

United States Department of State



# **The Antiterrorism Assistance Program**

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2003





Within the U.S. Department of State, this report was prepared  
by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and  
the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism.

Publication No. 11131

*Released February 2004*

# The Antiterrorism Assistance Program

## Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2003

### Contents

Introduction	1
Fiscal Year 2003 Overview	2
Program Structure	5
Program Results and Impact	7
Needs Assessments and Program Reviews	11
Training Activities for Fiscal Year 2003	12
Technical Consultations	18
Training and Training-Related Activities	19
Country Participation – Cumulative	20

# Introduction

## Antiterrorism Assistance Program

Countering the international terrorism threat requires strengthening the skills of security officials around the world and bolstering international cooperation. The State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program plays a key role both in building the counterterrorist capacity of our partners and supporting their resolve to confront and defeat the dangers of international terrorism.

Since Congress first authorized the ATA program in 1983, it has become the preeminent provider of antiterrorism training to expand the skills and abilities of foreign law enforcement officials. These officials have primary responsibility in their nations for taking decisive action against terrorists and international networks that seek to target their nations as well as U.S. citizens, businesses, and other interests overseas. The program also enhances the ability of other countries to counter terrorists who seek to attack targets within the United States. However, many of the host countries do not have, or are still developing, the variety of skills needed to meet the evolving terrorist threat.

The ATA Program enhances recipients' antiterrorism capabilities by providing valuable training in a wide range of law enforcement skills, relevant support equipment, and technical advice while fostering respect for human rights. These programs provide the operational and tactical capabilities needed to confront and defeat terrorists. The contacts with U.S. Government officials also play an important role in fostering international cooperation.

This program has had an enormous impact on the counterterrorism abilities of partner nations. In many countries, ATA-trained officials play key roles in local, regional, and global counterterrorism efforts. Since its inception, the Antiterrorism Assistance program has trained and assisted over 36,000 foreign security and law enforcement personnel from 130 countries. Significant examples of the impact of this program, during fiscal year 2003, are documented later under the Program Impact section.

Although the ATA program has grown substantially over the years and particularly since the tragic events of September 11, 2001, validated requirements for ATA courses, advice, and equipment have greatly exceeded resources available, as have requests from partner nations.

The Antiterrorism Assistance program began a number of new initiatives in FY 2003, as described below. A U.S. Government interagency coordinating committee meets to improve coordination among U.S. agencies. We also coordinate with allied countries to prevent duplication of assistance they may be providing in their areas of interest.

## FY 2003 OVERVIEW

The Antiterrorism Assistance Program is a cooperative effort. Utilizing policy guidance from the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT), the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (DS/T/ATA) implements and manages program operations. DS/T/ATA coordinates closely with other Federal and State agencies that provide training and training facilities.

Numerous courses have been developed during the past 20 years to fit the needs of participating countries and to foster cooperation in combating terrorists. The program continues to develop new courses to meet the evolving terrorist threat.

### New Initiatives

#### Colombia Anti-kidnapping Initiative

Colombia has the world's highest kidnapping rate with over half of the 12,000 kidnappings since 1996 being attributed to the country's three major terrorist organizations, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces (AUC). The three-pronged U.S. sponsored anti-kidnapping assistance program is designed to strengthen Colombia's capability to deal with this threat by training and equipping special anti-kidnapping tactical units, assisting in the formation of an interagency anti-kidnapping joint task force, and creating an integrated data automation system to consolidate, track and analyze relevant kidnapping information.



Members of the Meta Department GAULA receive ATA firearms training

The Colombian GAULAs (Unified Action Groups for Personal Liberty) were created to combat the growing threat of terrorist related kidnappings. ATA began training and equipping individual GAULA units at a site in Colombia in August 2003. The training program is expected to continue at least through mid-2004.

#### Kenya Antiterrorism Police Unit

On June 26, 2003, President Bush announced a new initiative to help selected governments in east Africa increase their counterterrorism capacities. ATA was given

responsibility for two programs contained in this initiative to bolster the newly formed Kenyan Antiterrorism Police Unit (ATPU) and increase “standard” course offerings for east African law enforcement officials in FY 2004.

