For nearly 30 years, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program has been at the forefront of counterterrorism training for civilian law enforcement and security services in our partner nations.

Established in 1983, the U.S. Congress mandated that the ATA mission was to enhance the antiterrorism skills of our partner nations, strengthen U.S. ties with friendly countries, and increase respect for human rights.

Over the past three decades, Diplomatic Security has developed the ATA program into a highly successful antiterrorism training and equipment-support mechanism, a world-class training operation for law enforcement organizations of foreign countries willing to stand side by side with the United States in fighting terrorism.

This ATA support has enhanced the abilities of our international partners to identify, disrupt, and prosecute terrorists. These successes, in turn, help reduce the threat to our partner nations, to U.S. personnel, facilities, and interests abroad, and to the U.S. homeland.

ATA’s impact is far reaching. In fiscal year 2011 alone, the ATA program delivered 537 courses, consultations, and associated equipment grants to more than 11,000 participants from 64 countries.

Many recipients of ATA training, consultations, and equipment have proven the value of ATA support by recovering digital evidence, apprehending terrorist suspects, defusing bombs, and saving lives.

Through its cutting-edge curriculum and equipment grants, the ATA program continues to contribute greatly to the security of our nation, our partners worldwide, and international diplomacy.

Eric J. Boswell
Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Director, Office of Foreign Missions
U.S. Department of State
ATA Program Overview

Since its inception in 1983, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s ATA program has delivered counterterrorism training to more than 84,000 civilian law enforcement personnel from 154 countries.

To maintain its world-class training program, ATA relies on a team of highly talented professionals who possess the skills needed to develop and deliver relevant courses and consultations, prudently manage millions of dollars in training and equipment programs, assess the capabilities and progress of partner nations’ law enforcement agencies, and ensure that these organizations use the training as a catalyst for organizational change.

ATA and the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Counterterrorism work jointly to create a training strategy that is aligned with U.S. counterterrorism policy. All ATA assistance is designed to support U.S. counterterrorism objectives for each partner nation while meeting specific country needs identified in ATA’s in-country assessments.

Using the information from the assessment, ATA quantifies the partner nation’s critical counterterrorism capabilities and then develops a country assistance plan. The country assistance plan identifies U.S. national security interests in relation to the participating nation, provides an overview of the terrorist threat to those interests, and lays out a multi-year plan of training, consultations, equipment grants, and assessment to address those concerns.

As required by law, all participants in the program are vetted to ensure they have not been involved in human rights violations.

### ATA BY THE NUMBERS—FY 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Countries Received ATA Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>537</td>
<td>Deliveries, e.g., training, consultations, resources, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394</td>
<td>ATA courses delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Courses delivered overseas in 60 foreign countries (90.61%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Courses delivered in the U.S. (9.39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,025</td>
<td>Participants received ATA training and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Partner nations assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New partner nations</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Government of Jordan has proven itself a steadfast partner of the ATA program and has contributed significantly to U.S. efforts to advance the counterterrorism capabilities of law enforcement agencies in the region.

In March 2011, ATA and the Jordanian Public Security Directorate marked an important milestone with the inauguration of the state-of-the-art Jordan Command and Control Center (JCCC).

ATA provided project management during the facility’s construction, as well as $35 million in computers, communication consoles, software, furniture, radio and telecommunications equipment, and technical training. This multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, emergency-services 911 telephone system is ATA’s most comprehensive project to date.

As a result of this project, individuals throughout the country now may report an emergency incident by calling one telephone number to reach the unified operations center. Using cutting-edge telecommunications and computer-aided dispatch technology, personnel at the Center receive and log emergency calls, and refer them to the appropriate agency (police, civil defense, fire, or ambulance services). Leaders of first-responder agencies may monitor and direct the incident response from the Center in real time. The new Center is expected to greatly increase the capacity of Jordan’s first responder services to respond and control daily incidents and emergency events.

Just six months later, Public Security Directorate staff used their newly acquired skills at the ATA-funded and -equipped Center to help Jordan’s Directorate of the Gendarmerie open a similar facility. On September 6, 2011, His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein cut the ribbon on the new Gendarmerie Command and Control Center, which the Gendarmerie will use to coordinate incident response between its commanders in the
field, its leaders at its Command and Control Center, and the Public Security Directorate’s JCCC.

Because the Gendarmerie is charged with protecting foreign embassies, its new Command and Control Center is expected to contribute to the safety and security of the U.S. Embassy and its personnel in Jordan.

