

CACMUN 2010

Security Council:

Topic: The Situation in Yemen as a threat to international Security.

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*Yemen conflict timeline: years 2001-2010*

*2001 February - Violence in run-up to municipal polls and referendum, in which voters show support for constitutional reform extending presidential term and powers.*

*Terror crackdown*

*2001 November - President Saleh visits US, tells President Bush that Yemen is a partner in the fight against terrorism.*

*Hundreds have been killed in rebel cleric's revolt*

*2004: Yemeni forces kill rebel cleric*

*2002 February - Yemen expels more than 100 foreign Islamic scholars, including British and French nationals, in crackdown on terror and suspected al-Qaeda members.*

*2002 October - Supertanker Limburg badly damaged in attack, blamed on al-Qaeda, off Yemeni coast.*

*2003 April - The 10 chief suspects in the bombing of the USS Cole escape from custody in Aden.*

*2004 March - Two militants, suspected of masterminding bombing of USS Cole, are re-arrested.*

*Clashes in north*

*2004 June-August - Government troops battle supporters of dissident cleric Hussein al-Houthi in the north; estimates of the dead range from 80 to more than 600.*

*2004 August - Court sentences 15 men on terror charges, including bombing of Limburg tanker in 2002.*

*2004 September - Government says its forces have killed dissident cleric Hussein al-Houthi, the leader of a revolt in the north.*

*2005 March-April - More than 200 people are killed in a resurgence of fighting between government forces and supporters of the slain rebel cleric Hussein al-Houthi.*

*2005 May - President Saleh says the leader of the rebellion in the north has agreed to renounce the campaign in return for a pardon. Minor clashes continue.*

*Women back opposition's Faisal Bin Shamlan ahead of 2006 poll*

*2005 July - Police and witnesses say at least 36 people are killed across the country in clashes between police and demonstrators protesting about a cut in fuel subsidies.*

*2005 December - More than 60 people are killed when a landslide destroys a mountain village around 20km from Sanaa.*

*2006 March - More than 600 followers of slain Shia cleric Hussein al-Houthi who were captured following a rebellion he led in 2004 are released under an amnesty.*

*2006 September - President Saleh wins another term in elections.*

*2007 January-March - Scores are killed or wounded in clashes between security forces and al-Houthi rebels in the north.*

*2007 June - Rebel leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi accepts a ceasefire.*

*2007 July - Suicide bomber attacks a tourist convoy killing eight Spaniards and two Yemenis in the province of Marib.*

*2007 August - Citizens banned from carrying firearms in Sanaa. Demonstrations without a permit are outlawed.*

*A volcano erupts on the Red Sea island of Jabal al-Tair for the first time since the 1800s.*

*2007 October - Volcano erupts on the Red Sea island of Jabal al-Tair where Yemen has a military base.*

*2007 November - Clashes between Yemeni tribesmen and army personnel protecting a Ukrainian oil company leave 16 people dead in the south-eastern Shabwa province.*

*2008 January - Renewed clashes between security forces and rebels loyal to Abdul-Malik al-Houthi.*

*2008 April - Clashes with troops as southern Yemenis protest against alleged northern bias in state job allocation. One man killed.*

*2008 March-April - Series of bomb attacks on police, official, diplomatic, foreign business and tourism targets. US embassy evacuates all non-essential personnel.*

*2008 September - Attack on US embassy in Yemeni capital Sana'a kills 18 people, including six assailants. Six suspects arrested.*

*2008 October - President Saleh announces arrest of suspected Islamist militants allegedly linked to Israeli intelligence.*

*Demands for reform*

*2008 November - Police fire warning shots at Common Forum opposition rally in Sanaa. Demonstrators demand electoral reform and fresh polls. At least five protestors and two police officers injured.*

*2009 February - Government announces release of 176 al-Qaeda suspects on condition of good behaviour.*

*2009 June - Nine foreigners are abducted in remote Saada region. The bodies of three are later found. The fate of the remaining six hostages remains unclear, though local rebels deny responsibility.*

*2009 August - The Yemeni army launches a fresh offensive against Shia rebels in the northern Saada province. Tens of thousands of people are displaced by the fighting.*