Based upon lessons learned from other in-country programs and previous training provided to Kenya, ATA developed an initial draft action plan that includes the provision of specialized training and limited amounts of equipment, program management, student support, and selected facility upgrades. This program will supplement ATA’s existing effort with the Government of the Republic of Kenya.

In late August 2003, \$10.0 million in FY 2003 funds were reprogrammed and provided to ATA for the ATPU program. An inter-agency team conducted a focused needs assessment in September 2003 and the draft action plan has been modified as a result.

The bulk of the ATPU program will be conducted in FY 2004 and continue through FY 2005. The goal of this in-country training and equipment program is to develop a self-sustaining Kenyan capability to investigate terrorist threats, respond to terrorist incidents, and prevent terrorist attacks.

It is a long-term project, currently estimated to be approximately 20 months, and will result in an institutionalized counterterrorism capability within the Kenyan National Police.

### **Afghanistan VIP Protection**

ATA developed an extensive VIP Protection Program to create an Afghanistan Presidential Protective Service (PPS) that will provide full coverage protection to the President of Afghanistan. In meeting this Administration’s priority requirement, ATA officers traveled to Afghanistan, met with the President and his staff, and upon receiving high-level concurrence, began a program to identify and train approximately 175 Afghan nationals into the PPS. After being trained in protection basics, 89 students were given additional training in crisis response teams, surveillance detection, explosives ordnance disposal, counter sniper skills and advanced vehicle driving. It is expected that the PPS will fully assume protective responsibilities for the President by January 2005.

### **Pakistan**

In response to an offer by the United States Government for ATA to provide an in-depth four-month counterterrorism investigative training program, Pakistan’s government authorized and created a new federal investigative entity that would have the lead in all civilian counterterrorism investigations. The counterterrorism unit is to be the lynchpin of the government’s fight on terrorism. Paralleling the development of the investigative skills, ATA has begun training the Islamabad and the four provincial police organizations in crisis response team tactical training. The combined team, both investigative and tactical, will henceforth provide an offensive intervention capability that never previously existed.

## Indonesia

With \$8.0 million in FY 2003 supplemental funding, a counterterrorism training initiative was undertaken in Indonesia. The initiative's objective is to train and equip Indonesian



**Upgraded 100-meter range at  
Megamendung, Indonesia**

National Police (INP) officers to form the nucleus of Indonesia's first National-Level Counterterrorism Task Force, designated as "Special Detachment 88 Anti Terror", composed of DS/ATA trained personnel. In March, ATA deployed a three-person in-country Program Management cadre overseen by a Washington, DC based Country Coordinator. Training infrastructures, including 100-meter and 300-meter ranges and associated facilities, a 360-degree shoot house, a breaching facility, a breaching façade, billets, dining rooms, ammunition and explosives bunkers, and a secured arms storage building were refurbished or newly constructed. Equipment,

arms, ammunition, explosives and supplies were shipped to the training facility co-located with the Indonesian National Police (INP) Training Academy in Megamendung.

Training began in April with a 15-week Counterterrorism Investigations course, attended by 30 seasoned police investigators, with instruction provided by FBI trainers. An element of 15 DS/ATA trainers arrived in August for the tactical training phase. The first seven-week Crisis Response Team and Explosive Incident Countermeasures courses began on September 8, 2003 with, respectively, 24 and 15 INP officers in attendance. The Program's goal is to train and equip a total of six Crisis Response Teams, three Explosive Incident Countermeasures courses and three Counterterrorism Investigation courses by the end of FY 2005.

## Consultations Division

The Consultations Division was created to address the need for more in-depth training tailored specifically to the recipient partner nations' needs. The program generally involves bringing up to eight program participants to the U.S. for one-on-one consultations with US law enforcement/security experts. In FY 2003, ATA began to take this program overseas on a more frequent basis due to the increased activity in preparation for the 2004 Olympic Games in Greece. This program allows ATA to engage more senior level police officers with a higher level of formal education and experience. The expert training provided to these individuals has been well received.

The information imparted can often be readily incorporated into a country's training because the persons trained are often the policy makers for their organizations.

