to succeed in that effort. Our strategy involves applying all aspects of national power, in conjunction with our partners and allies, to target terrorists' leadership and sanctuaries and to address the conditions terrorists seek to exploit. Since 1983, the Department's Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) has provided a key tool for providing partner countries the training, equipment and technology they need to improve their ability to contribute effectively to these aims by deterring or capturing and prosecuting terrorists and their supporters.

ATA training serves as a force multiplier that plays a vital role in the Administration's effort to build and sustain the global coalition of partner nations prosecuting the war on terrorism. Through ATA training, we build capacity, encourage best practices, and advance U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening bilateral relationships around the world.

ATA training programs enable us to achieve multiple objectives in the war on terrorism: By providing focused and targeted training that addresses specific needs, ATA programs have improved the operational and tactical capabilities our partner nations need to confront and defeat the terrorist threat; by providing the opportunity for counterterrorism experts from the United States and partner countries to work and learn together, ATA programs have built the cooperation and interactivity between law enforcement officers that has a lasting effect; and by increasing partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists, ATA-provided advanced counterterrorism (CT) training and equipment have directly increased the safety of the Homeland.

ATA continues to grow and evolve in order to confront the ever-changing demands of the global war on terror. In 2005, ATA sponsored 217 courses and technical consultations and trained approximately 4,300 students from 78 countries. In its two-decades-long existence, ATA has trained more than 52,300 students from 146 countries, providing programs tailored to the needs of each partner nation, and courses appropriate to local conditions. Such training includes among other courses: crisis management and response; cyber-terrorism; dignitary protection; bomb detection; airport security; border control; kidnap intervention and hostage negotiation and rescue; response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction; countering terrorist finance; and interdiction of terrorist organizations. All courses emphasize law enforcement under the rule of law and sound human rights practices.

The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) provides policy guidance to the ATA program, which is then implemented through the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of Anti-Terrorism Assistance (DS/T/ATA) in coordination with other Federal, state, and local agencies.

FY 2005 OVERVIEW

Fiscal year 2005 proved to be another highly productive and successful year for the ATA program and its training participants. In addition to proceeding with existing antiterrorism training and assistance efforts, the ATA program, in concert with S/CT and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, introduced its support for a number of U.S. Government initiatives to help partner nations (PNs) combat and eliminate the threat of terrorism. ATA also increased its emphasis on providing training at the local level in order to foster regional cooperation in the Global War on Terror (GWOT), maximize training benefits and minimize training costs. While effectively conducting needs assessments and program reviews, and developing curriculum and managing training, ATA continued to coordinate and rely on the expertise of both Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. This synergy is essential to the success of the ATA program.

New Initiatives

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative

During FY 2005, ATA began its support for the interagency Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative (TSCTI), which aims to strengthen regional counterterrorism capabilities and cooperation in the Sahel and Maghreb states of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, and Nigeria. During FY 2005, a needs assessment was conducted in Senegal during which ATA met with embassy officials, the director general of the Senegalese National Police, and the commanding general of the Gendarmerie. Following the needs assessment, the Senegalese Government was offered ATA's Critical Incident Management course and the Senior Crisis Management seminar. Additional assessments in support of the TSCTI will be conducted in FY 2006.

ATA and S/CT jointly sponsored the attendance of senior law enforcement officials from the TSCTI nations at the 2005 International Association of Chiefs of Police conference in Miami. Senegal, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Morocco each sent its "top cop" to participate in a regional workshop dealing with border issues and the formation of joint terrorism task forces. Participants met with law enforcement officials throughout the world and attended various workshops dealing with terrorism and policing.

U.S. Third Border Initiative

As part of the President's Third Border Initiative, S/CT and ATA closely coordinated efforts to increase their engagement in several Caribbean nations. S/CT earmarked FY 2005 funds to support a regional strategy for the Caribbean in order to conduct required ATA needs assessments and follow-on training to

strengthen the law enforcement/CT capabilities of the following Caribbean nations: The Bahamas, Barbados, The Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. Within four months, needs assessments in these five countries were completed followed by delivery of training. ATA provided several courses to these countries using a regional



Caribbean participants in the ATA Underwater EIC consultation prepare to dive.

concept, bringing officials from different nations together at one training venue. An ATA consultation on Underwater Explosive Incident Countermeasures (U/WEIC), which included participants from the five countries listed above and utilized an active harbor as a foreign training venue, was one example of the regional concept. These efforts are strengthening partner nation capabilities to protect vital energy installations and a tourism industry that attracts tens of thousands of Americans every year.

Directed VIP Training

During FY 2005, ATA was tasked with providing VIP training for the respective presidential protection units of Ukraine and Haiti. In line with ATA's successful training program for Afghanistan's presidential protection unit, VIP training for Ukraine and Haiti exemplified ATA's programming flexibility to meet immediate training needs.

Ukraine - Following the late 2004 election of Ukrainian President Victor Yushenko, ATA conducted a focused needs assessment in February 2005 that resulted in an extensive training package. Taking a macro approach, ATA designed a series of workshops to meet the needs of the entire Ukrainian law enforcement/security service concentrating on management of protective security. It provided assistance in Protective Investigation Intelligence, Academy Design, Executive Protection, Protective Detail Management, Protection Training, Vital Installation Security, and Tactical Protection Operations. ATA held numerous meetings with the Chief of State Security Administration to examine specific problems at the senior level. In order to accomplish the training, ATA received additional assistance from various offices within the Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

Haiti - Also in FY 2005, ATA was tasked to provide VIP protection training for a newly organized Presidential Security Unit for the Haitian chief of state. In April

2005, an ATA team traveled to Port-au-Prince to conduct a needs assessment before training delivery. During the assessment, ATA met with Embassy officials and the Haitian National Police (HNP) director, and reviewed the HNP training academy's facilities. Because of delays brought on by civil disturbances and a heightened threat level in Haiti, this training was postponed. Start dates were rescheduled for FY 2006.

Training, Resources and Instructional Network (TRAIN)

ATA began work on a multi-purpose database called TRAIN (Training, Resources and Instructional Network) in FY 2005. The project's objective is to keep in contact with ATA participants and provide follow-on assistance. Given the adaptability of the information being collected, TRAIN will be used as a scheduling and financial planning tool as well.

Other Initiatives

Anti-Kidnapping Initiative - Caribbean

ATA continues focusing on coordinating anti-kidnapping intervention training programs in the Western Hemisphere. Mexico and Brazil, as countries of concern, were selected for focused needs assessments in FY 2005 to combat the continuing threat of kidnappings.

Additionally, following a high-profile kidnapping in Paraguay, ATA deployed an anti-kidnapping assessment team to Paraguay to plan training to the Paraguayan law enforcement and security services on an expeditious basis. ATA rapidly coordinated this training initiative with its U.S. law enforcement partners at the FBI Academy's International Training Assistance Unit and conducted a focused needs assessment in Asuncion, Paraguay, in June 2005. ATA also scheduled an anti-kidnapping course for Paraguay for early FY 2006.

Regional Training Emphasis - Arabian Gulf Peninsula and Central Asia

Regional cooperation is essential to defeating transnational terrorism. ATA delivered training in the Arabian Gulf Peninsula and Central Asia at the regional level in FY 2005 that is playing a major role in this effort. Continuing to provide training on a bilateral basis, ATA, in close coordination with S/CT, is exploring various regional training initiatives. Regional training provides a synergistic effect in the global war on terror by promoting international cooperation and coordination, as well as providing cost savings for the ATA program.

Arabian Gulf Peninsula - Institutionalization of ATA-provided training in the police academies of partner nations is one of the keystones of the ATA program. Partner nations are expected to assume the responsibility for continued training once they

achieve expertise in a critical competency. During December 2004, ATA hosted an AT/CT Curriculum Development consultation for senior police academy officials from U.A.E., Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain. The goal of the consultation was to familiarize police academy academicians with up-to-date curriculum development processes, including tools used to measure training effectiveness.

A particular vulnerability for many of the Arabian Gulf nations is dependence on sea-borne transportation for essential imports and exports. In June 2005, ATA provided a two-week Anti-Terrorism Diver consultation to Qatar, Jordan, U.A.E., Bahrain, and Oman. This consultation was designed to teach police divers the principles and leadership elements of conducting underwater searches of ship hulls for improvised explosive devices (IED) and conventional mines.

