

began to flirt with the Taliban and support it. The United States laid great hopes on the Taliban for bringing peace and stability in Afghanistan, which was necessary for the implementation of the Trans-Afghan pipeline project. Washington ignored the fact that Osama bin Laden was given refuge in the country. This short-sightedness ultimately led to the formation of the problem of Islamic terrorism. Only since 1998, after a series of terrorist attacks, American approach to Afghanistan began changing.

**Key words:** Afghanistan, USA, «Taliban», Bill Clinton, «Unocal», «Al Qaeda».

**Зименкова Виолетта. США и «Талибан»: от взаимодействия к конфронтации.** В статье рассматриваются цели, интересы и эволюция стратегии США в Афганистане с начала 1990-х гг. до конца срока второй администрации Б. Клинтона. Преследуя цель усиления своей энергетической безопасности и диверсификации поставок энергоресурсов с Ближнего Востока, Вашингтон строил свою стратегию в Афганистане, исходя из экономических целей. Так был разработан проект Трансафганского трубопровода из бывших советских республик Центральной Азии через Афганистан в Пакистан и Индию. Серьезной проблемой реализации проекта стало отсутствие мира в Афганистане, который был погружен в гражданскую войну, продолжавшуюся после прихода к власти правительства Раббани. Именно в это время в Афганистане появляется и захватывает власть движение «Талибан». Вашингтон, разочарованный в режиме моджахедов, начал заигрывать с «Талибаном» и оказывать ему поддержку. США возлагали на «Талибан» большие надежды по поводу установления стабильности в Афганистане, необходимой для реализации проекта Трансафганского трубопровода. Вашингтон игнорировал на первом этапе факт того, что в стране нашел убежище Усама бин Ладен. Эта близорукость, в итоге, привела к формированию проблемы исламского терроризма. Только с 1998 г. после череды терактов начались изменения в американском подходе к Афганистану.

**Ключевые слова:** Афганистан, США, «Талибан», Юнокал, Билл Клинтон, «Аль-Каида».

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**Cheikh Tidiane Samb**

### **United States and Senegal Cooperation on Security and Counterterrorism**

The article focuses on the special features of cooperation between the United States and Senegal in the area of security and counter-terrorism. The factors and goals of cooperation of the two countries in the sphere of security are determined. Peculiarities and directions of bilateral relations between the United States and Senegal in the area of counter-terrorism are analyzed. The two countries' participation in the international multilateral cooperation in the field of security and counter-terrorism on the African continent has been characterized. The importance of the US military presence in Senegal as an instrument of influence on African countries was noted.

**Key words:** United States, Senegal, agreements, cooperation, security, terrorism, fight, peace.

**Statement of the Problem.** Contemporary terrorism poses a threat not only to one state, but also to world security. Recently, a tendency to strengthen ties between terrorist groups from different countries, the establishment of their activities by international terrorist centres is typical. Given the global consequences and scale of terrorist activities, effective counteraction to the threat of terrorism requires joint action by a wide range of States.

The United States as a leading superpower, has attempted to play the role of international actor. With the terrorism event in the United States known as the September 11, 2001 attacks by the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda, the United States has taken a great awakening of conscience on the national security of its territory and the world in general. From that event, the United States entered in a large number of security cooperation with many countries namely Senegal. The cooperation of both countries in the fight against terrorism is important in the security architecture of the African region. Therefore, consideration of United States and Senegal security cooperation against terrorism, is an actual issue of scientific research.

**Analysis of Recent Research and Publications.** The problems of security cooperation against terrorism between the United States and African countries, including Senegal, are explored by such scholars

as Tarila Marclint Ebiede, J. Peter Pham, David J. Francois, Robert J. Griffiths, Boni Yao Gebe and others. In particular, Tarila Marclint Ebiede expert on peace and security discussed new approaches to collective security in Africa [13]. J. Peter Pham explores evolving United States-African Strategic Relations in the «war on Terrorism» [10], David J. Francois in his writings considers the US Strategy in Africa on Security and Terrorism [5]. Robert J. Griffiths [11] and Boni Yao Gebe [7] discuss issues of security cooperation between the United States and African countries, including Senegal.

The **purpose** of article is analysis of the significance and special features of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the United States and Senegal in the fight against terrorism. The main **objectives** are:

- to identify the importance of cooperation between countries in the fight against terrorism;
- to analyze the features and directions of bilateral security cooperation between the United States and Senegal;
- characterize the participation of the two countries in the multilateral cooperation in the fight against terrorism on the African continent.

