

DOWNLOAD PDF THE MEDICAL AND SECURITY RESPONSE TO THE BOMBINGS IN NAIROBI, KENYA AND DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Chapter 1 : United States embassy bombings - Wikipedia

The Medical and Security Response to the Bombings in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Notification to Congress That a Joint Task Force of U.S. Military Personnel From U.S. Central Command Deployed to Nairobi to Coordinate the Medical and Disaster Response Assistance.

Safety and Security Terrorist incidents, including the bombing of the U. Embassies in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, as well as occasional attacks by extremists on police stations and mosques, among other targets, highlight the threat posed by terrorism in East Africa and underscore the capacity of terrorist groups to carry out such attacks against Westerners. There have been incidents of robberies while cars are stopped at traffic lights. Drivers should lock their doors and keep windows up at all times. Report crimes to the closest police station and request a copy of the report to use for any insurance claims. Muggings, Robberies, and Assaults: Stay alert when walking on beaches, footpaths, and roads; especially on Zanzibar, in Dar es Salaam, and Arusha. Avoid carrying a bag, wearing flashy jewelry, or using personal electronics while in public. If you must carry a bag, hold it by the handle loosely so you can let go quickly and not be injured if someone in a passing vehicle attempts to grab it. Do not put the strap across your chest as you can be dragged and badly injured. While on safari, visiting parks, hiking, or mountain climbing, remain alert to your surroundings and report anything unusual to your tour guide, park ranger, or the police. If you are in a dangerous situation, hand over all your valuables immediately, comply with the demands, and do not to make eye contact with the aggressors. We have received reports of assaults originating at the Tazara train station, Ubungo bus station, Dar es Salaam airport, the Zanzibar ferry terminal area downtown, and the Slipway on the Msasani Peninsula in Dar es Salaam. Expatriates and tourists become victims when they hail taxis at airports, bus stations, hotels, or on the street. Victims are usually released some hours later. A number of people have been victimized en route to the airport. To minimize risk, travelers should use marked or known modes of transport. They should also consider leaving ATM cards at home and traveling to Tanzania with a minimal number of credit cards. To reduce your vulnerability: Minimize the amount of cash you carry. Avoid using stand-alone ATMs. Monitor your account balance regularly and immediately report unusual activity. Avoid using debit cards if possible. Armed home invasions usually involve some violence and some victims have been seriously injured. If you live in Tanzania, ensure that your home has a safe haven, a secure area with reinforced barriers, where you can retreat and remain safe if intruders enter. Residents in Arusha and Dar es Salaam strongly recommend retaining a professional security company with hour guards and roving patrols. If you have access to a house alarm, use it. Drive with doors locked and windows rolled up. Do not to stop in unpopulated areas. Travel in convoys if possible. Be wary of drivers of stopped cars flagging motorists down for assistance. Embassy receives regular reports of muggings, pick-pockets, and thefts from cars. This road is a concern any time of day or night, whether you are on foot or in a vehicle. Walking or jogging on the streets at any time can be hazardous because motorists can be careless, pathways abruptly end, and there are frequently no shoulders. Be cautious about walking on paths near the water, as serious erosion has degraded the soil. Beware of pickpockets, assaults, and bag snatching in Zanzibar. Wear modest dress and keep a low profile, especially on Friday afternoons, the traditional time to attend mosque. In Arusha, the high number of foreign tourists attracts pickpockets and bag snatchers. You are strongly discouraged from walking around at dusk or at night, and to avoid the section of Arusha on the far side of the Themis River at all times when on foot. Many muggings have occurred near the clock tower in the center of town. Criminals use the Amboni Caves north of Tanga City to hide from authorities. Police and military perform raid operations to apprehend criminal suspects in the cave system. Additionally, armed robberies in the shopping establishments of the Mzizima Ward of Tanga Rural District have increased. Violence and attacks by armed groups in and around the city of Mwanza have increased. You should remain alert and avoid large gatherings when travelling to Mwanza. Following an

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uptick in violence in April , Tanzanian authorities have increased their security presence in the Pwani coastal region, about km south of Dar es Salaam. Additional checkpoints are in place, particularly on highways and in towns. The police also announced that the use of motorcycles is banned at night throughout the region beginning at 6: Some police stations in Dar es Salaam such as Oysterbay and Selander Bridge offer a special desk for tourists to report crimes. However, they have limited daytime hours. In general, police stations may not have an English-speaker available or be staffed to make a written report even during opening hours. Local authorities are responsible for investigating and prosecuting the crime.