With the steady stream of U.S. Government visitors traveling to and through Arabian Gulf region, and in response to requests from embassies charged with security responsibilities for visiting dignitaries, ATA provided Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain three-week VIP Protection courses.

In conjunction with the 2004 Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) meeting, ATA provided Bahrain with a pilot consultation on dignitary protection management for multiple senior officials. Also during the GCC meeting, Bahrain volunteered to establish a Joint Counter Terrorism Center, which would serve as a model for similar centers to be established throughout GCC countries. In support of this project, in FY 2005 ATA provided Bahrain the Senior Crisis Management Seminar and the Major Case Management course, both designed to enhance Bahrain police management and investigative skills. This effort will continue in FY 2006.

Central Asia - ATA's efforts in Central Asia include increased emphasis on CT communication between the region's governments. Along with continued basic, intermediate, and advanced ATA training designed to improve overall law enforcement capabilities of a single PN, ATA also offered regional courses at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest and at host police academies. During FY 2005, ATA conducted Combating Domestic and Transnational Terrorism courses at ILEA Budapest with representatives from Georgia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Additionally, ATA conducted the Police Executive Role in Combating Terrorism course in Almaty, Kazakhstan, with representatives from Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. This regional training emphasis not only proved to be productive and a cost-effective resource multiplier, but also built understanding and rapport among officials with similar and complementary missions. ATA's FY 2005 efforts with partner nations in Central Asia have set the stage for increased bi- and multi-lateral cooperation in FY 2006.

Overseas Training Programs

Afghanistan

ATA has played a key role in democracy building and stabilization in Afghanistan by strengthening the capabilities of the security services charged with the protection of Afghan national leadership. One of the ways this is being done is through the ATA Embedded Mentor program, which went into action in January 2005 with carefully selected advisory personnel. These advisors are guiding the Afghan Presidential Protective Service (PPS) by reviewing each aspect of its duties, including explosive ordnance disposal, protection, advances, counterassault teams, and countersniper tactics.

These efforts continually show results. The PPS is currently handling all protection moves with our mentors offering advice and assistance. At the request of the Afghan director of President Karzai's protection detail, approximately 20 female candidates will be trained in search and arrest techniques. The training is expected to begin in January 2006. Overall, the training has proceeded very well, and ATA will continue on the same path.

Colombia

The ATA Anti-Kidnapping/Extortion Program in Colombia, which began in March 2003, is designed to combat the continuing problem of kidnapping and extortion of Colombian and foreign nationals by Colombian terrorist and paramilitary organizations. Since the inception of the program, ATA has trained 143 Colombian National Police (CNP) officers and 176 Colombian military (COLMIL) personnel in crisis response techniques. ATA also trained 22 members of the *Departamento de Seguridad* (DAS) and the *Cuerpo Technico de Investigaciones* (CTI), which are assigned to the Colombian military units as judicial police personnel.

Colombia began implementation of the new Accusatory System of Justice during FY 2005. Because of the new legal requirements placed on the Colombian anti-kidnapping units (GAULA), ATA augmented Crisis Response Team training during FY 2005. ATA worked with the U.S. Department of Justice to arrange for International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program instructors to provide an orientation of the new Accusatory System of Justice, and to familiarize instructors with basic evidence recognition and collection training. ATA also worked with the Justice Department teaching the basic skills needed to recognize and preserve crime scenes pending the arrival of a Colombian Evidence Collection Team.

ATA is overseeing the development of a computerized data management system in Colombia named the *Sistema Integrado de Informacion Extorcion y Secuestro*

(SIIES). SIIES will provide the government of Colombia with a comprehensive database containing information on kidnapping, which will be accessible to all participant agencies. SIIES is also designed to support the government's efforts to prosecute kidnapers. The system will connect all GAULA Units, the CNP, COLMIL, the Ministry of Defense (MOD), *Fondelibertad* (MOD Fiscal Controller) and the FISCALIA (Colombian equivalent of the U.S. Department of Justice). ATA is now turning this system over to the government of Colombia.

ATA meets regularly with representatives at the Executive level of the government. In March of 2005, at a meeting with the Vice President of Colombia, the Vice Minister of Defense and the Executive Assistant to the Vice President stated that the President and the Vice President of Colombia believe that the ATA-sponsored SIIES program has the potential to be one of the most significant strategic components of Colombia's anti-kidnap program. The VMOD also made it clear that the government of Colombia values ATA's Anti-Kidnap assistance and that he wants ATA to continue to support this program.

Most significant in the implementation of the anti-kidnapping program was the fact that ATA and the embassy's Regional Security Office (RSO) worked with the Government of Colombia to obtain an agreement in which eight different Colombian agencies agreed to use the system and share its information. In June of 2005, during the ceremony when the agreement was signed, the Minister of Defense said that the signing opened a new front on the war against kidnapping and extortion. He also said that only when one has experienced the nightmare of having a loved one kidnapped—the Defense Minister had a son kidnapped—does one begin to understand the importance of the assistance given to the Government of Colombia by the U.S. Government through the ATA programs in Colombia.

During FY 2006, ATA will begin providing training focused on investigating terrorist and criminal organizations, and kidnapers and extortionists. The training will include techniques on investigating cyber crimes related to kidnapping, extortion, and terrorist organizations. An important goal of the ATA program is to give the Government of Colombia the ability to sustain the anti-kidnapping program. Since FY 2004, ATA has trained 22 members of the CNP and the COLMIL as instructors to meet this goal. ATA anticipates training another 30 instructors during FY 2006. These instructors work with the ATA training staff at the Sibate Colombian National Police Training School as assistant instructors. As ATA moves closer to sustainment in FY 2006, these instructors will take on greater responsibilities in the planning, development and presentation of crisis response training. The GOC may plan to use Colombian instructors as the nucleus of a Regional Anti-Kidnapping Training Center, which the GOC plans to establish at Sibate.

Indonesia

In FY 2005, the ATA program continued providing assistance to the Indonesian National Police (INP) by institutionalizing their capacity to prevent, interdict, and investigate acts of terrorism. Since the program's inception in 2003, ATA has provided the INP with technical support, training, and equipment for their Jakarta-based antiterrorist response unit, Task Force 88. In 2005, the program also continued development of regional Crisis Response Team detachments, which are capable of interdicting terrorist events and activities. ATA also helped improve the INP's capacity to investigate acts of terrorism. To improve the preventative and investigative capabilities of Task Force 88, ATA and the INP agreed that ATA will provide select investigation courses in future training initiatives. ATA's Preventing, Interdicting and Investigating Acts of Terrorism (PIIAT) course is well suited to meet the INP's needs in this regard.



Indonesian police practice techniques to rescue hostages from a large vehicle during Crisis Response team training provided by ATA.

Training during FY 2005 included: (1) three of ATA's six-week Crisis Response Team (CRT) training sessions, which include 72 participants; (2) an Explosive Incident Countermeasure (EIC) course for 15 members of the INP bomb disposal unit; and (3) an Antiterrorism Executive Forum for 18 senior members of the INP. To ensure ATA and S/CT's training principles are sustained within the INP's own training institutions, ATA conducted an Instructor Development course for 16 INP training academy staff. Eight graduates from the Instructor Development course then teamed with ATA instructors to teach the CRT course. The ATA-trained INP instructors now have the skills and abilities to teach a CRT course with little or no ATA instructor assistance. Instructor development and team teaching initiatives will be incorporated in future ATA training programs in Indonesia. Since the inception of the ATA program in Indonesia, approximately 180 Indonesian participants have been trained.

Kenya

ATA's in-country program for Kenya gained momentum with the delivery of the nine-week PIIAT course given to 27 representatives of the stakeholder organizations in Kenya's fledgling multi-agency counterterrorism council. ATA is concurrently assisting the Government of Kenya in the training and equipping of a small, multi-agency, coast guard-type unit dedicated to patrolling the shallow coastal waters near the Somalia border and improving security in Kenya's most critical port, Mombasa. ATA is orchestrating the signing of the Memoranda of Intent, which will demonstrate commitment on behalf of both governments for the training and equipping of both the multi-agency counterterrorism council and a coastal security unit.