*2009 October - Clashes break out between the northern rebels and Saudi security forces along the two countries' common border. The rebels accuse Saudi Arabia of supporting the Yemeni government in attacks against them. The Saudi government denies this.*

*2009 November - Saudi Arabia says it has regained control of territory seized by Yemeni rebels in a cross-border incursion.*

*2009 December - Yemen-based branch of Al-Qaeda claims it was behind failed attack on US airliner. The government calls on the West for more support to help it combat the Al-Qaeda threat.*

*2010 January - President Saleh says government open to talks with Al-Qaeda militants, provided they renounce violence.<sup>1</sup>*

Background:

The war on terror is the name that has been adopted world wide as the ongoing political, legal and ideological conflict against Islamic terrorism and the growing number of Islamic militants. The conflict has had as its battle grounds in the countries of Afghanistan and Iraq, as a military response to the terrorist acts perpetrated September 11, 2001 when American commercial airliners were subject to one of the most brutal attacks on the united states that soon struck the entire world.

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<sup>1</sup> Ectract taken from: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/country\\_profiles/1706450.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/country_profiles/1706450.stm)

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said Wednesday the upcoming international conference on Yemen will focus on fighting terrorism and helping over 150,000 internal refugees fleeing an escalating conflict in the north.

The U.N. chief expressed "great concern" at the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation in the impoverished Arabian Peninsula country and said "there is a serious question of how we can fight against international terrorism." At the Jan. 27 conference, Ban said, "we will have a comprehensive review on how the international community (will) address these issues." British Prime Minister Gordon Brown called for the high-level meeting to devise ways to counter radicalization in Yemen, saying an international approach is needed to combat the rising influence of al-Qaida in the country. The conference will take place in London.

"This situation in Yemen has much broader regional implications in our common struggle to fight against international terrorism," Ban said. Yemeni forces are fighting an offshoot of the al-Qaida terror group, which claimed responsibility for the failed Christmas attempt to bomb a U.S. passenger jet bound for Detroit. But the government has little control outside the capital, leaving a power vacuum in large swaths of the mountainous country.

At the same time, the government is waging a costly war with Shiite rebels in the north near the border with Saudi Arabia, which now involves Saudi forces who are battling rebels that have crossed into its territory. The Yemeni government is also fighting separatists in the south.

Nicholas Reader, a spokesman for the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, said U.N. staff estimate about 175,000 Yemenis, mainly women and children, have been forced from their homes in the north of the country by the fighting between the government and the Shiite rebels, known as Hawthis.

"The current fighting in the north is having a major impact on civilians," he said. "The situation of many people affected by the conflict is continuing to deteriorate in an alarming way. ... There are still people trapped in conflict areas and they remain largely hidden from the international community and the aid agencies."



23

The United Nations launched an appeal for \$177 million on Dec. 14 to meet the acute and chronic humanitarian needs of some 1.6 million vulnerable people in Yemen this year.

The current war with the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda has been fought by the international community in Afghanistan and surrounding areas, but the question arises: will the next war be fought in Yemen due to the outrageous number of al-Qaeda militants being trained and activated in the area? Does the fact that it is from this place where new threats are being launched to the international

<sup>2</sup> Image from: [http://www.english.globalarabnetwork.com/images/stories/2009/Sep/Saada\\_yemen\\_map\\_copy.jpg](http://www.english.globalarabnetwork.com/images/stories/2009/Sep/Saada_yemen_map_copy.jpg)

<sup>3</sup> IDP: INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

community, that it is from this place that jihadist extremist seeds are being planted to grow into the plant of intimidation so that it should be considered a "red zone" and therefore should be treated as a threat?

The international preoccupation has grown given the fact of al-Qaeda threats to the embassies of the United Kingdom and the United States in Yemen, leading to their immediate closure until further notice.

Will this affect common economical relationships and cause political friction?

Alarm has been stated by the white house at the terror group's expanded reach in the Yemen country where a derivative group from islamist extremist group al-Qaeda, apparently ordered the Christmas Day plot against a U.S. airliner. President Barack Obama's top counterterrorism adviser, John Brennan, cited "indications al-Qaida is planning to carry out an attack against a target" in the capital, possibly the embassy.