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Chapter 2 : Tanzania International Travel Information

The medical and security response to the bombings in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: communication from the President of the United States transmitting notification to Congress that a joint task force of U.S. military personnel from U.S. Central Command deployed to Nairobi to coordinate the medical and disaster response assistance arriving in Kenya and Tanzania.

In Nairobi, where the US Embassy was located in a congested downtown area, the attack killed persons and wounded about 5, The bombing in Dar es Salaam killed 10 persons and wounded As early as December , a team of al Qaeda operatives had begun casing targets in Nairobi for future attacks. It was led by Ali Mohamed, a former Egyptian army officer who had moved to the United States in the mids, enlisted in the U. Army, and became an instructor at Fort Bragg. He had provided guidance and training to extremists at the Farouq mosque in Brooklyn, including some who were subsequently convicted in the February attack on the World Trade Center. The casing team also included a computer expert whose write-ups were reviewed by al Qaeda leaders. The team set up a makeshift laboratory for developing their surveillance photographs in an apartment in Nairobi where the various al Qaeda operatives and leaders based in or traveling to the Kenya cell sometimes met. The technical surveillance and communications equipment employed for these casing missions included state-of-the-art video cameras obtained from China and from dealers in Germany. The casing team also reconnoitered targets in Djibouti. He, his top military committee members-Banshiri and his deputy, Abu Hafs al Masri also known as Mohammed Atef -and a number of other al Qaeda leaders reviewed the reports. Agreeing that the U. Al Qaeda had begun developing the tactical expertise for such attacks months earlier, when some of its operatives-top military committee members and several operatives who were involved with the Kenya cell among them-were sent to Hezbollah training camps in Lebanon. The cell in Kenya experienced a series of disruptions that may in part account for the relatively long delay before the attack was actually carried out. In August , the Kenya cell panicked. At almost the same time, cell members learned that U. Hage was a U. Harun faxed a report on the "security situation" to several sites, warning that "the crew members in East Africa is [sic] in grave danger" in part because "America knows. On February 23, , Bin Ladin issued his public fatwa. Less than a month after the publication of the fatwa, the teams that were to carry out the embassy attacks were being pulled together in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. The timing and content of their instructions indicate that the decision to launch the attacks had been made by the time the fatwa was issued. The next four months were spent setting up the teams in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Members of the cells rented residences, and purchased bomb-making materials and transport vehicles. At least one additional explosives expert was brought in to assist in putting the weapons together. In Nairobi, a hotel room was rented to put up some of the operatives. The suicide trucks were purchased shortly before the attack date. While this was taking place, Bin Ladin continued to push his public message. Two weeks after that, Bin Ladin gave a videotaped interview to ABC News with the same slogans, adding that "we do not differentiate between those dressed in military uniforms and civilians; they are all targets in this fatwa. The remaining operatives prepared and assembled the bombs, and acquired the delivery vehicles. On August 4, they made one last casing run at the embassy in Nairobi. By the evening of August 6, all but the delivery teams and one or two persons assigned to remove the evidence trail had left East Africa. Declarations taking credit for the attacks had already been faxed to the joint al Qaeda-Egyptian Islamic Jihad office in Baku, with instructions to stand by for orders to "instantly" transmit them to Al Quds al Arabi. One proclaimed "the formation of the Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Places," and two others-one for each embassy-announced that the attack had been carried out by a "company" of a "battalion" of this "Islamic Army. Shortly afterward, a phone call was placed from Baku to London. The previously prepared messages were then faxed to London. The attack on the U. About 5, people were injured.

