

(EACTI). EACTI provides assistance, including border security and police training, to Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, and Uganda.

- Through the Trans-Sahel Counterterrorism Initiative, the United States provides military support and other assistance to Chad, Mali, Niger, Mauritania, Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. TSCTI enhances cooperation among the region's security forces and promotes democratic governance and economic growth.
- Bilaterally with Europe, we aid the Turkish struggle to shut down financing and other material support provided to the terrorist Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK).
- In Indonesia, the United States provides capacity-building training to the national police and law enforcement counterterrorism personnel to reinforce efforts to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist networks. We also are working with the Indonesian Government to build its counterterrorism finance detection and enforcement capabilities.
- In the Philippines, we helped create Light Reaction Companies to fight terrorists in Mindanao, continually train the Philippine National Police and other law enforcement agencies, and have an ongoing interagency effort to fight terrorists on the island of Jolo.
- In Afghanistan and Colombia, the United States has expanded cooperation with its law enforcement and military counterparts on narcoterrorism, especially attacking the funding that the drug trade generates for insurgencies.
- In the Three Plus One Group on Tri-border Area Security, the United States participates with Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay to strengthen their capacity to fight cross-border crime and thwart money laundering and terrorist fundraising activities.
- In FY 2005, the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program provided training and technical assistance to participants from 78 countries. Seventy-five countries are scheduled to receive ATA training through the end of FY 2006.
- In 2005, through the Department of Defense's Regional Defense Counterterrorism Fellowship Program, security personnel from 93 countries participated in events to build counterterrorism capacity, strengthen the global counterterrorism network, and counter ideological support for terrorism.
- We are working on a regional basis to address existing and emerging terror safehavens. For example, our Embassies are partnered with Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines as they deal with terrorist transit across the Celebes (Sulawesi) Sea; and we are supporting efforts among Mauritania, Algeria, Morocco, Niger, Chad, and Mali to counter a GSPC enemy recruiting and hiding in the desert which sits astride their national borders.
- To facilitate regional counterterrorism efforts, the State Department is implementing the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI), a program designed to develop flexible regional networks in key terrorist theaters of operation to assess the threat and devise collaborative strategies, actionable initiatives, and policy recommendations.

U.N. Efforts

- With UNSCR 1267, and its successor resolutions including UNSCR 1617, the U.N. has required Member States to impose travel restrictions and arms embargo against Osama bin Laden, the Taliban, al-Qaida, and those associated with them and to freeze their financial assets.
- The United States drafted and cosponsored U.N. Security Council Resolution 1373, which requires all States to deny safehaven and prevent the movement of terrorists across borders. The Resolution also mandates all States to prevent and suppress terrorist financing by