For both initiatives, ATA and U.S. Embassy Nairobi worked to build unprecedented cooperation within the international community of donor nations to ensure the delivery of complementary counterterrorism assistance while preventing duplicative programs.

Pakistan



The Government of Pakistan senior police officials rendering honors to Ambassador Ryan C. Crocker, September 2, 2005, in appreciation for the first VIP course given in Pakistan by ATA.

In FY 2005, ATA delivered 17 courses to the Government of Pakistan (GOP). Nine of these were investigative; five were tactical; three were infrastructure-oriented. ATA trained 335 total personnel. The delivery of two VIP courses that resulted in strengthening the capabilities of the GOP security services to protect their national leadership were well received and proved immensely popular. During FY 2005, the

Government of Pakistan recognized two infrastructure protection courses--the WMD Awareness and the Senior Crisis Management seminars--as having advanced U.S. diplomacy in the region. Pakistani government officials also stated that both of these courses provided them with the skills to better manage, direct, and control the relief efforts undertaken as a result of the October 8, 2005, earthquake in the Kashmir Region.

ATA participated in the 2003 creation of the Federal Investigation Agency, Special Investigation Group (SIG), which is the Pakistani Government's federal law enforcement counterterrorism unit. Although the SIG is staffed with only 37

investigators, it has been involved in numerous high-profile investigations including both local and international cases. Accordingly, it has had varying degrees of participation in terrorist investigations—for example, the SIG role in identifying participants involved in the July 2005 London bombing; providing invaluable clues that assisted in the apprehension of Abu Faraj Al Libbi; following up on leads provided by Western nation counterterrorism police institutions; and conducting high-profile investigations of national importance. Their use of ATA-provided cyber terrorism training to apprehend kidnappers holding a Western business executive for ransom was specifically noteworthy.

The Philippines

During FY 2005, ATA conducted a number of courses for the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP), including: Airport Security Management, Explosive Incident Countermeasures, and Cyber Terrorism Incident Response.

In September 2005, as a precursor to establishing an in-country initiative, ATA conducted a focused needs assessment of current GRP AT/CT capabilities. The needs assessment highlighted the GRP's capability to incorporate and employ previous ATA training skills to combat terrorism.

In coordination with U.S. Embassy Manila, ATA placed an in-country Program Manager and Counterterrorism Advisor within the embassy in October 2005 to steward the ATA in-country program. The overall goal of this newly established ATA program will be to ensure that a coordinated interagency engagement plan is developed to assist the GRP in developing a sustainable and institutionalized national CT task force with the capacity to prevent, tactically confront, and investigate for prosecution, terrorist activities.

It will remain the focus of the ATA in-country program to maximize sustainment while minimizing costs by using available in-country assets. ATA is confident that this new initiative will promote improved communication and synergism with key GRP players, while complementing the continuing Department of Defense efforts to train the Philippine military forces in counterterrorism.



Computer equipment used in the Cyber terrorism Incident Response Course in the Philippines is displayed.

Special Training Programs and Platforms

Cyber Terrorism Curriculum

The ATA Cyber Training Program delivered almost 20 training events throughout FY 2005 consisting of four cyber Incident Response courses, two PIIAT Course cyber modules, two Investigating Cyber Terrorism Courses, two Protecting Digital Infrastructure Courses, one Executive Seminar on Cyber Terrorism, one Interdicting Terrorist Organization course cyber module, and five Cyber Consultation/Equipment Grants. Countries participating in the above training included: the Philippines, Kenya, Pakistan, Singapore, Malaysia, Morocco and India. Over 350 students participated in the ATA cyber terrorism training courses during the last fiscal year. The Cyber Incident Response course was new for 2005 and has quickly become the most requested course in the ATA cyber training program. Additionally, by way of technical consultations, the ATA cyber training program introduced consultations that deal with digital infrastructure protection issues, such as Wireless Networking Security and Advanced Network Log Analysis.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Training

ATA's Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) training program focuses on defensive equipment and places emphasis on developing response skills to mass casualty, chemical, biological, and radiological incidents. This training is the foundation to meet the dynamic and changing terrorist climate, and provides training and equipment that is unique to the ATA program, while at the same time complementing and augmenting other USG assistance programs.

The WMD program consists of a series of inter-related courses followed by a WMD equipment grant. This grant includes detection equipment, self-contained breathing apparatuses, fully encapsulating protective suits, and additional equipment needed by first responders to deal with any number of WMD-related incidents. The initial WMD training that ATA provides to a PN is the WMD Awareness Seminar. This seminar is provided in-country to police and civil defense officials designated as first-line responders. Upon completion of this seminar, follow-on training events are conducted with our PNs. ATA's follow-on WMD training events are: WMD Operations; WMD Hospital-Based Management of Mass Casualty Incidents (HBMMCI); and a WMD Equipment Grant.

In FY 2005, ATA trained first responders from 11 countries through WMD Awareness, WMD Operations, and HBMMCI training events. In addition, ATA provided WMD-related equipment grant packages to Pakistan and Malaysia. ATA also continued to expand the WMD program in both content and function by supplementing the existing training program with a proposed WMD Search and Rescue course. The addition of this Search and Rescue course will complete ATA's

WMD goal to develop a comprehensive and fully mission-capable response within a PN's first responder community.

Mobile Antiterrorism Training

ATA devised Mobile Antiterrorism Training Team (MATT), and the team is currently being utilized to provide flexible, adaptive, and responsive ATA training to PNs. MATT--which is comprised of pre-packaged training and equipment packages for Explosives Incident Countermeasures, VIP Protection, Post-Blast Investigations, and Crisis Response Team training--enable ATA to provide responsive quality training in difficult overseas environments with short lead times. MATT represents an immediate response capability needed for PNs facing security challenges.

This highly mobile training platform initiated and assisted ATA programs in Afghanistan, Colombia, Indonesia, and Pakistan by vetting over 100 instructors, recommending logistical support, supply lists, and provided curriculum oversight.

During the early part of Fiscal Year 2005, MATT demonstrated its rapid response capability by deploying a fully equipped CRT training team, and grant equipment package, to Nepal with only six weeks notice. This was in support of the U.S. ambassador to support the Nepalese Armed Police Force efforts to counter a growing threat from Maoist terrorists. ATA's MATT program demonstrated it could provide high-quality training in an austere environment with minimum support when it trained Nepalese police at a small, remote, police post at 7,500 feet elevation in the Himalayas.

The Nepal MATT was followed shortly by an urgent requirement to stand up a Crisis Response Team and Explosive Incident Countermeasures unit in Yemen. ATA's MATT program once again reacted and deployed two training teams (EIC & CRT) at one time. This involved arranging a C-130 to ferry equipment and required improvising training areas in the Yemeni high desert. To round the year off MATT quickly deployed two VIP courses to Pakistan, a VIP counter sniper course to the Ukraine and a VIP in Nepal with successful results.

During the last fiscal year, MATT deployments supported U.S. efforts in the global war on terror by training 260 police officers in five PNs and initiated VIP training in Haiti.

Consultations

Utilizing the backdrop of the 60th United Nations General Assembly and through the use of classroom instruction and field operations, participants from the Ukraine, Jordan, and The United Arab Emirates participated in a two-week

seminar that focused on how to effectively respond to logistical, managerial and leadership issues inherent in protective operations for major events. ATA placed emphasis on the evaluation, planning, operation, and demobilization of security measures for major events, whether locally oriented or international in scale.

As a result of the concern of rescue personnel's ability to respond to acts of terrorism at high-rise buildings, ATA provided a subject specific consultation to the government of Kuwait. The program addressed issues related to prevention, preservation of evidence, minimization of casualties, and rescue operations. Other countries in the region have requested similar consultations. High-ranking Kuwaiti fire and rescue personnel, along with an official responsible for developing building codes, visited and witnessed "best practices" of two Washington, D.C., metropolitan area fire departments. This group also visited the National Fire Academy in Emmetsburg, Md., where they observed teaching techniques relative to this issue. Future consultations concerning this subject will likely include New York City, given its extensive experience and the steps taken to improve responses following the September 11 attacks at the World Trade Center Towers.