## Selected Program Activities

During Fiscal Year 2003, the Antiterrorism Assistance Program:

- Trained 5,335 students from 50 countries
- Conducted 166 courses in 30 subject areas
- Initiated programs in 1 new country
- Participated in 33 technical consultations
- Conducted 9 in-country program reviews
- Conducted 13 in-country training needs assessments

## Program Structure

The State Department Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) provides policy guidance for the ATA program. S/CT ensures that training assistance offered reflects national U.S. objectives and priorities. Training may be initiated by the U.S. Government or requested by the potential participant government.

Before determining what training and assistance should be provided, ATA sends a team to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the potential participating country. Team members include ATA experts, regional policy officers from S/CT, and depending on the situation, representatives from the Federal Aviation Administration, and/or other agencies. The assessment team meets with U.S. embassy and local government officials to determine specific requirements that may be addressed by training, to examine the nature of potential threats, and to evaluate the current level of capabilities. The team also considers whether countries that have previously received training need additional assistance. S/CT and ATA also work with other U.S. agencies, U.S. embassies, host governments, and third country contacts to minimize any redundancy of training that may be provided by other departments or countries. An example of this coordination includes preparation for Olympic Games or other major international events.

Responsibility for program design, management, implementation, oversight and evaluation rests with the Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (DS/T/ATA).

U.S. embassies play a continuing role in the development, implementation, and oversight of all ATA-provided assistance. Embassy assessment of program



effectiveness and selection of training candidates is essential. The usual point of contact for the ATA program is the embassy Regional Security Officer (RSO).

## Criteria for Participation

The following criteria are utilized to qualify countries for training and related assistance:

- The country or region is categorized as critical or high threat for terrorism and cannot adequately protect U.S. facilities and personnel in the country (including officials, business people, students and tourists) or needs assistance to counter terrorists who might threaten the U.S. homeland.
- The country is served by a U.S. air carrier or is the last point of departure for flights to the United States
- There are important policy interests, which may be supported through the provision of antiterrorism assistance
- The country is not in violation of human rights legislation

## Training

ATA training seeks to address deficiencies noted in the ability to perform in the following major areas:

- Protection of national borders
- Protection of critical infrastructure
- Protection of the national leadership
- Intervention and prevention of a terrorist act
- Response to and resolution of a terrorist incident
- Investigation and prosecution of those responsible for conducting terrorist activities
- Response to biological or chemical public health issues related to mail or mail services
- Management of kidnapping incidents
- Response to terrorist incidents resulting in mass casualties or fatalities

Training can be conducted in either the host country or the United States, depending upon the nature of the course and the availability of special equipment and facilities needed. Some courses, such as explosives detection and countermeasures, are conducted exclusively in the United States because of the specialized nature of the training and equipment.

While primarily a training program, ATA 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 weapons of mass destruction operations course.

## **Program Results and Impact**

The ATA program has been widely successful in strengthening international cooperation to reduce the threat of terrorism against participating countries and the U.S. Government and its citizens at home and abroad. Generally, U.S. missions operating in countries that have received ATA training benefit from a close working relationship with the host nation's law enforcement and security forces that far exceeds the host government's openness to other foreign missions in these countries. In most cases, ATA investment in these countries directly enhances our bilateral diplomatic relationship.

More importantly, ATA training provides the participant country's police and security forces with a cadre of trained officers, familiar with American values and thinking upon whom the regional security officer and other U.S. Government officials can rely on in times of crisis. ATA training has also been widely credited with increasing the confidence, and in turn the professionalism, of students who have completed the training. In many countries, follow-up program reviews have determined that these officers have not only grown in skill and confidence, but have advanced beyond their peers in promotion and stature due to the knowledge and training gained from their ATA training.

ATA training provides students with a firsthand look at the U.S. Government's effort to deter and defeat terrorism. By raising the level of their professional abilities, ATA participants not only become more able to defend their own country, but also become more capable in aiding the defense of U.S. missions and interests.

## **Examples of the Program's Impact**

### **Afghanistan**

A professional Presidential Protective Services was established. A total of 175 Afghan Special Agents were trained in protective security techniques and tactics. Of those, 89 were provided specialized training in Explosives Ordnance Disposal, Surveillance Detection, Advanced Driving, Counter Sniper Operations, or Counter Assault Tactics. Of note, two of the Afghan Special Agents trained in Explosives Ordnance Disposal

defused an Improvised Explosive Device located in a crowded marketplace two minutes before it was set to detonate.