As to whether U.S. troops might be sent to Yemen, Brennan replied: "We're not talking about that at this point at all." He pledged to provide the Yemeni government with "the wherewithal" to take down al-Qaida.

Britain and the United States are assisting a counterterrorism police unit in Yemen as fears grow about the increasing threat of international terrorism originating from the country.

The Obama administration claims that the suspect in the plot against the Detroit-bound plane was trained and armed by the al-Qaida affiliate in Yemen. Brennan blamed a series of what he called lapses and human errors in U.S. intelligence and security defenses for allowing a Nigerian man to board the plane with explosives. He tried to detonate them as the aircraft approached Detroit on Dec. 25.

Yemen is a poor, decentralized and predominantly Muslim country on the Arabian Peninsula. It is the ancestral homeland of al-Qaida leader Osama bin Laden, and the site of the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole, which killed 17 U.S. sailors. A 2008 attack on the U.S. Embassy killed one American.

Given the active threat from al-Qaida, "we're not going to take any chances," Brennan said from Washington during appearances on four Sunday talk shows.<sup>4</sup> The security council seeks a prompt solution as to whether or not military action along with detailed aid from nations such as the united kingdom or great Britain and northern Ireland and the united states of America should be put into action with the goal of continuing the current war on terror and suppressing international terrorism from Islam militants by finishing the problem at its source.

It is clear that the on growing presence of jihadist militants in the area along with the recurrent threats against UK and US embassies in Yemen and the failed Christmas day bombing attempt are a provocative statement that insinuates a new conflict waiting to be lit in the Yemen country.

The security council should evaluate and analyze the current seed of conflict, taking into deep consideration the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, evaluating themes such as economical predisposition of involved nations, and the cost of putting the entire global population at the brink of a new grueling conflict, where the price will not be paid in currency but in human lives.

Bibliography:

Helpful links.

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/8458812.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/8458812.stm)

[http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100103/ap\\_on\\_re\\_mi\\_ea/ml\\_yemen\\_al\\_qaida](http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100103/ap_on_re_mi_ea/ml_yemen_al_qaida)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/05/world/middleeast/05yemen.html>

[http://www.un.org/News/ossg/hilites/hilites\\_arch\\_view.asp?HighID=1539](http://www.un.org/News/ossg/hilites/hilites_arch_view.asp?HighID=1539)

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<sup>4</sup> Extract taken from:

[http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100103/ap\\_on\\_re\\_mi\\_ea/ml\\_yemen\\_al\\_qaida](http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100103/ap_on_re_mi_ea/ml_yemen_al_qaida)

Specific country by country information

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33399&Cr=yemen&Cr1=>

Resolution on terrorism in Afghanistan, available for comparison analysis with both conflicts:

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/708/55/PDF/N0170855.pdf?OpenElement>

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SECURITY COUNCIL:

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Evaluation on NATO performance in Afghanistan

Background:

The war in Afghanistan is an enduring conflict which began on October 7, 2001, as a direct response to the September 11, 2001 attacks on the US, where nearly 3,000 people were killed in the coordinated attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon by hijacked civilian airliners. U.S. President George W. Bush identified Osama Bin Laden as the 'prime suspect' in the attacks. On September 20, 2001, in an address to a joint session of Congress, President Bush issued an ultimatum demanding that the Taliban government of Afghanistan:

- deliver al-Qaeda leaders located in Afghanistan to the United States authorities

- release all imprisoned foreign nationals, including American citizens
- protect foreign journalists, diplomats, and aid workers in Afghanistan
- close terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and "hand over every terrorist and every person and their support structure to appropriate authorities"
- "They will hand over the terrorists or they will share in their fate,"
- "Our war on terror begins with al Qaeda, but it does not end there."<sup>5</sup>

“Military’s operation enduring freedom” (OEF), this was the name given to the American offensive in Afghanistan this operation was launched with the support of various allies who also intervened.