ATA's consultations program also provided a consultation to the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) regarding improvement to their crime lab capabilities, particularly with respect to DNA. Following an assessment in Kuala Lumpur, three high-ranking RMP forensic lab officials and a government attorney responsible for drafting new legislation were invited to the United States, where they witnessed "best practices" at three crime laboratories. The group visited the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) lab in Washington, D.C., where ATA highlighted post-blast analysis. The group also visited the FBI lab in Quantico, Virginia, where it addressed issues concerning DNA. Finally, the group visited the Montgomery County Police (MD) Forensic Crime lab and observed a local-level, full-service crime lab.

"Fly Away" Program

During FY 2005, ATA implemented a full schedule of the "fly away" program in which courses previously taught exclusively at domestic training provider locations are now presented in the recipient countries. ATA considered several factors with its "fly away" program: some nations desired training assistance but due to limited personnel or internal security situations were unable to send delegations to the United States; training in a participating nation occurs in the actual operational environment; larger class sizes can be convened; and administrative and logistical issues are reduced or eliminated. Additionally, the "fly away" concept provides participating nations with the opportunity to independently sustain new skills by integrating the training received into their national police academies.

Although each course taught as “fly away” has a differing set of challenges, and the cost of each presentation can vary considerably, the experience after the first full year of presentation confirms the premise of cost savings, which averaged approximately 25 percent in FY 2005. ATA completed 22 “fly away” training courses in FY 2005, and projections for FY 2006 include up to 50 “fly away” courses.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)

Along with the 12 ATA courses delivered at various ILEAs during FY 2005, ATA also played a key role in the establishment of the new ILEA in San Salvador, El Salvador. Reacting to a short notice request in February, ATA was able to organize, structure and successfully conduct the Police Executive’s Role in Combating Terrorism course for 40 police officials from El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala within six weeks. The course was highly publicized in local news media and contributed significantly to the Department’s establishment of the ILEA in San Salvador in a timely manner.

Development and Quality Assurance

Interdicting Terrorist Organizations (ITO) Program Development

ATA developed its newest form of ITO to take a more pro-active approach in training our PNs in attacking their terrorist problem. ITO Basic and ITO Advanced programs are three-week training programs while ITO Policy is a two-week program. The training was developed to ensure that police officers with varying skill sets and training levels would benefit from the skills taught in the ITO program.

ITO Basic was developed for those officers who are new to the counterterrorism field and could benefit from a broad overview of the various components involved in terrorist organizations. ITO Advanced is designed to train experienced investigators in the latest techniques in interdicting terrorist cells. The Advanced and Basic courses cover topics including: interviewing techniques; surveillance skills; terrorist financing; media relations; preventing acts of terrorism; trends in terrorism; cyber terrorism; and human rights. ITO Policy is a course that introduces methods used to develop a counterterrorism unit to management level police officers and covers areas including: organizational development, large and small group dynamics, and executive cyber security training.

Preventing, Investigating, and Interdicting Acts of Terrorism

The intensive nine-week Preventing, Investigating and Interdicting Acts of Terrorism (PIIAT) investigative course focuses on improving the ability of police to interdict, investigate, and respond to acts of terrorism. It targets core

operational and preventative capabilities, and among other disciplines, is designed to train in the following: trends in terrorism; investigating terrorist incidents; examine prevailing anti-terrorism laws; interview and interrogation skills; cyber-terrorism; surveillance operations; cultivating, maintaining, and using informants; investigative data-basing and Internet tracking; preventing acts of terrorism before they occur; trans-border cooperation and extradition; financial investigations; and community relations. This course will culminate in a three-phase class exercise on preventing, interdicting, and investigating acts of terrorism. The course was first presented in Kenya in January, February and March of 2005 and in Pakistan in August, September, and October of 2005. The PIIAT course was developed in partnership with the FBI, who provided instructors and equipment for several modules of instruction.

Advanced Explosive Incident Countermeasures

ATA developed the Advanced Explosive Incident Countermeasures (AEIC) course based on Needs Assessments/Program Reviews (NA/PR) and global trends in sophisticated terrorist fuzing and firing systems. The three-week course trains 15 EIC qualified law enforcement personnel in identification, diagnostics and defeat of advanced IED fuzing and firing systems. The syllabus also instructs participants in the detection of chemical and radiological substances, and the safe approach and disruption of such devices. Finally, the course provides comprehension and response capacity to the employment tactics and disruption of vehicle borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED). The AEIC course is currently provided at the West Virginia Army National Guard Base at Camp Dawson, West Virginia.

Underwater Explosive Incident Countermeasures

ATA developed the Underwater Explosive Incident Countermeasures (U/WEIC) course based on NA/PR reporting and global trends in terrorist maritime activities. The three-week course trains 16 diver-qualified law enforcement personnel in search, identification, remote removal, exploitation, and final disposal of underwater IEDs. The U/WEIC course is currently provided as a "fly away" training course meant to either incorporate or maximize port and harbor security organizations with first responders.

Fraudulent Documents

Working closely with the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Forensic Document Laboratory, ATA made substantial progress fulfilling the legislative requirements of Section 7218 ("Establishment of Visa and Passport Security Program in the Department of State") of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. As required in Section 7218(b)(2)(B) of the Act, ATA and ICE have developed a program of instruction to train participants in the identification and detection of fraudulent documents, which may be used to obtain

unlawful entry into the United States. This course addresses the goals, objectives, equipment, and resources necessary to ensure that partner nations have the training and resources to properly examine and detect fraudulent travel documents; establish a chain of custody and properly secure and protect evidence for criminal prosecutions; and facilitate law enforcement information exchanges.

In a cooperative effort, ATA personnel have received training from ICE to conduct focused in-country needs assessments. The information gathered by ATA during the assessment phase is then provided to ICE to develop and vet materials best suited for the specific needs of the partner nation, taking into consideration both regional and indigenous concerns. The course offers a small equipment grant consisting of low-cost tools to assist in the detection of fraudulent travel documents. Each three-to-five-day course is conducted abroad and can accommodate up to 24 participants to include police authorities, customs and immigration inspectors, training officials, and forensic specialists. ATA held the first version of this course in the Bahamas in November 2005, and four to six countries will receive this course in FY 2006. ATA is working on procedures to allow for additional training in the future.

Selected Program Activities for FY 2005

- Trained 4,349 students from 78 countries
- Conducted 147 courses
- Conducted 70 technical consultations
- Conducted training in four new countries
- Conducted six in-country program reviews
- Conducted 19 in-country assessments

PROGRAM RESULTS AND EFFECT

For the past 22 years, the ATA program is highly successful in strengthening international efforts to defend against, and eradicate, the threat of international terrorism. Such an international antiterrorism training program strives to diminish terrorist threats against the American homeland and overseas U.S. Government missions and personnel, business interests, and citizens, as well as the participating countries. Results have included the arrests of high-valued terrorists and their supporters, the creation of an antiterrorism and crime response center, and the arrest of a major cyber criminal in Morocco.

Examples of the Program's Effect

Africa

Mali

One of the primary goals jointly sought by the Government of Mali (GOM) and the ATA program during FY 2005 was assistance in capacity building and institutionalizing ATA instruction and training provided at the National Police Academy. In support of the four ATA courses conducted at the Academy, ATA and the Embassy provided equipment, training materials and instruction on a wide range of security and anti-terrorism-related topics. Following ATA's lead, the GOM devoted resources to improve the physical condition of its training facility, and assigned permanent instructors utilizing ATA-provided curriculums and materials on a regular basis. During FY 2005, the Malian government pledged to increase its National Police Force by 2,500 officers over five years, and the antiterrorism training sustainment fostered by ATA will aid in providing the new recruits with the skill sets they need to fight the war on terrorism.

Another example of the extent of ATA training in Mali and its continued importance was the successful conclusion of the 2005 France-Africa Summit, a major international event attended by the French president, over 25 African heads of state, and over 1,000 delegates. RSO Mali met with the Ministry of State Security just before the event and learned that 75 percent of all organizational elements for the event were ATA graduates. The presidential security details were ATA VIP Protection course graduates, the EOD teams had been trained and equipped by ATA, the airport coordinators had participated in the ATA Airport Security Management course, and the members of the summit planning committee were graduates of the Major Crisis Management course. ATA was instrumental in providing the levels of expertise needed to organize and successfully complete an event of this magnitude, which took place without incident.