## **Colombia**

An ATA-trained anti-kidnapping team (known as a GAULA) from the Colombian National Police conducted several raids to rescue kidnapped victims. Using speed, surprise and overwhelming force all rescues were successful without casualties and resulted in the arrest of all captors. An investigative unit that received training in Kidnap Incident Management used their training in profiling criminal organizations to detect, locate and eventually arrest the leadership of an entire FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) unit that was engaged in extortion and kidnapping. During the aftermath of the El Nogal Club bombing in Bogota that killed 37 people and wounded over 160 others, ATA-trained personnel who had attended the Crisis Incident Management and Post-Blast Investigation courses used their training to mitigate consequences, manage the crime scene and conduct the investigation. The investigation was thorough and professional. It identified the vehicle used in the bombing and the suspects involved (one who was killed in the blast and others who are still at large).

## **Cyprus**

The Cyprus Police reported that an ATA-trained dog team helped discover explosives and a weapon that a convicted escaped murderer may have intended to use against persons involved in his conviction. The cases involved Andreas Onoufrios, who was serving an 18-year prison sentence as the result of a 1997 conviction for attempting to murder a Cypriot judge. In accordance with prison policy, on September 5th he was authorized a 24-hour release for good behavior so that he could get married. However, the marriage was an escape ruse and he never returned to the Central Prison. The ensuing police manhunt found him in Limassol, with a revolver and wearing a bulletproof vest.

During a Cypriot police search for firearms and materials, "Ike," an ATA explosive detection trained canine assigned to the Cyprus dog squad's Limassol Division, detected a small quantity of dynamite in a clothes dresser and a hand-made weapon that was concealed under numerous objects. The police believe that the weapon had been recently used, and that Onoufrios and his accomplices planned to use the explosives and weapons to avenge his 1997 conviction. The re-arrest prompted public statements by the Minister of Justice and Public Order congratulating the police for their work.

## **Greece**

A senior Hellenic (Greek) National Police official told members of the Program Review team that in his entire 34 years of service, nothing has served to elicit more positive change in the police than the preparations for the Olympic Games. The tremendous

security responsibilities for the Olympic Games are the catalyst for this profound institutional change. An important element has been the substantial assistance provided by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and its ATA Program, which included 11 courses and six senior-level consultations.

## **Indonesia**

Trainees in the first ATA In-Country Counterterrorism Investigator's Course graduated on July 18, 2003. That day, graduates were deployed as a unit to Jakarta to investigate the bombing at the Indonesian Parliament building. On August 5, 2003, the day of the bombing at the J. W. Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, the unit was deployed to the site and the investigators were initial responders. The investigative efforts of the ATA-trained police counterterrorism investigators have led to a number of arrests in both the Parliament and J. W. Marriott Hotel attacks.

## **Morocco**

The newly appointed Chief of Police for Sale, located across the river from Rabat and the scene of several recent arrests of Islamic extremists, is a graduate of two ATA courses. Since his appointment, he has implemented security measures that are believed to have reduced tremendously the violent acts committed by radical Islamist movement. The Chief credited his training in the United States with providing him the skills and insight to implement these new measures. Recent arrests included a group of 20 terrorists accused of planning an attack against the U.S. Embassy.

Following the May 16<sup>th</sup> simultaneous suicide bombings in Casablanca, an ATA graduate was given responsibility for leading the investigation. Within 72 hours, his investigative team had identified and arrested the major suspects. The investigation uncovered evidence indicating that the arrests had disrupted additional planned attacks.

The Moroccan daily "Al Alam" reported on October 9, 2003 that the inhabitants of Sale expressed their satisfaction with the recent security measures that effectively reduced the violent acts committed by radical Islamists. According to the same newspaper, police chief indicated that he learned a great deal from the two training programs he had taken in the United States.

## **Pakistan**

On October 6, the Minister of Interior assigned the Federal Investigative Agency's recently created counterterrorism unit to a politically sensitive homicide. The Special Investigations Group (SIG) was just completing the final portion of an ATA-sponsored 15-week terrorism investigations program. The assignment was a reflection of the confidence the Interior Minister had in the quality of ATA training provided to the unit prior to this action. Prior to this action, collection of evidence and crime scene processing would have been a task assigned to the local police. The Government of

Pakistan was very pleased with the performance of the SIG in this high profile investigation that bodes well for the future of this group in counterterrorism operations.