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Chapter 3 : The Trail Of Evidence - Fbi Executive Summary | Hunting Bin Laden | FRONTLINE | PBS

Early this morning bombs exploded at the U.S. Embassy buildings in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, resulting in numerous injuries and in severe damage to both installations, and surrounding buildings.

He grew increasingly critical of the ruling Saudi family, especially after hundreds of thousands of U. Although his passport was taken away, he slipped out of Saudi Arabia in and settled in the Sudan. From there, he spoke out against the Saudi government and the continuing U. In , bin Laden called for guerrilla attacks against U. One month later, a truck bomb killed 19 U. Whether or not bin Laden was involved in planning these attacks has not been established. With of his followers, bin Laden returned to Afghanistan, which was then falling under the control of the Taliban, a faction of extreme Islamic fundamentalists. Bin Laden provided funding for the Taliban military campaign against the city of Kabul, which fell to the militia in September . Soon after his arrival in Afghanistan, bin Laden issued a fatwah, or religious decree, calling for war on Americans in the Persian Gulf and the overthrow of the Saudi government. In February , he issued another fatwah stating that Muslims should kill Americans, including civilians, anywhere in the world. On August 7, â€”the eighth anniversary of the deployment of U. The attack at the Nairobi embassy, which was located in a busy downtown area, caused the greater devastation and loss of life. There, a truck loaded with 2, pounds of TNT forced its way to the back entrance of the embassy and was detonated, shattering the embassy, demolishing the nearby Ufundi Coop House, and gutting the story Cooperative Bank. By the time rescue operations came to an end, people were dead, including 12 Americans. Thousands of people were wounded, and hundreds were maimed or blinded. The attack against the U. By , American intelligence officers knew that bin Laden operatives were active in East Africa but were unable to break up the terrorist cell before the embassies were attacked. They had even heard of a possible plot to bomb the U. Meanwhile, Prudence Bushnell, the U. Few, however, voiced concern that the proliferation of terrorists eager to kill innocent civilians and themselves in order to strike a blow against the U. Within days of the August 7 bombings, two bin Laden associates were arrested and charged with the attacks. However, with bin Laden and other key suspects still at large, President Clinton ordered a retaliatory military strike on August . In Afghanistan, some 70 American cruise missiles hit three alleged bin Laden training camps. An estimated 24 people were killed, but bin Laden was not present. Thirteen cruise missiles hit a pharmaceutical plant in the Sudan, and the night watchman was killed. The United States later backed away from its contention that the pharmaceutical plant was making or distributing chemical weapons for al Qaeda. In November , the United States indicted bin Laden and 21 others, charging them with bombing the two U. To date, nine of the al Qaeda members named in the indictments have been captured; six are in the United States, and three are in Britain fighting extradition to the United States. In February , four of the suspects went on trial in New York on criminal counts stemming from the embassy attacks. On May 29, all four were convicted on all counts. All four were sentenced to life in prison without parole. On September 11, , the world learned that the U. On that day, 19 al Qaeda terrorists deftly exploited weaknesses in U. Four thousand people were killed in the almost simultaneous attacks and 10, were wounded.

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Chapter 4 : US Embassy Bombings, East Africa - Homeland Security Digital Library

The near simultaneous vehicular bombings of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, on August 7, , were terrorist incidents costing the lives of over persons and wounding more than 4, others.