In addition, ATA has supported the Gendarmerie’s Unit 14 with equipment and tactical training in topics such as crisis response, advanced crisis response, and tactical command. Unit 14 is the Gendarmerie’s special operations component charged with responding to high-risk terrorist and criminal detection and interdiction, protection of national leadership, hostage negotiations, sniper incidents, hostage rescue, and execution of high-risk search warrants.

In May 2011, ATA delivered crisis response tactical gear to Unit 14, including sniper rifles, breaching tools, rappelling equipment, ballistic-resistant helmets and vests, load-bearing vests, and communications equipment.

In FY 2011, ATA also provided Jordanian police with senior leadership consultations and courses that focused on crisis management, crisis response, and terrorist investigations. This training, which follows international policing standards and universal human rights criteria, prepared Jordanian police leadership and officers on the street to use a measured response and exercise restraint when dealing with street protests that began in January and continued throughout the year.

The newly activated JCCC received calls during protest events and served as the police command and control center during those incidents. In the end, by managing the gatherings (rather than resorting to violent tactics to disperse them), the police respected civil liberties and used a minimum of force to keep the government stable. Senior police leadership credited their ATA leadership and management training with making the critical difference between public security officers successfully handling street protests and losing control of the crowds.

Throughout FY 2011, ATA continued its partnership with the Jordan International Police Training Center, a modern, 600-acre facility located 45 miles from Amman. At the training center, ATA trained 1,500 men and women police officers in fundamental policing skills—firearms, first aid, and human rights—as well as advanced counterterrorism training, such as protecting national leadership. The training center is now internationally accredited and trains regional and international law enforcement personnel from Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Tunisia, and plans to train more participants from other countries in the future.
Since its inception in 2002, ATA’s cyber training program has provided training to more than 6,000 foreign law enforcement investigators and analysts in 31 partner nations that helped them detect, prevent, and investigate incidents related to the use of computers and other information technology by terrorists and cyber criminals.

ATA training and equipment grants have been used to establish 17 computer investigative and forensic units worldwide. In addition to training and computer equipment grants, ATA personnel provide partner nations with long-term mentoring and advisory consultations to improve the managerial skills of their new cyber units. In FY 2011, ATA delivered 21 courses, consultations, and conferences in cyber security and investigations in 24 partner nations.

As part of its effort to foster regional and strategic collaboration among foreign law enforcement partners, ATA’s cyber program provided training and equipment to U.S. partner nations in the Caribbean region in fiscal year 2011.

Ugandan Police investigators learn to identify and capture digital evidence during an April 2011 ATA training course in cyber crimes and computer forensics in Kampala, Uganda. (U.S. Department of State photo)
In December 2010, ATA partnered with the Organization of American States and the U.S. Department of Justice to provide a three-day workshop on cyber security and cyber crime to 64 policymakers, cyber security specialists, and cyber crime investigators from Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In September 2011, the ATA cyber program followed up with a cyber and information-sharing conference for Caribbean leaders focusing on ways to combat use of the internet and telecommunications technology by transnational criminals and terrorists. Conference participants included law enforcement leaders, cyber crime investigators, and criminal prosecutors from Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname.

Also in fiscal year 2011, ATA's cyber program, in partnership with the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, launched a regional traveler’s biometric program to help partner nations identify and track terrorist suspects crossing their borders. ATA staff are assisting partner nations in installing, using, and managing the technology for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, which will provide secondary digital fingerprint screening of international visitors to select participating nations in the region.

With its world-class satellite and fiber-optic telecommunications networks and its ultramodern “cyber city” in Ebene, the Government of Mauritius has sought to develop the country into a high-tech hub linking African and Asian financial markets. The island nation also is home to the African Network Information Centre (AfriNIC), a non-governmental registry of internet protocol addresses for Africa. With the development of this high-tech infrastructure have come threats of money-laundering, staging of terrorist finances, and cyber-related crimes. To help counter and investigate these threats, the ATA program provided the Mauritius National Police Service’s Independent Commission Against Corruption with cyber investigations training in May 2011 and delivered grants of computer forensics workstations, software, and digital storage media in June.

This support contributed to an immediate investigative success by Mauritius police. On June 8, 2011, ATA-trained and -equipped digital investigators identified and arrested the operator of an illegal enterprise selling pre-paid mobile phone SIM cards. The cards permitted mobile phone users to make international calls more cheaply because those calls — 55,000 in all — were routed illegally through telecommunications networks as local, rather than international calls.

As a follow-up to the May 2011 training, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Troy Fitrell and Mauritian Commissioner of Police Dhun Iswar Rampersad celebrate the delivery five months earlier of computer forensics equipment granted by ATA to the Mauritius Police Force. (U.S. Department of State photo)
The Office of Antiterrorism Assistance recorded two historic milestones in Afghanistan.