### **Philippines**

The Philippines National Police Superintendent, who is also the Deputy Director for the Aviation Security Group has participated in ATA's training program. He advised that he was able to utilize his ATA training to conduct a successful operation against a New Peoples Army (NPA) cell, in which two NPA members were killed, 8 captured and 16 M-16 assault rifles were recovered. He credited the intelligence aspects of the Vital Installation Security course, in particular the development of relationships with the local community, in helping him determine the location of this cell.

### **Thailand**

Two ATA Alumni from the Royal Thai Police led the investigation that resulted in the arrest of the al-Qaida/Jemaah Islamiah (JI) terrorist known as "Hambali" in August. These officers hold key positions in the Royal Thai Police and have noted the usefulness of the ATA training they have received. Additionally, the Assistant Commissioner General for the Royal Thai Police was selected by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization to lead their Cyber Terrorism Task Force. The General credited his selection with a briefing he presented on the topic following the ATA-provided Cyber Terrorism Program.

## NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND PROGRAM REVIEWS

ATA conducts regular needs assessments and program reviews to determine requirements and the results and effectiveness of the assistance provided through the program. A team, comprised of ATA and S/CT representatives and various subject-matter experts, perform initial in-country needs assessments and subsequent program reviews. The information obtained through this process enables ATA managers to identify ways to strengthen course material, and to provide specifics for determining appropriate additional assistance.

Country	Date	Topic Covered
Albania	05/03	Airport Security Assessment
Armenia	12/02	Airport Security Assessment
Azerbaijan	03/03	Program Review
Colombia	03/03	Program Review
Cyprus	11/02	Airport Security Assessment
Greece	12/02	Cyber Terrorism Assessment
Greece	06/03	Program Review
Greece	09/03	Needs Assessment-Port Security
Guatemala	09/03	Needs Assessment
Indonesia	04/03	Airport Security Assessment
Jordan	10/02	Program Review
Mauritius	01/03	Needs Assessment
Nepal	04/03	Program Review
Oman	10/02	Program Review
Philippines	09/03	Program Review & Assessment
Sri Lanka	01/03	Airport Security Assessment
Thailand	02/03	Needs Assessment - Cyber Terrorism
Tunisia	06/03	Airport Security Assessment
Turkey	12/02	Program Review
Turkey	12/02	Airport Security Assessment
United Arab Emirates	12/02	Program Review
Regional-Africa	11/02	Special Needs Assessment

**TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003**  
(By Region/Country)

ATA conducted the following training to countries listed below during Fiscal Year 2003.

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
<b>Africa</b>				
Djibouti	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	12/02	LA	24
	Airport Security Management	01/03	IC*	25
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	01/03	LA	15
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	03/03	NM	12
	Officer Survival	03/03	NM	23
	Post-Blast Investigation	03/03	LA	24
	Senior Crisis Management	04/03	DC	20
	Crisis Response Team	04/03	LA	22
Ethiopia	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	12/03	IC	24
	Airport Security Management	03/03	IC	26
Kenya	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	10/02	LA	15
	Mail Security	11/02	IC	90
	Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Awareness Seminar	03/03	IC	130
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	05/03	NM	12
	Senior Crisis Management	05/03	DC	21
Mali	Critical Incident Management	03/03	LA	24
	Major Case Management	07/03	VA	24
Mauritania	Surveillance Detection	02/03	IC	15
Mauritius	WMD Awareness Seminar	06/03	IC	24
South Africa	WMD Operations	10/02	NM	24
	Mail Security	11/02	IC	90
Tanzania	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	06/03	NM	13
<b>East Asia/ Pacific</b>				
Indonesia	Senior Crisis Management	10/02	DC	18
	WMD Awareness Seminar	04/03	IC	168
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	04/03	LA	15

\*Note: IC=In-country location  
Other notations = states

**TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003**  
(By Region/Country)

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
<b>East Asia/ Pacific continued</b>				
Malaysia	Explosive Detector Dogs and Handlers	01/03	VA	8
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	01/03	LA	24
	Senior Crisis Management	01/03	DC	18
	Vital Installation Security	05/03	NM	24
Philippines	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	11/02	IC	24
	Investigation of Terrorist Organization	01/05	NM	23
	Mass Casualty-Medical	02/03	NM	24
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	02/03	LA	24
	Cyber Terrorism Executive Overview	02/03	IC	
	Computer Crime Investigation	06/03	IC	17
	Cyber Terrorism Infrastructure Protection	06/03	IC	21
Singapore	WMD Awareness Seminar	01/03	IC	
Thailand	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	10/02	NM	12
	Senior Crisis Management	05/03	DC	20
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	05/03	LA	15
	Cyber Terrorism Executive Overview	06/03	IC	60
	Critical Incident Management	07/03	LA	24
	Computer Crime Investigation	08/03	IC	21
<b>Europe</b>				
Albania	Airport Security Management	05/03	IC	24
Armenia	WMD Awareness Seminar	11/02	IC	111
	Post-Blast Investigation	02/03	LA	24
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	06/03	LA	24
	Antiterrorism Executive Forum	09/03	DC	18
Azerbaijan	Officer Survival	10/02	NM	24
	WMD Awareness Seminar	12/02	IC	114
	Petroleum Facilities Security	12/02	IC	22
	VIP Protection	01/03	NM	18
	Terrorism Crime Scene Investigation	04/03	IC	24
	Surveillance Detection	06/03	IC	15



**TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003**  
(By Region/Country)

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
<b>Europe continued</b>				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Crisis Response Team	01/03	LA	24
Cyprus	Explosive Detector Dogs and Handlers	06/03	VA	8
Georgia	WMD Awareness Seminar	11/02	IC	168
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	11/02	LA	24
	Major Case Management	01/03	VA	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	03/03	LA	15
	Petroleum Facilities Security	05/03	IC	15
Greece	Vital Installation Security	10/02	NM	24
	Surveillance Detection	11/02	IC	15
	Mail Security	01/03	IC	110
	WMD Operations	02/03	NM	24
	Vital Installation Security	03/03	IC	24
	Rural Border Operations	03/03	NM	24
	Cyber Terrorism Executive Overview	04/03	IC	24
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	05/03	LA	24
	Counter Assault	07/03	NC	15
	Computer Crime Investigation	07/03	IC	19
Hungary	Counter Assault	09/03	NC	20
	Police Counterterrorism Overview-ILEA	05/03	IC	36
	Police Counterterrorism Overview-ILEA	06/03	IC	29
Italy	Explosive Detector Dogs and Handlers	03/03	VA	8
Kazakhstan	Critical Incident Management	12/02	LA	24
Kyrgyzstan	Critical Incident Management	11/02	LA	24
	VIP Protection	04/03	NM	18
	Major Case Management	05/03	VA	24
	Officer Survival	05/03	NM	24
Macedonia	Rural Borders	11/02	NM	24
Malta	Airport Security Management	02/03	IC	24

**TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003**  
(By Region/Country)

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
<b>Europe continued</b>				
Spain	VIP Protection	10/02	NM	18
	Critical Incident Management	06/03	LA	24
Tajikistan	Rural Border Operations	02/03	NM	24
	Crisis Response Team	03/03	LA	24
	Post-Blast Investigation	04/03	LA	20
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	05/03	NM	12
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	09/03	LA	15
Turkey	Financial Underpinnings	10/02	VA	23
	Mail Security	01/03	IC	90
	Mass Casualty-Medical	03/03	NM	24
	Crisis Response Team	05/03	LA	24
Uzbekistan	Airport Security Management	10/02	IC	24
	Major Case Management	12/02	VA	24
	Vital Installation Security	01/03	NM	24
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	02/03	NM	12
	VIP Protection	03/03	NM	18
	Officer Survival	04/03	NM	24
	Surveillance Detection	05/03	NM	24
EUR Regional	Police Counterterrorism Overview - ILEA	07/03	IC	24
	Police Counterterrorism Overview - ILEA	09/93	IC	32
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>				
Colombia	Post-Blast Investigation	10/02	LA	24
	VIP Protection-Executive Seminar	11/02	IC	18
	Senior Crisis Management	11/02	DC	20
	Vital Installation Security	11/02	NM	24
	Surveillance Detection	01/03	IC	5
	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	01/03	NM	12
	Crisis Response Team-Tactical Commander	01/03	LA	18
	Advanced Crisis Response Team	02/03	LA	24
	WMD Awareness Seminar	04/03	IC	149
	Mail Security	06/03	IC	82
	Mass Casualty-Medical	08/03	NM	24

**TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003**  
(By Region/Country)

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>				
<b>continued</b>				
Colombia-continued	VIP Protection - Colombia Project	12/02	NM	30
	VIP Protection - Colombia Project	01/03	NM	30
	VIP Protection - Colombia Project	02/03	NM	30
	Counter Assault	02/03	NC	15
	VIP Protection - Colombia Project	03/03	NM	30
	Counter Assault	04/03	CF	15
	VIP Protection - Colombia Project	05/03	NM	30
Dominican Republic	WMD Awareness Seminar	06/03	IC	250
Mexico	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	11/02	NM	24
Paraguay	Critical Incident Management	10/02	LA	24
ARA Regional	Financial Underpinnings Conference	12/02	IC	24
<b>Near East</b>				
Algeria	Crisis Response Team	10/02	LA	24
	WMD Awareness Seminal	01/03	IC	120
Bahrain	Investigation of Terrorist Organizations	05/03	NM	24
Egypt	Officer Survival	11/02	NM	24
	Rural Border Operations	05/03	NM	24
	Mass Casualty-Medical	05/03	NM	24
	Investigation of Terrorist Organizations	09/03	NM	24
Israel	Advanced Crisis Response Team	03/03	LA	24
Jordan	Antiterrorism Instructor Training	11/02	NM	12
	Critical Incident Management	02/03	LA	24
	Senior Crisis Management	02/03	VA	20
	WMD Operations	08/03	NM	24
Kuwait	WMD Awareness Seminar	10/02	IC	121
Morocco	Post-Blast Investigation	10/02	LA	24
	Airport Security Management	12/02	IC	24
	Hostage Negotiation Management	03/03	IC	24

**TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003**  
(By Region/Country)

Region/ Country	Course	Date	Location	Class Size
<b>Near East</b>				
<b>continued</b>				
Morocco-continued	Investigation of Terrorist Organizations	04/03	NM	24
	WMD Operations	04/03	NM	24
	VIP Protection	05/03	NM	18
	Officer Survival	06/03	NM	24
	Rural Border Operations	09/03	NM	24
Oman	Surveillance Detection	03/03	IC	15
	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	03/03	IC	24
	VIP Protection	06/03	NM	17
Tunisia	Crisis Response Team	01/03	LA	24
	WMD Seminar	02/03	IC	181
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	03/03	LA	15
United Arab Emirates	Investigation of Terrorist Organizations	06/03	NM	24
Yemen	Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	07/03	IC	24
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	Crisis Response Team	11/02	LA	24
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	01/03	LA	15
	Vital Installation Security	02/03	NM	24
	Hostage Negotiation/Incident Management	04/03	LA	24
India	Mass Casualty-Medical 1 <sup>st</sup> Responder	10/02	NM	22
	VIP Protection	02/03	NM	17
	Crisis Response Team	03/03	LA	24
	Major Case Management	03/03	VA	24
Nepal	VIP Protection	11/02	NM	18
	Explosive Incident Countermeasures	07/03	LA	15
Pakistan	Post-Blast Investigation-Pilot	11/02	LA	24
Sri Lanka	Critical Incident Management	01/03	LA	24
	WMD Awareness Seminar	02/03	IC	164

## TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS

The ATA Program conducts technical consultations with participating countries. With the aid of State Department and outside experts, these consultations, which can be held either in the United States or in the participating country, focus on a specific area or areas of concern. The ATA Program conducted the following consultations in Fiscal Year 2003.