The Taliban government responded through their embassy in Pakistan, asserting that there was no evidence in their possession linking bin Laden to the September 11 attacks. They also stressed that bin Laden was a guest in their country Later, on September 22, 2001, the United Arab Emirates, and on the following day, Saudi Arabia withdrew their recognition of the Taliban as the legal government of Afghanistan, leaving neighboring Pakistan as the only remaining country with diplomatic ties Before the onset of military hostilities, on October 7, 2001, the Taliban offered to try bin Laden in Afghanistan in an Islamic court. This offer was rejected by the U.S., and the bombing of targets within Afghanistan by U.S. and British forces commenced the same day.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) did not authorize the U.S.-led military campaign in Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom). There is some debate whether UNSC authorization was required, centered on the question of whether the invasion was an act of collective self-defense provided for under Article 51 of the UN Charter, or an act of aggression. The Bush administration did not declare war, and labeled Taliban troops and supporter’s terrorists rather than soldiers, denying them the protections of the Geneva Convention and due process of law.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_Security\\_Assistance\\_Force#Contributing\\_nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Security_Assistance_Force#Contributing_nations)  
<http://www.britannica.com/presidents/article-9398253>

<sup>6</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War\\_in\\_Afghanistan\\_\(2001–present\)#September\\_11.2C\\_2001\\_attacks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Afghanistan_(2001–present)#September_11.2C_2001_attacks)

UNSC did authorize the creation of an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) with authority to take all measures necessary to fulfill its mandate of assisting the Afghan Interim Authority in maintaining security. Command of the ISAF passed to NATO on August 11, 2003.

ISAF:

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is a NATO-led security and development mission in Afghanistan established by the United Nations Security Council on 20 December 2001 as envisaged by the Bonn Agreement.

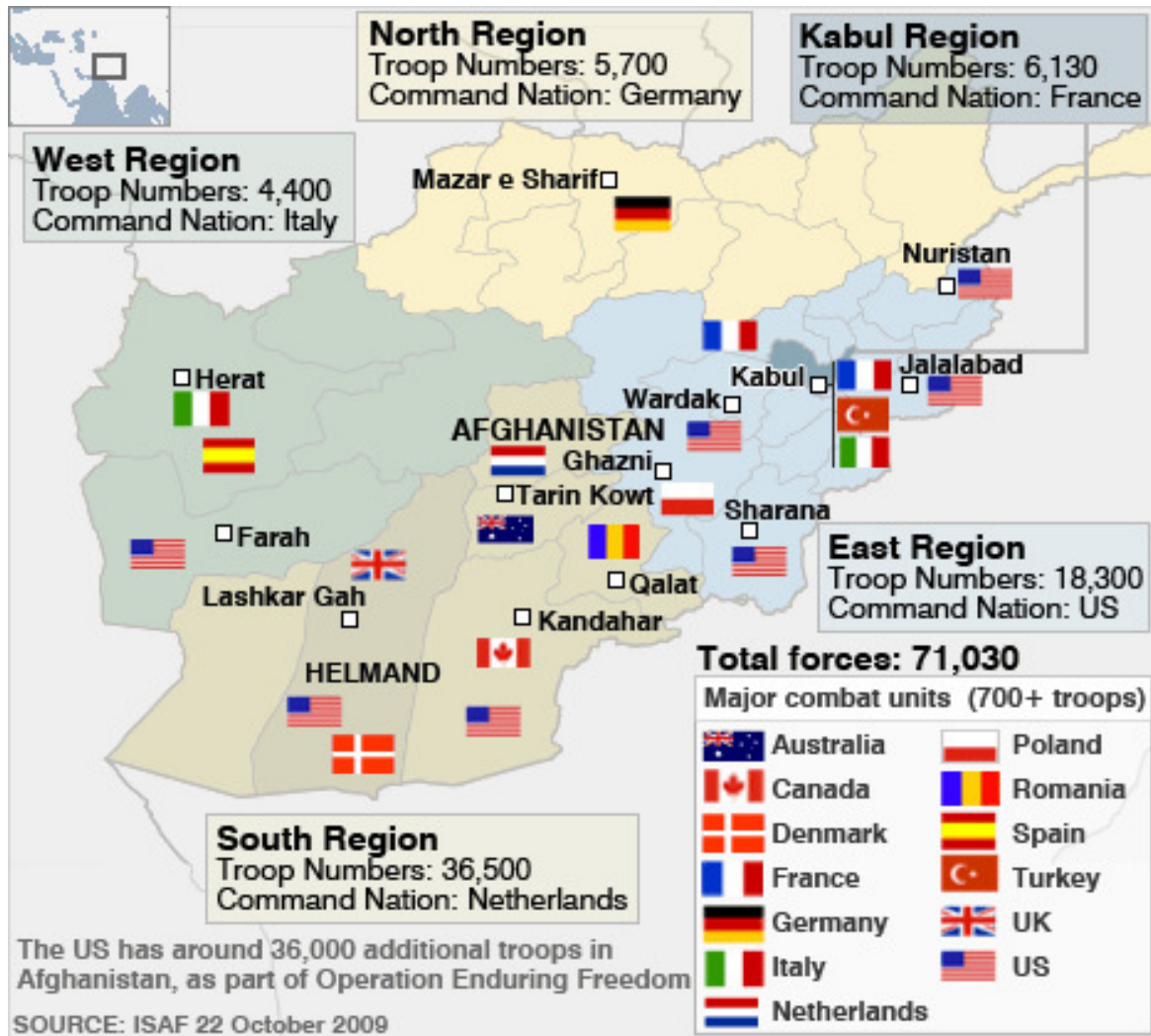
Since NATO took command of ISAF in 2003, the Alliance has gradually expanded the reach of its mission, originally limited to Kabul, to cover Afghanistan's whole territory. The number of ISAF troops has grown accordingly from the initial 5,000 to around 80,000 troops coming from 43 countries, including all 28 NATO members.<sup>7</sup>