In FY 2011, ATA completed two training sessions for 29 women Afghan National Police officers, marking delivery of that nation’s first all-women Protection of National Leadership course. The three-week course trained the women officers in weapons handling, protective formations, attack-on-principal scenarios, site advance operations, communications, defensive tactics, and other protective operations.

After completing their training, some of the women officers were assigned to provide security at the Presidential Palace and other presidential venues where female visitors are expected to be in attendance. Two of the women agents enrolled in an advanced ATA course to become certified instructors of security training for Afghanistan’s men and women protective security agents.

Another ATA milestone was reached in June 2011, when 17 instructors with the Afghan Presidential Protective Service completed ATA instructor-development training and were certified to train officers from various Afghan law enforcement and security agencies. The completion of this course marked a significant step in developing the security service’s self-sufficiency, as well as in building Afghanistan’s capacity to manage its internal security. Through this ATA course, the instructors learned curriculum development and became subject-matter experts in ATA disciplines such as protection.
of national leaders, surveillance detection, designated defensive marksman, counter assault, physical fitness techniques, emergency medical care, and safe operation of a firearms range.

The new instructors were to begin training their colleagues in April 2012 at Camp Watan, the Afghan government’s elite security training institute originally established by ATA on the outskirts of Kabul. Two ATA instructors remain on site to mentor and assist the new Afghan trainers.

A DS ATA program instructor (right) assists a woman Afghan National Police officer during weapons training at a facility in Afghanistan. The student was one of 29 women Afghan National Police officers who completed Afghanistan’s first all-women Protection of National Leadership course in 2011. (U.S. Department of State photo)
Since 2003, ATA has worked with Colombian law enforcement and security forces to improve their investigative and security capabilities. That training has delivered tangible results.

ATA instructors have trained Colombian special operations personnel in protection of their national leaders, including providing security to the Colombian president.

Thanks to ATA computer forensics training, Colombian cyber investigators have been able to exploit information on digital devices seized from members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia rebel group that has been used to disrupt the inner workings of the insurgency.

And perhaps one of ATA’s greatest successes in Colombia has been its hostage-rescue training for the special anti-kidnapping force, known as GAULA. ATA training of more than 600 GAULA members at a formerly U.S.-operated facility in the town of Sibaté is credited with helping to reduce the number of kidnappings for ransom from a high of more than 3,500 abductions in 2000 to an estimated 200 in 2011.

Since December 2007, Colombian instructors have managed and delivered the counterterrorism training program at the Sibaté facility, an indication of how well Colombian law enforcement leaders institutionalize the ATA training they receive.

Since then, Colombian police trainers have turned the Sibaté facility into a regional educational “force multiplier” by providing counterterrorism training to law enforcement officials from countries throughout the hemisphere. In FY 2011, Colombian instructors at the former ATA training center provided training in multiple disciplines to law enforcement leaders from Mexico, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, and Honduras.

ATA has helped enhance security for Colombian government officials by providing training in the protection of national leaders to Colombian police special operations units. (U.S. Department of State photo)
Indonesian bomb squad technicians, trained and equipped by ATA, successfully demonstrated how their skills can prevent attacks and save lives during a series of bombing incidents in March and April 2011.

Over a period of four days in March, couriers delivered improvised explosive devices (IEDs) hidden in books to four individuals across Jakarta. In the first incident, untrained police officers attempted to defuse the device before ATA-trained bomb squad technicians arrived on the scene. The bomb detonated and injured four officers.

But in the three subsequent incidents involving the book bombs, ATA-trained and -equipped officers from the Detachment 88 Mobile Brigade and Metro Jaya bomb squads followed ATA protocols and safely neutralized the devices without injuries. In addition, these experts preserved evidence from the defused devices that led to the arrest of six suspects.

A few weeks later, in April, an ATA-trained Indonesian National Police (INP) bomb squad neutralized an explosive device containing 330 pounds of explosives found adjacent to a gas pipeline and near a Christian church in Serpong, 40 miles south of Jakarta. Police investigators linked the six suspects in the Jakarta book bombings to the foiled attack in Serpong.

The suspects, along with 13 other alleged conspirators, had hired a videographer to record the bombing and its aftermath outside the church. The attack had been planned for the Christian holy day of Good Friday.

As a result of the successes, the ATA program hosted a presentation by the INP bomb squad at the June 2011 International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators Training Conference in Romania.
The Office of Antiterrorism Assistance training in Kenya has contributed significantly to that nation’s ability to confront terrorism at its borders, as well as to respond to mass casualty events.