Country/Region	Date	Topic Covered
Armenia	09/03	A/T Executive Forum
Colombia	06/03	Anti Kidnapping Initiative Phase I
Colombia	08/03	Anti Kidnapping Initiative Phase II
Cyprus	06/03	Explosive Detector Dogs Checkback
Djibouti	04/03	Crisis Response Team
Djibouti	04/03	Policy Training Academy
Egypt	05/03	Mass Casualty-Medical
Egypt	05/03	Explosive Detector Dogs Checkback
Ethiopia	04/03	Police Training Academy
Greece	10/02	Maritime/Port Security
Greece	10/02	NYC Marathon/Major Event Security
Greece	10/02	Transit Security
Greece	02/03	WMD Equipment Orientation
Greece	02/03	Olympic Conference
Greece	07/03	Maritime Security
Israel	01/03	Helicopter Refresher
Israel	02/03	Mass Casualty Identification
Israel	04/03	Advanced Explosive Investigation
Israel	09/03	DNA Symposium
Jordan	12/02	Major Incident Management
Jordan	02/03	Explosive & Forensics Lab
Jordan	05/03	Explosive Detector Dogs Checkback
Jordan	09/03	Explosive Breaching
Kazakhstan	11/02	Emergency Management
Kazakhstan	01/03	A/T Executive Forum
Pakistan	10/02	Fingerprint ID System
Philippines	11/02	Weapons of Mass Destruction Ph. III
Tajikistan	02/03	Border Patrol
Thailand	07/03	Mass Casualty & Treatment
Turkey	10/02	Critical Infrastructure
Regional-Africa	10/02	C/T Legislative Seminar
Regional-Africa	02/03	Police Training Academy
Regional-Europe	06/03	EU Summit - Greece

## TRAINING AND TRAINING-RELATED ACTIVITIES

FY 2003 funds were utilized for the following 57 countries/regions participating in one or more elements of the ATA program.

(\$ In thousands)

REGION/COUNTRY	\$(000)	REGION/COUNTRY	\$(000)
AF Regional	132	EUR Hungary	321
AF Chad	< 50	EUR Italy	552
AF Djibouti	3,760	EUR Kazakhstan	569
AF Ethiopia	294	EUR Kyrgyzstan	1,462
AF Kenya <b>(1)</b>	10,622	EUR Macedonia	764
AF Mali	607	EUR Malta	117
AF Mauritania	112	EUR Spain	687
AF Mauritius	182	EUR Tajikistan	2,913
AF South Africa	179	EUR Turkey	2,090
AF Tanzania	379	EUR Uzbekistan	2,207
ARA Regional	< 50	NEA Algeria	332
ARA Colombia <b>(2)(3)</b>	33,279	NEA Bahrain	543
ARA Dominican Rep	131	NEA Egypt	2,169
ARA Guatemala	< 50	NEA Israel	1,194
ARA Mexico	54	NEA Jordan	1,105
ARA Paraguay	64	NEA Kuwait	65
EAP Regional	< 50	NEA Morocco	3,256
EAP Indonesia <b>(4)</b>	9,008	NEA Oman	641
EAP Malaysia	1,267	NEA Tunisia	1,834
EAP Philippines	1,939	NEA UAE	527
EAP Singapore	64	NEA Yemen	148
EAP Thailand	1,744	SA Afghanistan <b>(5)</b>	21,487
EUR Regional	365	SA Bangladesh	1,343
EUR Albania	152	SA India	2,350
EUR Armenia	1,163	SA Nepal	1,281
EUR Azerbaijan	1,448	SA Pakistan <b>(6)</b>	10,517
EUR Bosnia	1,004	SA Sri Lanka	412
EUR Cyprus	559	Other:	
EUR Georgia	1,583	Translations	2,602
EUR Greece	4,375	Course Development	4,627

Notes (\$000):

- (1) Includes FY 2003 Peace Keeping Operations Appropriation – Kenya \$10,000
- (2) Includes FY 2002 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation – Colombia \$25,000
- (3) Includes INL Transfer for VIP Protection Training Program – Colombia \$5,000
- (4) Includes FY 2002 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation – Indonesia - \$8,000
- (5) Includes FY 2002 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation – Afghanistan \$21,487
- (6) Includes FY 2002 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation – Pakistan \$10,000

## COUNTRY PARTICIPATION

(Cumulative)

The following countries have participated in one or more activities of the ATA Program since its inception through September 30, 2003.

---

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

---

\*New in FY 2003