Subsequently expanded the mission in four main stages over the whole of the country, since 2006, ISAF has been involved in more intensive combat operations in southern Afghanistan, a tendency which continued in 2007 and 2008. Attacks on ISAF in other parts of Afghanistan are also mounting.

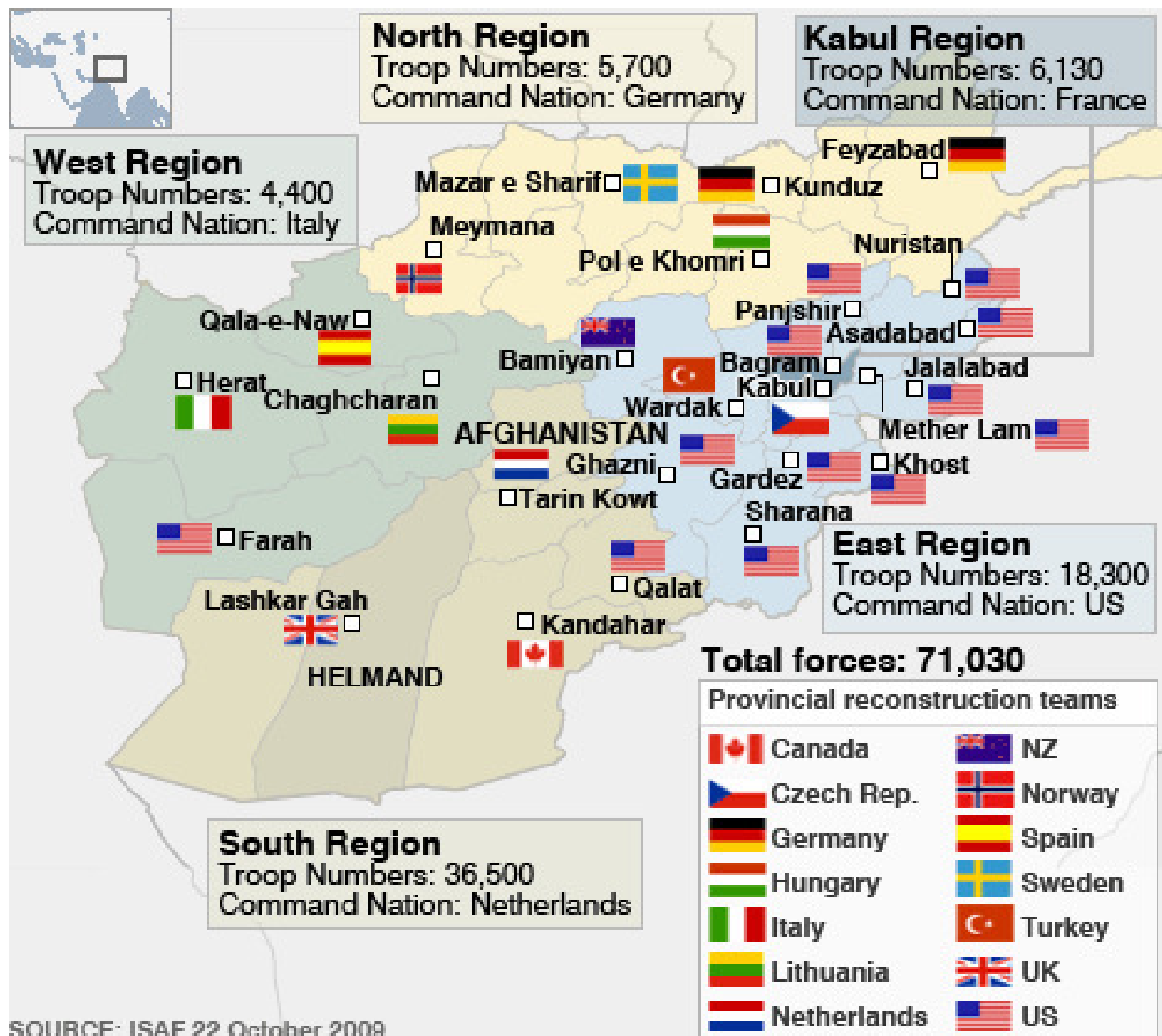
Major combat units

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<sup>7</sup> [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/7228649.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7228649.stm)



Reconstruction teams



Isaf's stated role is to help the government of Afghanistan maintain security across the country by conducting operations in co-ordination with the Afghan army.

It also mentors and supports efforts by them to disarm illegal militias.

Nato says that the long-term aim is to help establish conditions in which Afghanistan can enjoy a stable and representative government.

It is inevitably involved in a number of military operations across the country.

Isaf is currently in charge of a major operation in Helmand aimed at breaking the Taliban's hold over the region.

The main and most predominant role in Afghanistan is to cooperate with the government of Afghanistan to maintain security across the entire country, to assure this it is necessary to conduct a series of cooperation and coordination operations along with the Afghan army. ISAF mentors and supports efforts of insurgency suppression this leading to disarming illegal militias in the Afghan nation. The long term goal for NATO in the country is to help establish conditions in which Afghanistan can enjoy a stable and representative government.

ISAF is currently in charge of a major operation in Helmand aimed at breaking the Taliban's hold over the Afghan region.

List of key aims and goals of ISAF:

*ISAF is a key component of the international community's engagement in Afghanistan, assisting the Afghan authorities in providing security and stability and creating the conditions for reconstruction and development.*

### **Security**

*In accordance with all the relevant Security Council Resolutions, ISAF's main role is to assist the Afghan government in the establishment of a secure and stable environment. To this end, ISAF forces are conducting security and stability operations throughout the country together with the Afghan National Security Forces and are directly involved in the development of the Afghan National Army through mentoring, training and equipping.*

- **Conducting security and stability operations**

*ISAF is conducting security and stability operations across Afghanistan, in conjunction with the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). A large and increasing proportion of these operations are ANSF-led.*

- **Supporting the Afghan National Army**

*In addition, ISAF is helping to bring the Afghan National Army (ANA) up to operating capability in support of the United States which is sponsoring the overall ANA training and equipping programme through its Combined Security Transition Command Afghanistan (CSTC-A).*

*In concrete terms, ISAF is leading a number of Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLTs) which are embedded in ANA Battalions (Kandaks), Brigades, & Corps HQs, to support training and deploy on operations in an advisory role. OMLTs join ANA units after the latter have received initial training at the Afghan-led Kabul Military Training Centre (KMTC).*

*OMLTs also play a key liaison role between ANA units and nearby ISAF forces, coordinating the planning of operations and ensuring that the ANA units receive enabling support. ISAF personnel deploy for periods of at least 6 months in order to build enduring relationships with the ANA and maximise the mentoring effect.*

*In addition to training and mentoring the ANA, NATO-ISAF nations provide donations to help equip the Afghan army. Equipment donations include individual equipment such as small arms, ammunition, and uniform items as well as larger equipment to include tanks and helicopters.*

*Under the NATO Equipment Donation Programme, Allied Command Operations (ACO), with its headquarters in Mons Belgium, coordinates equipment donations on behalf of ISAF contributing nations. The determination of requirements and the validation process is further coordinated with the United States.*

*An ANA Trust Fund has also been established to cover the transportation and installation costs of the equipment donations, the purchase of equipment, the purchase of services for engineering and construction projects, and in/out-of-country training.*

- **Supporting the Afghan National Police**

*providing support to the Afghan National Police (ANP) within means and capabilities is one of ISAF's key supporting tasks. In this sphere, ISAF works in coordination with and in support of the United States as well as the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) which was launched in June 2007.*

*The Combined Security Transition Command Afghanistan (CSTC-A) officially assumes the lead role in terms of police training on behalf of the US Government in the reformation of the ANP,*

*ISAF assists the ANP, primarily at the tactical level, with military support to operations, advice, shared information and informal mentoring and guidance. Local support involves both niche training of non-police specific skills provided by ISAF units, and indirect support, mentoring, and joint patrolling. Much of this assistance is delivered through the medium of security committees and coordination centre's.*

*The Afghan Compact, a five-year plan between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) and the international community, established a framework for security sector reform and included the overall goals for and objectives for the ANP. This agreement established the original goal to develop a 62.000 professional police service committed to the rule of law. This was later modified by the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and subsequent decisions made by the Government of Afghanistan which set the new goal at 82.000 police officers.*

- ***Disarming illegally armed groups (DIAG)*** ISAF is collecting illegal weapons, ordnance and ammunitions from armed groups and individual persons. Weapons are then catalogued and safely destroyed so they no longer represent a threat to the local population, Afghan National Security Forces or ISAF personnel.
- ***Facilitating ammunition depots managements***

*NATO administrates a Trust Fund Project aimed at enhancing physical security at the ANA ammunitions depots and at supporting the development of the ANA's ammunition stockpile management capabilities. The project has been agreed by the Afghan government, ISAF contributing nations (including three lead nations, namely Belgium, Canada and Luxemburg) and NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) in 2008.*

- **Providing post-operation assistance**

*An ISAF Post-Operations Humanitarian Relief Fund (POHRF) has been established since 2006 to provide quick humanitarian assistance in the immediate aftermath of significant ISAF military operations. Assistance includes the provision of food, shelter and medicines as well as the repair of buildings or key infrastructure. Such assistance is provided on a short-term basis and responsibility is handed over to civilian actors as soon as circumstances permit.*

*The fund, established under the auspices of the Commander of ISAF, consists entirely of voluntary donations from ISAF troop-contributing nations. The North Atlantic Council is regularly updated on its use through NATO's Senior Civilian Representative in Afghanistan.*

### **Reconstruction and development**

*Through its [Provincial Reconstruction Teams \(PRTs\)](#), ISAF is supporting reconstruction and development (R&D) in Afghanistan, securing areas in which reconstruction work is conducted by other national and international actors. Where appropriate, and in close cooperation and coordination with GIROA and UNAMA representatives on the ground, ISAF is also providing practical support for R&D efforts, as well as support for humanitarian assistance efforts conducted by Afghan government organizations, international organizations, and NGOs.*

- **Providing security to permit reconstruction**

*Provincial Reconstruction Teams are at the leading edge of the Alliance's commitment to R&D efforts in Afghanistan.*

*They consist of teams of civilian and military personnel working together to help extend the authority of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) throughout the country by providing area security and supporting the R&D activities of Afghan, international, national and non-governmental actors in the provinces.*

*In addition to provide area security, PRTS also use their diplomatic and economic capabilities in supporting security sector reform, encouraging good governance and enabling reconstruction and development.*