The attacks utilized massive truck bombs that nearly destroyed the embassies and devastated the surrounding neighborhoods. The bombings ultimately killed people and injured many thousands more. Although the group had been involved in numerous terrorist attacks around the world, prior to that point it had not attacked America or its citizens directly. Officials in both the FBI and the CIA were tracking the organization, but at the time it seemed like a relatively minor threat in comparison with established groups like Hamas and Hizballah. Bin Laden had already escalated his rhetorical war against America the previous February, when he published a fatwa religious edict , on behalf of a coalition of militant groups called The International Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders. The document amounted to a declaration of war and formally united a half-dozen different militant groups in Afghanistan in opposition to America. Ominously, the document declared: And the attack was executed in a manner that would soon come to characterize al Qaeda operations. The trucks were both driven by suicide attackers and the bombs were delivered only a few minutes apart, beginning with the first blast in Nairobi at approximately Each of the truck bombs contained more than a ton of explosives. In Nairobi, the blast sheared off the face of the embassy and completely destroyed a neighboring seven-story office building that contained a secretarial college. The toll was dead, among them 12 Americans. Hundreds of people were blinded by flying glass and it took rescuers two days to free all the people buried in the rubble and debris. As deadly as the attacks were, they could have been worse. In Nairobi an accomplice to the suicide bomber failed in his task of raising the drop bar that prevented entry into the embassy parking lot. Because of his failure the bomber was unable to get his vehicle close enough to destroy the building entirely. Aerial view of the embassy bomb blast in Nairobi, Kenya left , and the aftermath of the bombing right. FBI agent sorts through rubble. Photo by the U. Federal Bureau of Investigation In Dar-es-Salaam, a water truck was parked near the embassy, blocking access and absorbing much of the force of the blast. This lucky coincidence, coupled with the fact that the embassy was located in a sparsely populated area, resulted in a much lower human cost—11 people were killed and 85 wounded. All of the victims in Dar-es-Salaam were African, as were most of the victims in Nairobi. The attack therefore inflicted far greater harm on civilians—many of whom were Muslim—from two African nations than it did on the Americans against whom it was supposedly directed. At the time of the attacks, the Presidency of Bill Clinton was mired in the Monica Lewinsky sex scandal. In Sudan, the United States used thirteen Tomahawk cruise missiles to destroy a pharmaceutical plant that was supposedly producing a chemical precursor for VX nerve agent. In Afghanistan, sixty-six US missiles were targeted against training camp facilities associated with bin Laden. Neither bin Laden nor his second in command, Ayman al Zawahiri, was in the area, however, and both escaped unharmed. The missiles destroyed several buildings in the camp and killed six men, none of them al Qaeda leaders. Many of the missiles exploded just across the border in Pakistan. The Al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory in Sudan after the U. Prior to the missile strike, Mullah Muhammad Omar, leader of the Taliban, had promised to hand bin Laden over to Saudi Arabian officials, which would have ended his terrorist career. After American missiles exploded in Afghanistan, however, such an act would have seemed like giving in to American pressure, so Mullah Omar reneged and instead continued to provide bin Laden with sanctuary. Prior to the bombings and the American response, bin Laden had been a relatively insignificant figure in the world of jihad. After August he became a celebrity militant, bringing al Qaeda prestige and a steady stream of recruits. A mourner prays at the bombing memorial in Nairobi, Kenya. The embassy bombings did little to change this, unfortunately, and so efforts to deal with al Qaeda and prevent future attacks continued to be ineffective. The Clinton administration continued to obsess about terrorists acquiring chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and therefore underestimated the danger posed by simpler terrorist tactics like suicide

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attackers. In early , when the Bush administration took office national security officials were slow to realize how profoundly the threat of jihadi terrorism had grown and did not prioritize it appropriately at first. Consequently, the United States was still vulnerable to jihadi terrorism on September 11, , more than three years after the East Africa Embassy bombings.

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MSGs stood side by side with the State Department through horrific events like the bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in , and when terrorists attacked the U.S. Consulate in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, in

Chapter 6 : BBC ON THIS DAY | 7 | US embassies in Africa bombed

The Office of Casualty Assistance (OCA) was established in , following the bombings of U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to allow the Department of State to provide a more focused assistance to those suffering a tragedy.

Chapter 7 : On the Anniversary of the Bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania | DipNote

Embassy Bombing in Nairobi, Kenya on August 7, Roberta McMichael October 25, On the morning of August 7, , a truck carrying two passengers pulled up to the exit of the underground garage of the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, Kenya.

Chapter 8 : Attacks on US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania

The near-simultaneous bombing attacks on the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania took place on 7 August In Nairobi, where the US Embassy was located in a congested.

Chapter 9 : U.S. embassies in East Africa bombed - HISTORY

The United States embassy bombings were attacks that occurred on August 7, , in which over people were killed in nearly simultaneous truck bomb explosions in two East African cities, one at the United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the other at the United States Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya.