

# How the world has changed since September 11



**Middle East:** President Bush is forced to adopt a more hands-on approach. North Korea, Iraq and Iran are branded an *axis of evil* in his January 2002 State of the Union address. Bush makes effort to lay the groundwork for an attack on Iraq. **Osama bin Laden** cites Israeli suppression of Palestinians as a pretext for the attacks in New York and Washington



## ► Palestinian Authority.

Washington endorses Israeli claims of links between **Iran** and **Yasser Arafat**, following interception of a ship in the Red Sea carrying large shipment of arms to PA.



► Violence in Israel and the West Bank escalates – at least **1,345 Palestinians** and **475 Israelis** have been killed since September 2000



**Asia:** After a period of comparative strategic neglect, the U.S. presence in South East Asia expands markedly. **The American-led campaign in Afghanistan** ousts the Taliban and decisively establishes Central Asia as a durable Western

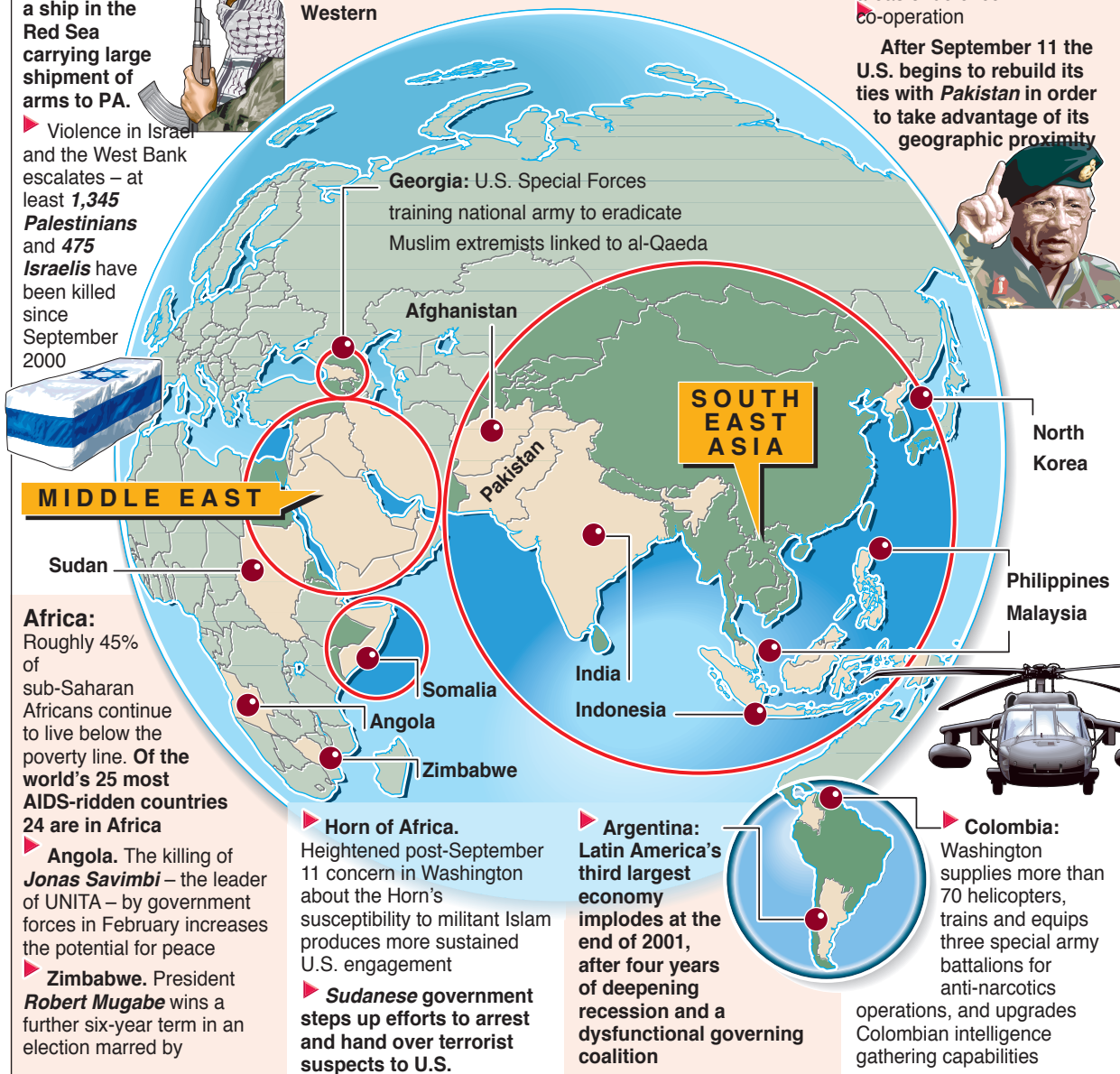
## ► strategic interest

Links surface between **al-Qaeda** and groups in **Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines** and **Singapore**, resulting in considerable counter-terrorism co-operation from United

## ► States military

In an attempt to reshape U.S. regional priorities Washington fastens on to **India** as a potential counterweight to **China**. Shifts in positions of both countries result in greater areas of defence co-operation

**After September 11 the U.S. begins to rebuild its ties with Pakistan in order to take advantage of its geographic proximity**



**Georgia:** U.S. Special Forces training national army to eradicate Muslim extremists linked to al-Qaeda

**Afghanistan**

**Pakistan**

**SOUTH EAST ASIA**

**North Korea**

**Philippines Malaysia**



**India**

**Indonesia**

**Somalia**

**Angola**

**Zimbabwe**

**Africa:** Roughly 45% of sub-Saharan Africans continue to live below the poverty line. **Of the world's 25 most AIDS-ridden countries 24 are in Africa**

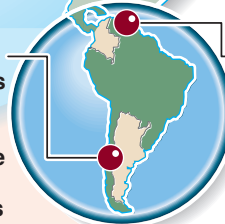
► **Angola.** The killing of **Jonas Savimbi** – the leader of UNITA – by government forces in February increases the potential for peace

► **Zimbabwe.** President **Robert Mugabe** wins a further six-year term in an election marred by

► **Horn of Africa.** Heightened post-September 11 concern in Washington about the Horn's susceptibility to militant Islam produces more sustained U.S. engagement

► **Sudanese government** steps up efforts to arrest and hand over terrorist suspects to U.S.

► **Argentina:** Latin America's third largest economy implodes at the end of 2001, after four years of deepening recession and a dysfunctional governing coalition



► **Colombia:** Washington supplies more than 70 helicopters, trains and equips three special army battalions for anti-narcotics operations, and upgrades Colombian intelligence gathering capabilities