In late January 2011, ATA partnered with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Customs and Border Protection to deliver an in-depth course on rural border patrol unit tactics to members of the Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya’s Administration Police. Both agencies are responsible for protecting Kenya’s national border.

The five-week course was a follow-up to an earlier, more basic course delivered to members of the Kenyan law enforcement agencies two years earlier. Among the participants were instructors from the two agencies’ training facilities who planned to integrate the training into their respective academy curricula.

The tactical course provided 15 officers from each agency with advanced training on topics such as patrolling and formations, small-unit tactics, escalation of force, land navigation, tactical tracking, weapons handling, safety and maintenance, shooting from cover, emergency first aid, and emergency evacuations.

The final exercise scenario was based on Kenya’s real-life border-security challenges and involved Somalis smuggling animal trophies out of Kenya and al-Shabaab terrorist operatives and weapons into Kenya.

On February 28, 2011, just three days after completing the training, graduates from the course were deployed to the Mandera area of Kenya’s border with Somalia where intense skirmishes with al-Shabaab operatives were underway. During the deployment, the ATA-trained leader of the newly assigned team caught the attention of his superiors for his strong management and leadership of his team while under fire. His commanding officers credited the ATA training for his successful leadership in helping to dislodge the terrorist suspects from the conflict zone.

In July 2011, several first responders and health-care professionals from various Kenyan hospitals and emergency-response agencies participated in ATA’s “Hospital-Based Management of Mass Casualty Incidents” course.
This course is designed to train participants in assessing their country’s level of disaster readiness, identify resources, and plan a triaged response to catastrophic incidents.

Just hours after the course ended, some of the participants responded to the scene of a school bus crash in which the vehicle had careened off the road and rolled down a hillside. The newly ATA-trained responders performed triage and stabilized about 30 of the crash victims and helped to evacuate the more critically injured patients from the overwhelmed local hospital to two larger hospitals in Nairobi.

In September, graduates from the ATA mass casualty management course were the first emergency medical personnel to respond to a massive fire caused by an oil spill in Nairobi that took the lives of more than 100 people. The responders set up medical triage units and transported multiple burn victims by ambulance to nearby hospitals.

As a result of their ATA training, these emergency medical responders also launched a nationwide effort to inventory Kenyan medical care capacity, such as the number of intensive care unit beds, general wards, and emergency rooms in the nation’s hospitals.
Since July 2007, the ATA program has provided resources and 46 Protection of National Leadership training courses to more than 800 members of Mexico’s Estado Mayor Presidencial (Presidential Security Service), Secretaría de Seguridad Pública (Federal Police), and Procuraduría General de la Republica (Attorney General’s Office). The training was developed in response to the large number of threats and assassinations against Mexican government officials.

In June 2009, ATA began training Mexican instructors to teach the program, with the goal of building Mexican capacity to deliver its own protective-security training. Together, ATA and its Mexican partners have developed a successful instructional and support framework for delivering high-quality protective-security training to Mexican police and judicial personnel.

This partnership has advanced to the point that ATA-trained Mexican instructors now deliver a significant portion of each course. For example, from the start of this partnership through the end of FY 2011, Estado Mayor Presidencial personnel have taught 25 Protection of National Leadership courses to 474 participants. In FY 2011, ATA trained 232 law enforcement officers in such topics as basic and advanced national leadership protection, as well as how to teach these ATA courses. In seven of the protective-security courses, half the faculty were ATA-trained Mexican instructors. In FY 2012, ATA plans to further reduce the number of its instructors in Mexico’s protective-security training, allowing more training opportunities for Mexican instructors.
Philippines

To build the capacity of Philippine authorities to successfully prosecute crimes involving computers and other digital devices, in FY 2011 ATA extended its cyber training beyond its traditional law enforcement audience to that nation’s judicial and legislative leaders.

ATA's cyber training program has trained the Philippines National Police (PNP) Anti-Transnational Crime Division, a cyber crime unit, since 2003. ATA equipment upgrades, training, and support have helped this unit grow into a professional and highly effective cyber investigation force with four digital forensics laboratories. Moreover, an ATA-supported cyber training laboratory opened in December 2011, and a fifth digital forensics laboratory was scheduled to open in early 2012.

Throughout FY 2011, these investigators continued to compile evidence of a major MILF/JI weapons manufacturing operation. Among the evidence extracted from the seized flash drive were photographs of more than 100 illegally manufactured small arms and rocket-propelled grenades, thousands of rounds of ammunition, and raw materials used to produce the weapons. The forensic technicians also retrieved copies of written agreements with vendors used to procure the raw materials.