*While PRTs' civilian components lead on political, economic, humanitarian and*

*social aspects of PRTs' work, in support of the GIRoA's national development priorities, military components focus on increasing security and stability in the area and building security sector capacity. PRTs' military components are also in charge of directing assistance to the civilian elements, in particular at the levels of transport, medical assistance and engineering.*

*Overall, various kinds of projects are underway, facilitated by the NATO-ISAF PRTs: schools are being rebuilt with the mentoring or assistance of ISAF engineers, allowing children to resume their education; irrigation ditches, pipelines, reservoirs and wells are being constructed to bring water to the local population and farmers; infrastructure is being repaired and/or built to facilitate mobility and communication; and local people are provided with greater access to medical assistance.*

*Currently, there are 26 PRTs operating throughout the country. Some consist of military forces and civilian personnel from a single nation; others are multinational with contributions from several different countries. They are all led by individual ISAF nations. However, their military components come under the ISAF command and are coordinated by the relevant Regional Command.*

- **Humanitarian Assistance**

*Upon request, ISAF PRTs are assisting the Afghan government and international actors with humanitarian relief. In particular, ISAF soldiers have launched several relief missions, distributing medication, food and winter supplies to help villagers cope with severe weather conditions in different parts of the country.*

#### **Governance**

*ISAF, through its Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTS), is helping the Afghan Authorities strengthen the institutions required to fully establish good governance and rule of law and to promote human rights. PRTs' principal mission in this respect consists of building capacity, supporting the growth of governance structures and promoting an environment within which governance can improve.*

#### **Counter-narcotics**

*In May 2003, the Afghan government adopted a National Drug Control Strategy aimed at reducing the production of illicit drugs by 70 per cent by 2007 and at eliminating all productions by 2012. A Counter-Narcotics Directorate is embedded*

*in the Interior Ministry and a fully-fledged counter-narcotics minister is presently one of the central actors of the Afghan Government.*

*Afghan capabilities in fighting narcotics and properly implementing its Drug Control Strategy however remain largely dependent on international assistance. Against this background, supporting the Afghan government counter-narcotics programmes is an ISAF key supporting task.*

*Accordingly, when requested by the Afghan Government, ISAF supports counter narcotics efforts by sharing information, conducting an efficient public information campaign, and providing in-extremis support to the Afghan National Security Forces' counter-narcotics operations.*

*ISAF also assists the training of Afghan National Security Forces in counter-narcotics related activities and provides logistic support, when requested, for the delivery of alternative livelihood programmes.*

*As reflected in recent assessments by the United Nations and NATO's own military commanders, there is also a growing nexus between the narcotics industry and the insurgency in some parts of the country. As a result, the Afghan Government formally requested that NATO-ISAF provide greater support in counter-narcotics efforts which Allies agreed to do at the NATO Defence Ministers' Meeting in Budapest on 10 October 2008.*

*This enhanced support by ISAF includes the destruction of processing facilities and action against narcotic producers if there is a clearly established link with the insurgency. Such action by ISAF forces can be taken only upon request of the Afghan Government and with the consent of the national authorities of the forces involved.<sup>8</sup>*

#### Bibliography:

List of Security Council (UNSC) resolution involving the situation in Afghanistan: this involves key aspects such as ISAF jurisdiction and counter terrorism.

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/708/55/PDF/N0170855.pdf?OpenElement>

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<sup>8</sup> Extract taken from : [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-70E1533C-B3F47FB1/natolive/topics\\_8189.htm?selectedLocale=en#missions](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-70E1533C-B3F47FB1/natolive/topics_8189.htm?selectedLocale=en#missions)

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<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/677/41/PDF/N0167741.pdf?OpenElement>

Key links targeting the problem and explaining NATOS roll in the Afghanistan:

[http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-70E1533C-B3F47FB1/natolive/topics\\_8189.htm?selectedLocale=en#missions](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-70E1533C-B3F47FB1/natolive/topics_8189.htm?selectedLocale=en#missions)

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/7228649.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7228649.stm)

[http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-394DBFD7-6C3A89F4/natolive/what\\_is\\_nato.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-394DBFD7-6C3A89F4/natolive/what_is_nato.htm)

<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-394DBFD7-6C3A89F4/natolive/structure.htm>

Official ISAF sight:

<http://www.isaf.nato.int/>