East Asia & Pacific

Indonesia

Indonesia continues to be a major victim of terrorism. As was the case with the 2003 Jakarta bombings and the 2004 bombing of the Australian Embassy, the ATA-trained Task Force 88 has performed lead investigative responsibilities for the three bombings that occurred in Bali in October 2005. In September 2005, graduates of ATA training interdicted a large amount of explosives being smuggled into Indonesia from Malaysia, resulting in the arrest of two Indonesians and two Malays.

Thailand

In September 2005, the Royal Thai Police (RTP) Metropolitan Police Bureau established a single Command & Control Operations Center (CCOC) to respond and monitor the police response to major crimes and crises in the metropolitan Bangkok area. The establishment of this center was a direct result of ATA training and development of senior Thai law enforcement managers who attended the Senior Crisis Management, Critical Incident Management, Anti-terrorism Executive Forum, and the Mass/Rapid Transit Consultations courses.

The RTP Bomb Squad has noted that the detailed procedures and systematic approach taught in ATA's post-blast investigation courses are now used daily to collect evidence. In southern Thailand, home to a growing and deadly bombing campaign by extremist Muslim insurgents, this new focus on evidence collection has led to identification of several different bomber "signatures." When the suspects are arrested, this evidence could potentially be tied to other bombings, and used in future prosecutions.

Europe & Eurasia

Georgia

On February 1, 2005, an IED hidden in a vehicle parked immediately in front of the regional police headquarters in Gori, Georgia, exploded killing three individuals and injuring over two dozen others. Of the eight investigators dispatched to the scene, six were ATA post-blast investigation course graduates. These individuals did an outstanding job of processing the scene, which included photographing and collecting evidence, charting, graphics, and scene recreation. Their diligence and skills allowed the post-blast investigators, in conjunction with visiting U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation experts, to reconstruct the IED allowing the criminal investigation to ensue.

During a state visit to Tbilisi by President Bush in May 2005, an assailant tossed a hand grenade in the direction of the podium while the President delivered a speech in Tbilisi's Freedom Square. During the initial stages of the joint U.S./Georgian investigation of the incident, ATA-trained Georgian bomb forensic and explosive disposal experts played a key role in assisting U.S. investigators in examining the grenade and conducting tests of similar grenades. Their work and technical expertise refuted assertions that the grenade was defective, and helped lay the foundation for an ultimately successful criminal investigation against the alleged assailant.

Near East and North Africa

Morocco

In August 2005, Moroccan investigators attending ATA cyber terrorism training provided support to FBI and Microsoft investigators in pursuing leads associated with a Moroccan citizen suspected of distributing the Zotob and Mytob internet worms. The worms infected the networks of dozens of international companies, including CNN, the New York Times, and ABC. While the Moroccan investigators played a supporting role, the computer forensic background acquired during the cyber terrorism training did allow for constructive participation that resulted in the arrest of a primary suspect in the case. The publicity of the case, timed with the ATA cyber terrorism training, has generated increased emphasis on cyber crime with Moroccan authorities, who have successfully moved to the final phase of the ATA cyber terrorism training. Morocco will conclude the training by establishing its own task force, composed of ATA-trained officers and ATA-provided equipment, and dedicated to countering and responding to cyber terrorism.

South Asia

Bangladesh

A Bangladeshi superintendent of police who has participated in ATA's EIC and Crisis Management courses recently stated, "I immensely benefited from the training and use it in my day-to-day work in maintaining law and order and public safety and security in Bangladesh." In addition, this officer stated that following several bombing incidents in his district, the skills learned during ATA courses proved invaluable to his officers during the subsequent terror investigations. He attributed the apprehension of some of the bombing suspects directly to the ATA training his officers received.

Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan announced on May 4, 2005, that they arrested the No. 3 al-Qaeda ranking member, Abu Farraj al-Libbi, north of Peshawar. In follow-up actions, the Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate (ISI) conducted a series of raids in Lahore and in a number of other locations in the Punjab Province. In at least two incidents, the ATA-trained Punjab Police Elite Team responded to an ISI requirement for a tactical team. The Elite Team responded by providing operational planning and execution for two raids. This resulted in the arrest of 11 suspects, including four foreigners who are believed to be part of the Al Qaeda network.

Western Hemisphere

Colombia

In an updated report published by the Bogotá daily newspaper *El Tiempo*, the Colombian Police stated that for the period of January 1, 2005, through September 17, 2005, incidents of kidnapping had declined 59 percent. As the primary anti-kidnapping units for Colombia, the ATA-trained GAULAs played a significant role in bringing the number of incidents down.

In FY 2005, the ATA-trained GAULAs were involved in dramatic kidnapping rescue operations. In April 2005, a GAULA rescued two sisters kidnapped in Cali, and a five-year-old boy kidnapped earlier that month in Medellin. In June 2005, members of GAULA Bogotá rescued a 36-year-old schoolteacher. In July 2005, GAULA Medellin arrested the operational head of the National Liberation Army's (ELN) "Cacique Calarca Front." The arrest of the ELN leader who was wanted for having directed several kidnappings in which the victims were killed after ransom payments had been made was a significant development in Colombia's anti-kidnapping campaign. In August 2005, members of GAULA Neiva captured a gang of 10 extortionists in Barranquilla, and GAULA Aguachica arrested three members of the ELN "Camilo Torres Front." This arrest possibly prevented future kidnappings because this front's primary role was to identify potential kidnapping targets.

Program Highlight: Cyber Terrorism Instruction and Task Force Development

Beginning in 2002, ATA began offering a robust and comprehensive set of cyber terrorism courses and consultations with the intention of increasing the capabilities of our partner nations to effectively investigate and defend against cyber attacks. Since 2002, ATA has trained approximately 1,110 participants in cyber attack prevention and investigation.

Mission: Provide skills-based cyber investigative and IT security training to an international audience that, when combined with targeted equipment grants and consultations, culminates in a tangible and long-term increase in cyber investigative capacity.

Strategy: Establish long-term engagement and deliver 100 percent of courses in-country to foster a continuing relationship between the ATA program, the American Embassy, and the Partner Nation's cyber investigators and IT security administrators. Sustainment of capabilities is complemented by the establishment and equipping of a cyber terrorism task force.



ATA instructor and Kenyan participants in the ATA Cyber Incident Response course analyze computer hardware.

- Phase I - Country selection process to identify a country with continuing terrorist activity combined with established IT infrastructure and trainable law enforcement organization in coordination with S/CT.
- Phase II - Prepare strategy that will culminate in tangible investigative and IT security results. Market the need to build cyber investigative capacity, and identify and engage with key personnel in target organizations. Finally, market long-term plan and state goals of program to all stakeholders.
- Phase III - Initial offers of training:
 - Executive Seminar on Cyber Terrorism
 - Cyber Incident Response course
- Phase IV - Offer specialized skills-based courses:
 - Investigating Cyber Terrorism course
 - Protecting Digital Infrastructure course
- Phase V - Deliver targeted consultations
 - Consultations on advanced topics of concern
 - Equipment grant
 - Establishment of cyber task force

In addition to the courses and consultations listed above, cyber-related instruction is built into ATA's Interdicting Terrorist Organizations and Preventing, Investigating, and Interdicting Acts of Terrorism courses.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE

ATA's Legislative Mandates:

- Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as amended)
- International Security and Development Act of 1985
- Diplomatic Security Act of 1986 (as amended)

The Antiterrorism Assistance program is a highly collaborative effort. Using policy guidance from S/CT, the Office of Antiterrorism Assistance implements and manages ATA program operations, consisting of needs assessments, training delivery, program reviews, and

specialized consultations. ATA coordinates closely with other Federal and state agencies to provide training and domestic training facilities.

Criteria for Participation

ATA utilizes four specific criteria to qualify countries for training and related assistance.

- First, the country or region must be categorized as critical or high threat for terrorism and cannot adequately protect U.S. facilities and personnel in the country (including USG officials, business people, students, and tourists), or needs assistance to counter terrorists who might threaten the U.S. homeland
- Second, there are important U.S. policy interests, vis-à-vis the prospective country, which may be supported through the provision of antiterrorism assistance
- Third, the prospective country must be served by a U.S. air carrier, or is the last point of departure for flights to the United States
- Finally, per the Leahy Amendment, the prospective country cannot be engaged in gross violations of human rights

Needs Assessments

As discussed earlier, countries designated as PNs in the ATA program receive a comprehensive Needs Assessment (NA) before receiving any training or other assistance. The purpose of an NA is to assess the country's present AT/CT capabilities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels across a broad spectrum of 25 identified Critical Capabilities (CC's) which are needed to effectively *detect, deter, deny, and defeat* terrorism. (see table 1).

ATA begins the NA process by forming interagency teams of subject matter experts (SME) to assess the country's capabilities using the above-mentioned Critical Capabilities. A typical NA team consists of five to six SMEs who visit the

country to meet with officials of both the U.S. Embassy and PN. These visits are highly technical in nature, focusing on the country’s counter terrorism capabilities, likely threats, vulnerabilities and areas for possible ATA assistance to build or improve overall AT/CT capacity. Additionally, a baseline measure or rating is assigned to each Critical Capability using a “Likert”-type numeric scale.

At the conclusion of an NA, the team drafts a detailed report, with findings and recommendations that are used to develop a Country Assistance Plan, which, in close coordination with S/CT, becomes ATA’s strategy for assisting that country.

Training

ATA training seeks to address deficiencies noted during the NA process in the ability or capacity of the PN to perform in the following major areas as they relate to counterterrorism concerns:

- Intervention and prevention of a terrorist act
- Investigation and prosecution of those responsible for conducting terrorist activities
- Immediate response to, and resolution of, a terrorist incident (to include Crisis Response, Hostage Negotiations, and Bomb Disposal)
- Protection of national borders (to include land, maritime, and aviation security)
- Protection of both critical physical and digital infrastructure
- Protection of the national leadership, U.S. personnel and facilities
- Response to biological or chemical public health issues related to mail or mail service
- Management of kidnapping incidents
- Response to terrorist incidents resulting in mass casualties or fatalities

Table 1: Antiterrorism Critical Capabilities

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. Preventive Capabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Border Security 2. Land Port of Entry Security 3. Maritime Border Security 4. Maritime Port of Entry Security 5. Aerospace Security 6. Air Port of Entry Security 7. Critical Infrastructure Protection 8. National Leadership Security 9. Diplomatic Community Security 10. Preventive Intelligence <p>B. Response Capabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. National Level Major Incident Command and Control 12. Police Special Operations (SWAT/CRT) 13. Explosives Incident Countermeasures 14. Mass Casualty Incident Management 15. Kidnapping/Hostage Incident Management <p>C. Post-Incident Capabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Police Investigative Capability 17. Post-Blast Investigations 18. Mass Casualty Incident Management 19. Crime Scene and Evidence Management 20. Forensic Examination and Analysis 21. Financial Investigations 22. Prosecutorial Capability <p>D. Cyber Security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Critical Digital Infrastructure Security 24. Cyber Crime Investigations <p>E. Sustainment Capabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Institutionalization of Anti/Counter Terrorism Training |
|--|

Training can be conducted in either the participant country or the United States, depending upon the nature of the course and the availability of special equipment and necessary facilities. Some courses, such as Explosives Incident Countermeasures, are conducted primarily in the United States because of the specialized nature of the training and equipment.

While ATA offers primarily a training program, it can provide equipment related to the training offered. For example, safety equipment to respond to a contaminated site may be provided in connection with the WMD operations course.

Program Reviews

Once a PN has been in the ATA program for 18 to 24 months, and has received a sufficiently reviewable amount of training, ATA's Assessment and Review Branch conducts a Program Review (PR) to evaluate the country's progress and to measure the impact and effectiveness of ATA training. PRs are conducted similarly to a NA in that ATA uses a team of interagency SMEs to conduct the evaluation visit. The PR team visits various ATA-trained units to interview former students and their supervisors to determine the impact and effectiveness of ATA training and to make recommendations for future assistance, if needed or identified. PRs ensure that the PN has followed ATA guidelines, among which require returning students to remain in a position for which they were trained for at least two years. The visit also assesses the country's progress in each of the 25 CCs, which includes the institutionalization of ATA training in order to measure progress from the capability rating they received during their last NA or PR visit.

As with a NA, at the conclusion of a PR visit, the ATA team drafts a detailed report with findings and recommendations that will serve as the basis for the Country Assistance Plan for that PN.

Consultations

The Consultations program was created in 2001 to provide advanced skill set knowledge and training not normally covered in the established courses offered from the various branches within ATA. The scope of the program is to assist with a specific problem the country may have by developing solutions and sharing expertise on specific issues.

A major advantage of the Consultations program is its ability to react with tailored solutions, with little notice, making it unique in its ability to react quickly in fulfilling specific needs. As an example, police officials in Brazil and Qatar requested assistance with planning security for major events scheduled to take

place in 2005. Both countries attended an ATA consultation during September in New York City to observe security management during the United Nations General Assembly. The knowledge obtained during this consultation will immediately be incorporated into the countries major event plans.

The Consultations program is also responsible for the Canine Explosive Detector and Dog Handler Training course. The course trains dogs and their handlers to detect explosive components under all conditions. In addition, the program conducts the Antiterrorism Executive Forum. This program trains senior police executives, and key security, legislative, and judicial officials from a specific country, who are responsible for the direction and oversight of law enforcement agency operations, as well as personnel administration and training. The Forum has a major effect on the ability of a country's national criminal justice system to prevent and investigate terrorism by bringing 20 foreign police officials to the United States to examine strategies against very specific terrorist threats faced by their nation. By customizing each Forum to the specific needs of the country, the presentations highlight and identify a number of options in resolving the issues.



An ATA-provided explosive detector dog runs through a simulated bomb scenario.

Appendix 1: FY05 Assessments and Program Reviews

Country	Date	Topic Covered
Afghanistan	03/05	Needs Assessment
Bahamas	02/05	Needs Assessment
Bahrain	03/05	Program Review
Barbados	01/05	Needs Assessment
Brazil	05/05	Focused Needs Assessment (Anti-Kidnapping)
Dominican Republic	10/04	Needs Assessment
Dominican Republic	02/05	Airport Security Assessment
El Salvador	12/04	Focused Needs Assessment (Anti-Kidnapping)
Ethiopia	01/05	Needs Assessment
India	11/04	Program Review
Jamaica	02/05	Needs Assessment
Kazakhstan	10/04	Airport Security Assessment
Kuwait	05/05	Needs Assessment
Macedonia	03/05	Program Review
Mexico	04/05	Focused Needs Assessment (Anti-Kidnapping)
Oman	05/05	Program Review
Paraguay	06/05	Focused Needs Assessment (Anti-Kidnapping)
Philippines	11/04	Airport Security Assessment
Philippines	09/05	Focused Needs Assessment (In-Country Program)
Senegal	08/05	Program Review
Singapore	03/05	A/T Executive Forum Assessment
Thailand	02/05	Program Review
Trinidad & Tobago	01/05	Needs Assessment
Ukraine	02/05	Focused Needs Assessment (Presidential Security)
Uzbekistan	10/04	A/T Executive Forum Assessment

**Appendix 2: FY05 Training Activities
(By Region/Country)**

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location*	Class Size
Africa				
AF Regional	Combating Domestic and Transnational Terrorism (ILEA) ¹	02/05	IC	36
	Police Executive Role In Combating Terrorism (ILEA) ²	03/05	IC	36
	Police Executive Role In Combating Terrorism (ILEA) ³	07/05	IC	36
Chad	Vital Installation Security	11/04	IC	24
	Crisis Response Team	08/05	LA	24
Ethiopia	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	09/05	IC	24
Kenya	Major Case Management	11/04	IC	24
	Preventing, Interdicting, and Investigating Acts of Terrorism	01/05	IC	24
	Post-Blast Investigation	03/05	IC	24
	Crisis Response Team	06/05	LA	24
Mali	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	01/05	LA	15
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	02/05	IC	24
	Senior Crisis Management	07/05	VA	18
Mauritania	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	10/04	LA	15
	Crisis Response Team	04/05	LA	24
Mauritius	Major Case Management	04/05	VA	24
	Vital Installation Security	06/05	IC	24
Niger	VIP Protection	11/04	NM	18
	Crisis Response Team	07/05	LA	24
	Vital Installation Security	08/05	IC	24
Senegal	Critical Incident Management	09/05	LA	22
Tanzania	Crisis Response Team	01/05	LA	24
	Rural Border Operations	04/05	NM	24