The evidence developed by ATA-trained investigators with ATA-provided computer equipment and software was to be presented to prosecutors who, thanks to ATA training on cyber crimes, are expected to successfully prosecute the case when it is presented in the Philippine judicial system.

In September 2010, investigators from this ATA-trained unit conducted a forensic examination of a flash drive seized from a member of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front/Jemaah Islamiyah (MILF/JI) terrorist group during a counterterrorism operation. Using techniques learned from ATA, the Philippine cyber investigators were able to make a “forensic copy” of all the data, including deleted files, for analysis.
In May 2011, ATA achieved another first with the unveiling of the Senegalese National Police’s (SNP) new electronic firearms training simulator, the first such training system offered in West Africa.

The “shoot-don’t-shoot” training system provides Senegalese police with interactive training to enhance judgment skills on when to use a weapon. To use the system, trainees face a wall-sized video screen upon which a public safety scenario plays out. Based upon the trainees’ commands and reactions, the system operator can seamlessly change the action, which may result in a character trying to attack the officer or merely a suggestion of an attack that never materializes. Throughout the scenario, the trainees must decide whether to use their weapons, which are the same model and weight as their service weapons but which fire laser shots at the screen instead of live ammunition.

This sophisticated digital system provides a cost-efficient solution for training Senegal National Police officers in the use of their firearms. The simulator can provide training with multiple weapons; can be tailored for overseas use in various languages, such as French, the official language of Senegal; and conserves police funds that would have to be expended for ammunition and the operation and maintenance of a traditional firing range.

To deploy this simulation system, ATA experts traveled to Dakar to coordinate production of multiple customized scenarios such as activities in a market place, bank, airport, or during a traffic stop of a vehicle. ATA also sent U.S. law enforcement officers to Dakar to provide train-the-trainer instruction and mentoring on the simulator to Senegalese instructors so that they could then teach their colleagues.

In its first five months of operation, more than 800 police officials were trained on the simulator.

This ATA project is having a positive impact beyond Senegal. In September 2011, the SNP began training 20 judicial police officers from Guinea-Bissau on the simulator, turning this ATA initiative into a regional training tool that can contribute to the professionalization of partner law enforcement agencies throughout West Africa.
Tanzania

Through the ATA-supported Manda Bay maritime training facility on Kenya’s Indian Ocean coast, the ATA program continued to provide specialized training to foreign law enforcement partners on a regional basis, professionalizing skillsets of multiple police and security agencies and heightening cooperation in counterterrorism across national borders.

One of the countries attending this training and putting to good use the skills learned at Manda Bay is Tanzania.

In June 2011, ATA partnered with the U.S. Navy to complete an 11-week training session on maritime security at the Manda Bay facility for Kenyan police and the then-fledgling Tanzanian maritime police force.

The consultation was designed to build regional capacity to patrol and secure coastlines, lakes, and rivers. The Swahili Coast, an 1800-mile stretch of Kenyan and Tanzanian coastline, is infamous for daily pirate attacks and is also used by criminals trafficking in persons, narcotics, weapons, animal trophies, explosives, and other contraband. al-Shabaab operatives also transit the area’s lakes and major rivers for their operations.

In the first six weeks of training, U.S. Navy instructors taught basic maritime small-boat operations. ATA instructors then provided follow-on training in counterterrorism operations in a maritime environment, including combat medicine, prisoner handling, basic weapons proficiency, interdictions, and ship boardings.

Additionally, the side-by-side training environment helped the Kenyan and Tanzanian participants develop relationships necessary for successful cross-border collaboration on counterterrorism activities.

After completing the ATA training, the nine Tanzanian officers returned to their country where they formed special marine police units in Dar es Salaam on the Indian Ocean and in Mwanza on Lake Victoria. These ATA-trained graduates have provided on-the-job training to their maritime police colleagues, have instituted new safety and security protocols for their maritime operations, and now serve as advisors to their leadership.

In July 2011, the Government of Tanzania completed the first phase of construction of its own maritime training facility at Mwanza. ATA plans to deliver boats, maritime law enforcement and safety equipment, and training to additional Tanzanian maritime law enforcement officers at the new facility.
Mexican Presidential Security Service agents take a "suspect" into custody during an October 2010 demonstration of high-risk arrests at the Estado Mayor Presidencial training facility in Mexico City. (U.S. Department of State photo)
Front and Back Cover: Members of the Afghan Presidential Protective Service react as their “protectee” comes under attack during an October 2010 ATA training exercise at the presidential palace in Kabul. (U.S. Department of State photo)