**The Main Material of the Research.** Since Senegal got its independence in 1960 he had cooperative relations with the United States in many fields such as economic, culture, diplomatic, military and human security. As the problem of terrorism nowadays is a threat for whole international system and the world in general, the world international community got involved in developing the military sector as a means of fighting against terrorism. In fact many interventions, many organisations as bilateral, regional or international, associations, forums and conferences has been held in order to respond to terrorism around the world. Senegal is one of the most stable country in Africa and its geolocation influences the United States strategy on the fight against terrorism in Africa and especially countries of the Sahel.

The United States cooperates with Senegal in the area of security and against terrorism, both bilaterally and multilaterally. Senegal is one of the biggest pro-American nations in the world, with 69 % of its population regards the United States advantageous [8]. In 2013 it increasing to 81 %, According to the 2012 United States Global Leadership Report, 79 % of the Senegalese approve of U.S. leadership, with 20 % disapproving [14]. Senegal appreciates a distinctive relationship the United States. He receives significant economic provisions and technical security assistance.

The idea of cooperation against terrorism of Senegal and United States started to be deepen specifically after the event of September 11, 2001 attack in the United States. Senegal and United States entered in many security cooperation targeting many objectives:

- to enhance security and stability in Africa particularly in western Africa;
- to ensure territorial security integrity of both countries against terrorism;
- to create mutual assistance and defence to facilitate the fight against terrorism;
- to train and reinforce their military capability to counter terrorism in trans- Saharan countries;
- to promote democratic governance and respect for human rights;
- to participate in the development of peace around the world.

The government of Senegal worked closely with United States military and law enforcement officials to strengthen its counterterrorism capabilities. The risk of violent extremism and terrorist activity in Senegal arises from transnational threats due to the Senegalese military presence in several operations, including the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). High-profile attacks in late 2015 in Mali and in early 2016 in Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso heightened concerns in Senegal that it could become a target for terrorist attacks. The Senegalese government undertook several important legislative and structural changes to better confront the threat posed by terrorists in the region [4].

On May 2016 in Dakar, United States and Senegal have signed a partnership on defence cooperation agreement to strengthen military cooperation between the two countries. It was signed by the Senegalese Foreign Minister Manaker Ndiaye and the US ambassador to Senegal, James Zumwalt, is intended to repeal and replace the agreement between the two countries concerning the status of the US military and civilian staff of the Department of the Defence of the United States, concluded by exchange of notes, in Dakar, on 21 December 2000 and 11 January 2001 [12]. This military cooperation is in the interest of raising the commitment between the two countries in order to have a substantially revitalized and strategically strengthened cooperation. This agreement allows the Armed Forces of the United States and Senegal to be better prepared to jointly respond to the risks that threaten their common interests [9].

The signing of the Defense Cooperation Agreement reflects the most security interests shared by both countries. These shared interests, and the benefits of close defense cooperation, include regular joint military training exercises, but also the ability to respond to crises, whether outbreak of disease, natural disaster or terrorist attack. A practical example of this cooperation was Senegal's decision to allow access to Senegalese facilities for military aircraft to transport U.S. military troops, health care workers and supplies to Liberia. This collaboration helped control the 2014 Ebola outbreak stopping a cross-border threat to both Senegal and the international community. The new bilateral agreement will: facilitate a closer relationship between the two militaries, provide the legal foundation to enable a broad range of joint defence-related activities, strategically to enhance security partnership and allowing the United States to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises [3].

However besides the bilateral cooperation Senegal and United States participate both in many multilateral cooperation against terrorism such as Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, Antiterrorism Assistance Program.

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) was established in 2005. It is a United States-funded and -implemented, multi-faceted, multi-year effort designed to build the capacity and cooperation of military, law enforcement, and civilian actors across North and West Africa to counter terrorism. Areas of support include:

- enabling and enhancing the capacity of North and West African militaries and law enforcement to conduct counterterrorism operations;
- integrating the ability of North and West African militaries and law enforcement, and other supporting partners, to operate regionally and collaboratively on counterterrorism efforts;
- enhancing border security capacity to monitor, restrain, and interdict terrorist movements;
- strengthening the rule of law, including access to justice, and law enforcement's ability to detect, disrupt, respond to, investigate, and prosecute terrorist activity;
- monitoring and countering the financing of terrorism (such as that related to kidnapping for ransom);
- countering local support for violent extremism [4].

The global goals are to enhance the indigenous capacities of governments in the Pan-Sahel region of Africa (Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Burkina Faso and Niger, as well as Nigeria and Senegal) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region. Additionally, TSCTP will facilitate cooperation between the Pan-Sahel countries and Maghreb partners (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) in combating terrorism. TSCTP is a sustaining program of counterterrorism, democratic governance, and military assistance and includes a public diplomacy component [15].