* IC = In-country; other abbreviations denote training in respective state

¹ Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania

² Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania

³ Angola, Mozambique, Uganda, Zambia

**FY05 Training Activities, cont'd
(By Region/Country)**

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
East Asian & Pacific				
EAP Regional	Police Executive Role In Combating Terrorism (ILEA) ⁴	11/04	IC	36
	Combating Domestic and Transnational Terrorism (ILEA) ⁵	01/05	IC	36
	Combating Domestic and Transnational Terrorism (ILEA) ⁶	08/05	IC	36
Indonesia	Crisis Response Team #5	03/05	IC	24
	Instructor Development Training	04/05	IC	18
	Crisis Response Team #6	05/05	IC	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures #3	08/05	IC	15
	MATT - Crisis Response Team	09/05	IC	24
Malaysia	Critical Incident Management	01/05	LA	24
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	06/05	IC	24
	WMD Operations	07/05	IC	24
Philippines	Cyber Incident Response	12/04	IC	20
	Interdicting Terrorist Organization	02/05	IC	18
	Airport Security Management	04/05	IC	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	05/05	LA	15
Thailand	Post-Blast Investigation	10/04	LA	24
	Explosive Detector Dogs & Handlers	04/05	VA	8
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	04/05	IC	24
Europe				
EUR Regional	Police Executive Role In Combating Terrorism (ILEA) ⁷	10/04	IC	36
	Combating Domestic and Transnational Terrorism (ILEA) ⁸	11/04	IC	35
	Police Executive Role In Combating Terrorism (ILEA) ⁹	04/05	IC	36

⁴ Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

⁵ Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

⁶ Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

⁷ Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina

⁸ Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

**FY05 Training Activities, cont'd
(By Region/Country)**

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Europe continued				
EUR Regional cont'd	Police Executive Role In Combating Terrorism (ILEA) ¹⁰	05/05	IC	36
	Combating Domestic and Transnational Terrorism (Kazakhstan) ¹¹	05/05	IC	36
	Police Executive Role In Combating Terrorism (ILEA) ¹²	09/05	IC	36
Albania	Crisis Response Team	02/05	LA	24
	Instructor Development Course	05/05	IC	17
Armenia	Vital Installation Security	02/05	IC	24
Azerbaijan	Post-Blast Investigation	04/05	LA	24
	WMD Operations	04/05	IC	24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	VIP Protection	10/04	NM	18
	WMD Awareness Seminar	11/04	IC	150
	Major Case Management	02/05	VA	22
	Interdicting Terrorist Organizations	06/05	IC	24
	Hostage Negotiations/Incident Mgmt	07/05	LA	24
Georgia	Senior Crisis Management	11/04	VA	18
	Critical Incident Management	03/05	LA	24
	Interdicting Terrorist Organizations - Advanced	05/05	IC	24
	Management of Mass Casualty (Hospital)	07/05	IC	40
Kazakhstan	AT Instructor Development	10/04	IC	12
	Airport Security Management	04/05	IC	24
Kyrgyzstan	WMD Operations	01/05	IC	24

⁹ Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

¹⁰ Czech Republic, Croatia, Slovenia

¹¹ Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan

¹² Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria

**FY05 Training Activities, cont'd
(By Region/Country)**

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Europe				
continued				
Macedonia	Interdicting Terrorist Organizations	10/04	IC	24
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	01/05	IC	24
	Critical Incident Management	04/05	LA	24
	WMD Awareness Seminar	06/05	IC	130
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	06/05	LA	15
Tajikistan	WMD Mass Casualty - Medical	11/04	NM	24
	Critical Incident Management	05/05	LA	24
	WMD Awareness Seminar	09/05	IC	165
Turkey	Management of Mass Casualty (Hospital)	08/05	IC	24
	Advanced Explosive Incident Countermeasures	09/05	WV	15
Ukraine	VIP Protection	05/05	NM	18
Uzbekistan	Crisis Response Team	10/04	LA	24
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	11/04	LA	24
	Hostage Negotiation/ Incident Mgmt	12/04	LA	24
	Capstone Exercise	12/04	LA	6
	Post-Blast Investigation	01/05	LA	24
Near Eastern & North Africa				
Algeria	Instructor Development Training	01/05	IC	15
	Hostage Negotiation/ Incident Mgmt	06/05	LA	24
Bahrain	VIP Protection	01/05	NM	18
	Explosive Detector Dogs & Handlers	02/05	VA	8
	Senior Crisis Management	02/05	DC	18
	Major Case Management	08/05	VA	24
	Management of Mass Casualty (Hospital)	09/05	IC	24
Jordan	Rural Border Operations (Tan)	02/05	NM	24
	Explosive Detector Dogs & Handlers	09/05	VA	4

**FY05 Training Activities, cont'd
(By Region/Country)**

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Near Eastern & North Africa				
continued				
Kuwait	VIP Protection	02/05	NM	18
	Senior Crisis Management	04/05	DC	18
	Major Case Management	07/05	VA	24
Morocco	Critical Incident Management	11/04	LA	24
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	02/05	LA	24
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Mgmt	03/05	LA	24
	Capstone Exercise	03/05	LA	6
	Cyber Terrorism - Incident Response	05/05	IC	20
	Management of Mass Casualty (Hospital)	07/05	IC	24
	Protecting Critical Digital Infrastructure	09/05	IC	12
Oman	Senior Crisis Management	03/05	DC	3
Qatar	Airport Security Management	01/05	IC	24
	Critical Incident Management	02/05	IC	24
	Interdicting Terrorist Organizations	03/05	IC	24
	Major Case Management	05/05	VA	24
	Senior Crisis Management	06/05	DC	18
	Explosive Detector Dogs & Handlers	07/05	VA	8
Saudi Arabia	VIP Protection	04/05	NM	18
Yemen	Crisis Response Team	02/05	IC	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	02/05	IC	8
	Instructor Development Training	09/05	IC	15
South Asia				
Afghanistan	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	01/05	IC	15
Bangladesh	Instructor Development Course	08/05	IC	15
India	Advanced Crisis Response Team	01/05	LA	24
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Mgmt	01/05	LA	24
	Capstone Exercise	02/05	LA	6
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	03/05	LA	15
	VIP Protection	06/05	NM	18
	Interdicting Terrorist Organizations	09/05	IC	24

**FY05 Training Activities, cont'd
(By Region/Country)**

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
South Asia				
continued				
Nepal	Major Case Management	12/04	IC	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	08/05	IC	15
	VIP Protection	09/05	IC	18
Pakistan	Explosive Incident Countermeasures #2	01/05	IC	15
	Cyber Terrorism - Incident Response	03/05	IC	20
	Cyber Terrorism - Incident Response	03/05	IC	20
	Crisis Response Team #4	04/05	IC	24
	WMD Awareness Seminar	04/05	IC	57
	Cyber Terrorism Investigation	05/05	IC	16
	Protecting Critical Digital Infrastructure	06/05	IC	12
	WMD Operations	06/05	IC	24
	Cyber Terrorism - Executive Overview	08/05	IC	12
	VIP Protection	08/05	IC	15
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	08/05	IC	24
	Preventing, Interdicting and Investigating Acts of Terrorism	08/05	IC	24
Senior Crisis Management	09/05	DC	20	
Western Hemisphere				
WHA Regional	Police Executive Role In Combating Terrorism (ILEA) ¹³	04/05	IC	36
Argentina	WMD Awareness Seminar	01/05	IC	89
Bahamas	Crisis Response Team - Anti-Kidnapping	06/05	LA	24
Brazil	WMD Awareness Seminar	07/05	IC	139
Colombia	WMD Equipment Grant and Refresher	10/04	IC	24
	Instructor Development Training	11/04	IC	12
	Crisis Response Team #8	01/05	IC	24
	Crisis Response Team #9	06/05	IC	24
	Crisis Response Team #10	07/05	IC	24
	Crisis Response Team #11	09/05	IC	24

