WHERE FIGHT

This new map shows for the first time that the United States is now combating terrorism in 40 percent of the world's nations

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ESS THAN A MONTH after the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States, U.S. troops—with support from British, Canadian, French, German and Australian forces-invaded Afghanistan to fight Al Qaeda and the Taliban. More than 17 years later, the Global War on Terrorism initiated by President George W. Bush is truly global, with Americans actively engaged in countering terrorism in 80 nations on six continents.

This map is the most comprehensive depiction in civilian circles of U.S. military and government antiterrorist actions overseas in the past two years. To develop it, my colleagues and I at Brown University's Costs of War Project at the Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs, along with Smithsonian magazine, combed through U.S. and foreign government sources, published and unpublished reports, military websites and geographical databases; we contacted foreign embassies in the U.S. and the military's United States Africa Command; and we conducted interviews with journalists, academics and others. We found

that, contrary to what most Americans believe, the war on terror is not winding down—it has spread to more than 40 percent of the world's countries.

SENEGAL

The war isn't being waged by the military alone, which has spent \$1.9 trillion fighting terrorism since 2001. The State Department has spent \$127 billion in the last 17 years to train police, military and border patrol agents in many countries and to develop antiterrorism education programs, among other activities.

Because we have been conservative in our selections, U.S. efforts to combat terrorism abroad are likely more extensive than this map shows. Even so, the vast reach evident here may prompt Americans to ask whether the war on terror has met its goals, and whether they are worth the human and financial costs. •

SOURCES: ABC NEWS; AFRICOM; AL JAZEERA; AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN EGYPT; ARAB NEWS; ARMY TIMES; ASHARQ AL-AWSAT, AZCENTRAL.COM. BBC; THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM; CARAVANSERAI; COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (2017); CONI; THE DAILY BEAST; DAILY NEWS ECYPT; DEFENSE NEWS; THE DIPLOMAT; THE ECONOMIC TIMES; EXTHINIBENTO, COM; EMIRITES NEWS 247; EURASIANET; CLOBALRESEARCH, CA; THE GUARDIAN; GULE THE JAKARTA POST; MARINE CORPS TIMES; MESTATE AND ALTONAL INFEREST, NAVALTODAL COM; THE NEW YORK TIMES; ADDAM MOORE; THE NATION; THE NATIONAL PREAD COPTS; MPS; POLITICO; RAN NEWS; THE NATIONAL INFEREST, NAVALTODAL COM; THE NEW YORK TIMES, NOTH AFRICA POST; MPS; POLITICO; RAN POLITI

TOTAL AFFECTED COUNTRIES, ENGAGED THROUGH.

U.S. MILITARY BASES

COUNTERTERRORISM TRAINING

U.S. MILITARY **EXERCISES**

U.S. TROOPS IN COMBAT

AIR AND DRONE **STRIKES**





PHILIPPINES

AUSTRALIA

HONG KONG

AND MACAU

INDONÉSIA

ΜΔΙ ΔΥΣΙΔ

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- U.S. Military Base or "Lily Pad": This country hosted one or more U.S. military bases or smaller military outposts involved in counterterrorism activity.
- Training/Assistance: The U.S. military and/or State Department trained or assisted this country's security forces in counterterrorism.
- U.S. Military Exercises: This country hosted U.S. military exercises intended to deter militants, train local forces and build strategic partnerships to combat terrorism.
- Combat: U.S. service members were involved in combat and/or took direct action on the ground here against militants in cooperation with this country.
- Air and Drone Strikes: The U.S. operated direct air and drone strikes against terrorist targets in this country.