Senegal also participated in U.S. government counterterrorism capacity-building programs, such as the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA). This Program encourages cooperative efforts between law enforcement officers of the United States and those of partner nations involved in the front lines of the global war on terrorism. ATA provides advanced counterterrorism training and equipment grants to maintain and increase partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists. The ATA program also advances U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening bilateral relationships in which Senegal did a great participation and received significant funding and security training. The Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program trains foreign law enforcement personnel to: protect national borders; protect critical infrastructure; protect the national leadership; respond to and resolve terrorist incidents; investigate and prosecute those responsible for terrorist acts; respond to weapons of mass destruction attacks; manage kidnapping for ransom crimes; respond to terrorist incidents resulting in mass casualties or fatalities [2].

Senegal is a member of the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa, a Financial Action Task Force-style regional body. Senegal's financial intelligence unit, the National Financial Intelligence Processing Unit, is a member of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. At the regional level, Senegal implements the anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) framework used by member states of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). Among WAEMU countries, Senegal was the first to implement the regional AML/CFT legal framework domestically through the adoption of a terrorist financing law in 2009 [4].

The two countries are part of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units which is an informal network of 156 financial intelligence units (FIUs). National FIUs collect information on suspicious or unusual financial activity from the financial industry and other entities or professions required to report transactions suspected of being money laundering or terrorism financing.

The goal of the Egmont Group is to provide a forum for FIUs around the world to improve cooperation in the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism and to foster the implementation of domestic programs in this field. The Egmont Group provides support to member FIUs by:

- expanding and systematizing international cooperation in the reciprocal exchange of information;
- increasing the effectiveness of FIUs by offering training and promoting personnel exchanges to improve the expertise and capabilities of personnel employed by FIUs;
- fostering better and secure communication among FIUs through the application of technology, such as the Egmont Secure Web (ESW);
- fostering increased coordination and support among the operational divisions of member FIUs;
- promoting the operational autonomy of FIUs;
- promoting the establishment of FIUs in conjunction with jurisdictions with an AML/CFT program in place, or in areas with a program in the early stages of development [6].

The multilateral cooperation of United States and Senegal on security and the maintaining of peace in west Africa and Africa in general implemented also through United States Africa Command (AFRICOM), Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MUNUSMA), global counter terrorism strategy (GCTF).

The arrival of American Marines at Moron Air Base in Senegal in August, 2015, was the materialization of the active phase of a well-matured US strategy in Washington where the Obama administration is seeking to position and rebalance the strategic presence of the United States in Africa.

In the context of the fight against jihadists, a large military presence has gradually taken shape in Africa, with a multiplication of operations involving American troops or their drones from African sites. In 2013, defense officials injected \$ 200 million into the construction of their base at Camp Lemonnier in Djibouti. It is this US military facility that is often used as a base of operations to counter the presence of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula in Yemen, but also to launch operations in East Africa, particularly in the fight against the Al-Shabab movement in Somalia.

But the Pentagon's strategists are convinced that US military forces will be called upon to carry out many operations and interventions in the very near future in the Sahel. They think that Senegal is the best place that could serve as a launching pad for such military interventions that would bring them closer to the theater of actions.

John Campbell, the Dean of the Ralph Bunche Institute for Strategic Studies in Africa, is one of the leading thinkers of the New York-based think tank Foreign Relations, a US-based international institute renowned for its analyzes of foreign policy and the global political situation. According to him, the importance of the agreement signed with Senegal is that it is «essentially the second of the kind having publicly formalized an American military presence in Africa and at the opposite end of its first base [1].

This is important because, where US troops based in Spain and Italy can easily reach northern Africa and the Maghreb, American forces operating from Senegal, regardless of their number, very quickly intervene in countries like Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso, all of which are countries with imminent risks of undergoing jihadist attacks.

Except that Washington's interest in expanding its military presence and strengthening its security and defense cooperation with African countries, including Senegal, conceals even more strategic stakes, according to Karina Piser of the World Politics Review. According to her, «the American Administration considers Sahelian Africa as the zone of American influence not to let fall under the fold of China, big competitor of the United States in this vast African market of raw materials and globalization» [1].

Therefore, the Pentagon believes that having military positions in countries such as Senegal, the United States has another lever of influence on African states, unlike China, whom the Americans consider a competitor in the region. For Washington, therefore, it is a question of preventing China from exerting any kind of pressure in these countries of West Africa and the Sahel. In short, «the Chinese must be prevented from acquiring another capacity to influence African states by limiting them to doing only trade and business under the gaze of Washington,» according to Karina Piser [1].

The role of the United States in the region's security architecture is taking on a defining character and with clear-cut goals and objectives. The United States has reached the realization that the region matters in achieving its strategic interests. The assistance of African leaders and governments in the war against terrorism and the preservation of the oil sector to meet her future energy needs are typical examples. To accomplish this task requires the creation of a stable political environment devoid of civil conflict, threats to life and endemic political instability [7].