¹³ Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala

**FY05 Training Activities, cont'd
(By Region/Country)**

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
Western Hemisphere continued				
El Salvador	Senior Crisis Management	01/05	DC	18
Mexico	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	06/05	LA	24
Paraguay	WMD Awareness Seminar	02/05	IC	217

Appendix 3: FY05 Technical Consultations

Country/Region	Date	Topic Covered
Afghanistan	04/05	Advanced Driver Training #2
Afghanistan	06/05	Armored Vehicle Security Driver Training
Afghanistan	06/05	Protective Detail Management
Afghanistan	09/05	Advanced Driver Training #3
Bahamas	07/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Bahrain	12/04	Major Event Security
Bahrain	12/04	Police Academy Curriculum Development
Bahrain	04/05	Horse Mounted Patrol
Bahrain	05/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Bahrain	06/05	Explosive Detector Dog Checkback
Barbados	07/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Chad	09/05	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Dominican Republic	07/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Egypt	01/05	Ship Boarding
Greece	11/04	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Indonesia	11/04	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Indonesia	01/05	Antiterrorism Executive Forum
Israel	01/05	Helicopter Training
Israel	03/05	Advanced Hostage Negotiations
Israel	06/05	Advanced CT Explosive Breaching
Jamaica	07/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Jordan	12/04	Police Academy Curriculum Development
Jordan	6/05	Explosive Detector Dog Checkback
Jordan	9/05	Counterterrorism Major Event/VIP Protection
Kenya	11/04	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Kuwait	12/04	Police Academy Curriculum Development
Kuwait	01/05	Consultations - High Rise Rescue Techniques
Malaysia	02/05	Explosive Detector Dog Checkback
Malaysia	05/05	Terrorism Forensic Evidence (Phase I)
Malaysia	05/05	Mass Transit Security I
Malaysia	07/05	Mass Transit Security II
Malaysia	08/05	Terrorism Forensic Evidence (Phase II)
Mali	11/04	Rail Security Operations
Mali	09/05	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Morocco	03/05	Emergency Management Security
Morocco	09/05	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Niger	09/05	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Nigeria	09/05	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Oman	11/04	Explosive Detector Dog Preparation
Oman	12/04	Police Academy Curriculum Development
Oman	05/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Pakistan	06/05	Cyber Forensic Lab Grant Consultation
Panama	07/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Philippines	11/04	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Philippines	12/04	Antiterrorism Diver
Philippines	08/05	Criminal Prosecution of Cyber Terrorism

Appendix 3: FY05 Technical Consultations, cont'd

Country/Region	Date	Topic Covered
Qatar	12/04	Deputy Police Chief (Pt. I)
Qatar	12/04	Police Academy Curriculum Development
Qatar	03/05	Deputy Police Chief (Pt. II)
Qatar	05/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Senegal	09/05	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Singapore	04/05	Wireless Network Security Consultation
Singapore	06/05	Advanced EOD Mitigation
Singapore	09/05	Antiterrorism Executive Forum
Thailand	01/05	Explosive Detector Dog Checkback
Trinidad/Tobago	07/05	Antiterrorism Diver
Turkey	02/05	Maritime/Port Security
UAE	12/04	Police Academy Curriculum Development
UAE	01/05	Firearms Range Management
UAE	05/05	Antiterrorism Diver
UAE	09/05	Counterterrorism Major Event/VIP Protection
Ukraine	03/05	Executive Level Protective Security
Ukraine	05/05	Protective Detail Management
Ukraine	06/05	Armored Vehicle Security Driver Training
Ukraine	09/05	Counter Sniper
Ukraine	09/05	Protective Intelligence and Investigations
Ukraine	09/05	Academy Development
Ukraine	09/05	Counterterrorism Major Event/VIP Protection
Ukraine	09/05	Int'l Association of Chief of Police Conference
Uzbekistan	04/05	Antiterrorism Executive Forum

Appendix 4: FY05 Training and Training-Related Activities

Region/Country		\$(000)	Region/Country		\$(000)
AF	Regional	505	NEA	Regional	230
AF	Chad	980	NEA	Algeria	454
AF	Ethiopia	302	NEA	Bahrain	1,485
AF	Kenya	3,287	NEA	Egypt	147
AF	Mali	1,282	NEA	Israel	221
AF	Mauritania	2,378	NEA	Jordan	846
AF	Mauritius	462	NEA	Kuwait	812
AF	Namibia	<50*	NEA	Morocco	1,880
AF	Niger	1,422	NEA	Oman	223
AF	Senegal	397	NEA	Qatar	1,384
AF	Tanzania	1,333	NEA	Saudi Arabia	818
EAP	Regional	563	NEA	United Arab Emirates	283
EAP	Brunei	<50	NEA	Yemen	1,740
EAP	Indonesia	5,446	SA	Afghanistan	6,182
EAP	Malaysia	2,152	SA	Bangladesh	493
EAP	Philippines	1,968	SA	India	3,595
EAP	Singapore	213	SA	Nepal	3,400
EAP	Thailand	1,805	SA	Pakistan	6,934
EUR	Regional	1,217	WHA	Regional	187
EUR	Albania	876	WHA	Argentina	91
EUR	Armenia	325	WHA	Bahamas	754
EUR	Azerbaijan	806	WHA	Barbados	90
EUR	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,227	WHA	Brazil	149
EUR	Georgia	960	WHA	Colombia	3,788
EUR	Greece	133	WHA	Dominican Republic	101
EUR	Kazakhstan	342	WHA	El Salvador	261
EUR	Kyrgyzstan	586	WHA	Haiti	700†
EUR	Macedonia	1,757	WHA	Jamaica	60
EUR	Tajikistan	1,014	WHA	Mexico	154
EUR	Turkey	618	WHA	Paraguay	120
EUR	Ukraine	847‡	WHA	Trinidad & Tobago	40
EUR	Uzbekistan	4,471			

* <50 indicates money spent in FY 2005 was less than \$50,000

† Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development

‡ Funded by the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

Appendix 5: Country Participation (Cumulative)

The following countries have participated in one or more activities of the ATA Program since its inception through September 30, 2005.

Afghanistan	Djibouti	Laos*	St. Vincent
Abu Dhabi	Dominica	Latvia	Saudi Arabia
Albania	Dominican Republic	Liberia	Senegal
Algeria	Dubai	Lithuania	Serbia and Montenegro
Angola*	East Timor	Macau	Singapore
Antigua & Barbuda	Ecuador	Macedonia	Slovakia
Argentina	Egypt	Madagascar	Slovenia*
Armenia	El Salvador	Malawi	Somalia
Australia	Eritrea	Malaysia	South Africa
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Mali	Spain
Bahamas	Ethiopia	Malta	Sri Lanka
Bahrain	Fiji	Mauritania	Suriname
Bangladesh	France	Mauritius	Tajikistan
Barbados	Gabon	Mexico	Tanzania
Bolivia	Germany	Moldova	Thailand
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Georgia	Morocco	Togo
Botswana	Ghana	Mozambique*	Trinidad & Tobago
Brazil	Greece	Nepal	Tunisia
Brunei	Grenada	Netherlands	Turkey
Bulgaria	Guatemala	New Zealand	Turkmenistan
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Nicaragua	Uganda
Burundi	Guyana	Niger	Ukraine
Cambodia	Haiti	Nigeria	United Arab Emirates
Cameroon	Honduras	Norway	United Kingdom
Canada	Hong Kong	Oman	Uruguay
Central African Republic	Hungary	Pakistan	Uzbekistan
Chad	India	Palestinian Authority	Vanuatu
Chile	Indonesia	Panama	Venezuela
China, Peoples Rep. of	Iraq	Paraguay	Vietnam
Colombia	Israel	Peru	Yemen
Congo, Dem. Rep of	Italy	Philippines	Zaire
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Poland	Zambia
Cote d'Ivoire	Japan	Portugal	
Croatia	Jordan	Qatar	
Cyprus	Kazakhstan	Romania	
Czechoslovakia	Kenya	Russia	
Czech Republic	Kuwait	St. Kitts & Nevis	
Denmark	Kyrgyzstan	St. Lucia	

*New in FY 2005