**Conclusions and Perspectives of the Following Researches.** The security cooperation between United States and Senegal has been managed for long time. Since the September 11, attack in the United States their cooperation has entered into strength and reached many aspects of their purposes. Both countries undertook importance measures such as peacebuilding through missions, programs, partners, military intervention, training forces to limit environment impact of terrorism, to in order to sustain peace and democracy in West Africa and Africa in general.

Further research are related to a more detailed analysis of new opportunities for deepening bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the United States and the African countries in the areas of security and the fight against terrorism.

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**Шейх Тідан Самб. Співробітництво США та Сенегалу у сфері безпеки й боротьби з тероризмом.** У статті увагу акцентовано на особливостях співробітництва Сполучених Штатів та Сенегалу у сфері безпеки й боротьби з тероризмом. Визначено фактори та цілі співпраці двох країн у сфері безпеки. Проаналізовано особливості й напрями двосторонніх відносин США та Сенегалу у сфері боротьби з тероризмом. Охарактеризовано участь двох держав у міжнародному багатосторонньому співробітництві у сфері безпеки й боротьби з тероризмом на Африканському континенті. Відзначено важливість військової присутності США в Сенегалі як важеля впливу на африканські країни.

**Ключові слова:** США, Сенегал, угоди, співробітництво, безпека, тероризм, боротьба, мир.

**Шейх Тидан Самб. Сотрудничество США и Сенегала в сфере безопасности и борьбы с терроризмом.** В статье внимание акцентируется на особенностях сотрудничества Соединенных Штатов и Сенегала в сфере безопасности и борьбы с терроризмом. Определены факторы и цели сотрудничества двух стран в сфере безопасности. Проанализированы особенности и направления двусторонних отношений США и Сенегала в

сфере борьбы с терроризмом. Охарактеризовано участие двух государств в международном многостороннем сотрудничестве в сфере безопасности и борьбы с терроризмом на Африканском континенте. Отмечается важность военного присутствия США в Сенегале как рычага влияния на африканские страны.

**Ключевые слова:** США, Сенегал, соглашение, сотрудничество, безопасность, терроризм, борьба, мир.

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## **The Impact of Natural and Geographical Factors on the Environmental Security Formation in Maghreb Countries**

The impact of natural and geographical factors on the environmental security formation is an essential point to study and understand the common goals of the Maghreb countries in a sub-regional organization. Located in North Africa, the Maghreb region is the transiting zone between Africa and Europe; it has the most coveted natural resources in the world and a very frequent maritime border. However, the region is unstable due to the nature and geography of its environment. The research question is analyzing the impact of the natural and geographic factors that have influenced the environmental security formation in the Maghreb countries.

**Key words:** environmental security, climate change, desertification process, drought, the Maghreb region, evaporation, degradation.

**Setting of Scientific Problem and its Importance.** The geography of the Maghreb countries gives it an advantage over natural resources such as gas, oil, iron, phosphate and fisheries. Thus the region has become a strategic point for foreign investors and attraction for companies specializing in the exploitation of resources whose economies depend heavily on their development. However, countries are facing the most acute environmental problems in the world and continues to accentuate with the advent of climate change. Thus the negative effects on the environment generated by natural phenomena combined with geographical factors constitute a blockage for the security of the countries of the Maghreb. The environmental security becomes a necessity for the united countries (Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) within a sub-regional organization in order to ensure internal security and to satisfy the needs of the population.

**The Analysis of the Latest Researches on the Problem.** Such scientists as Alain Bourbouze [1], Mr. F. Mustapha [3], Tahitabet-Aoul [2], and others have studied the influence of natural and geographical factors on the activities of the Maghreb countries.

Alain Bourbouze in his work «Pastoralism in the Maghreb: The Silent Revolution» describes the physical characteristics of the Maghreb region, and the recent changes in the environment and the implications for agro-pastoral activities.

Mr. F. Mustapha in his thesis «The Policy of Security and Stability in the Maghreb» underlines environmental security as a priority in the stability policy of the subregion. The social and political unrests have also causes related to the environmental crisis whose governmental decisions are ineffective or insufficient to find adequate solutions.

Mahi Tabet-Aoul is one of the illustrious authors who has had to work on environmental issues in the Maghreb and has participated in numerous international symposiums and conferences of parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. In his recent international communications and books («Climate change and risks on the Maghreb»), the author exposes the environmental crises of the Maghreb countries. Being also an expert in the physics of the atmosphere, he sounds an alarm on climate change and its impacts on the geographical vulnerability of the sub-region.

Despite the influence of the impact of natural and geographical factors on the formation of environmental security in the Maghreb, this article offers an overview on the environmental issues of the subregion. The environmental data are little known due to the lack of regular monitoring, the complexity of the territory,