

# U.S. Support for Building African Security Capacity

## Presentation by

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# Agenda

- U.S. Security Goals
- Tools to Attain Objectives
- Security Sector Reform/Professionalizing militaries
- Ending Conflict
  - U.S. Capacity Building to Support African PSO - Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) and Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA)
- Counterterrorism
- Maritime Safety and Security

# U.S. Objectives

- Freer: Increase Stability, Good Governance, Transparency
- Safer: End Conflict in Africa; Build CT and maritime security capacity and deny sanctuary to terrorists
- Better: Professionalize African security sector, Further economic and human development



# Tools to Attain Objectives

- Security Assistance funds
  - Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
  - Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)
  - International Military Education and Training (IMET)
  - Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR)
- DoD authorities
  - Section 1206 (CT and CT capacity building)
  - Section 1207 (Post-conflict)
  - Title X (JCET etc. etc. – no train and equip)

# Tools to Attain Objectives

- Narcotics and Law Enforcement Assistance
  - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
- Diplomacy
  - Regional and sub-regional organizations (AU, ECOWAS, IGAD, etc.)
  - UN, EU, G8 and other partners
- Humanitarian Assistance and Development
  - Economic Support Funds (ESF), Development Assistance (DA), Child Survival and Health (CSH), Transition Initiative assistance

# Freer and Safer – Support for Security Sector\*

## Non-State Actors

Rebels  
Militias  
Gangs  
Criminal orgs.  
Cartels  
Private Security Companies

## Armed and Public Security Forces

Police/Military  
Paramilitary  
Border security  
Coast guards  
Intelligence community  
Customs agents

## Civil Management/Oversight Bodies

Executive  
Civilian ministries  
Legislatures  
Justice system  
Municipal and district government/councils

## Other Actors

Donors  
Intl. Financial Institutions  
Neighbors  
Regional orgs.

## Civil Society

Media  
Academia  
Civic groups  
Think tanks  
Business communities

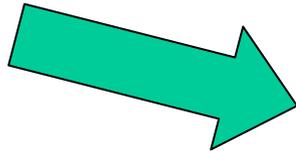
## Priority USG SSR Program Efforts

- Liberia
- S. Sudan
- DRC
- Somalia

**\* Must be linked to DDR in post-conflict situations**

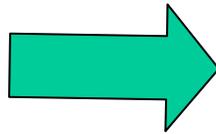
# Building Blocks for African Capacity

**Operational**



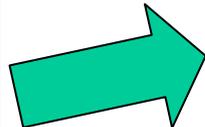
- Ready-to-deploy units with adequate training, equipment and logistics

**Armed Forces Institutions**

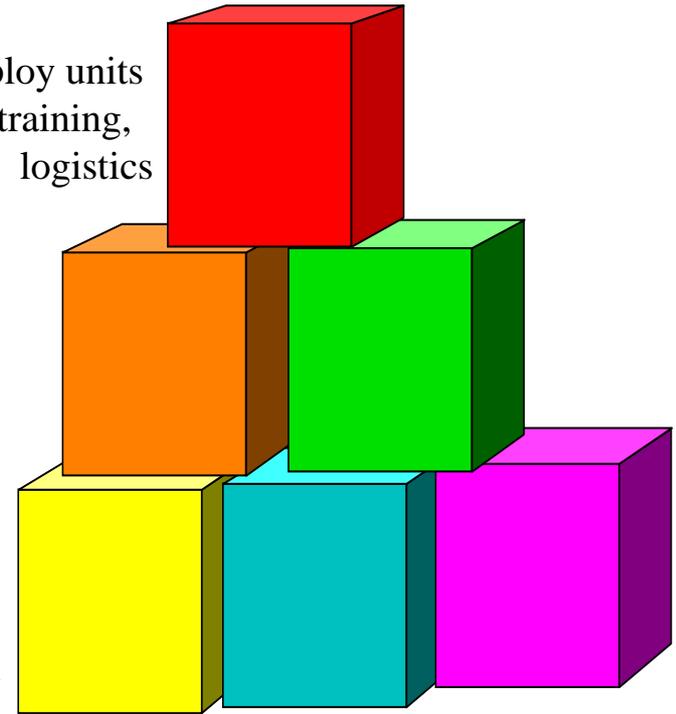


- Mature Training and Logistics institutions  
- Capable leadership  
- C3I

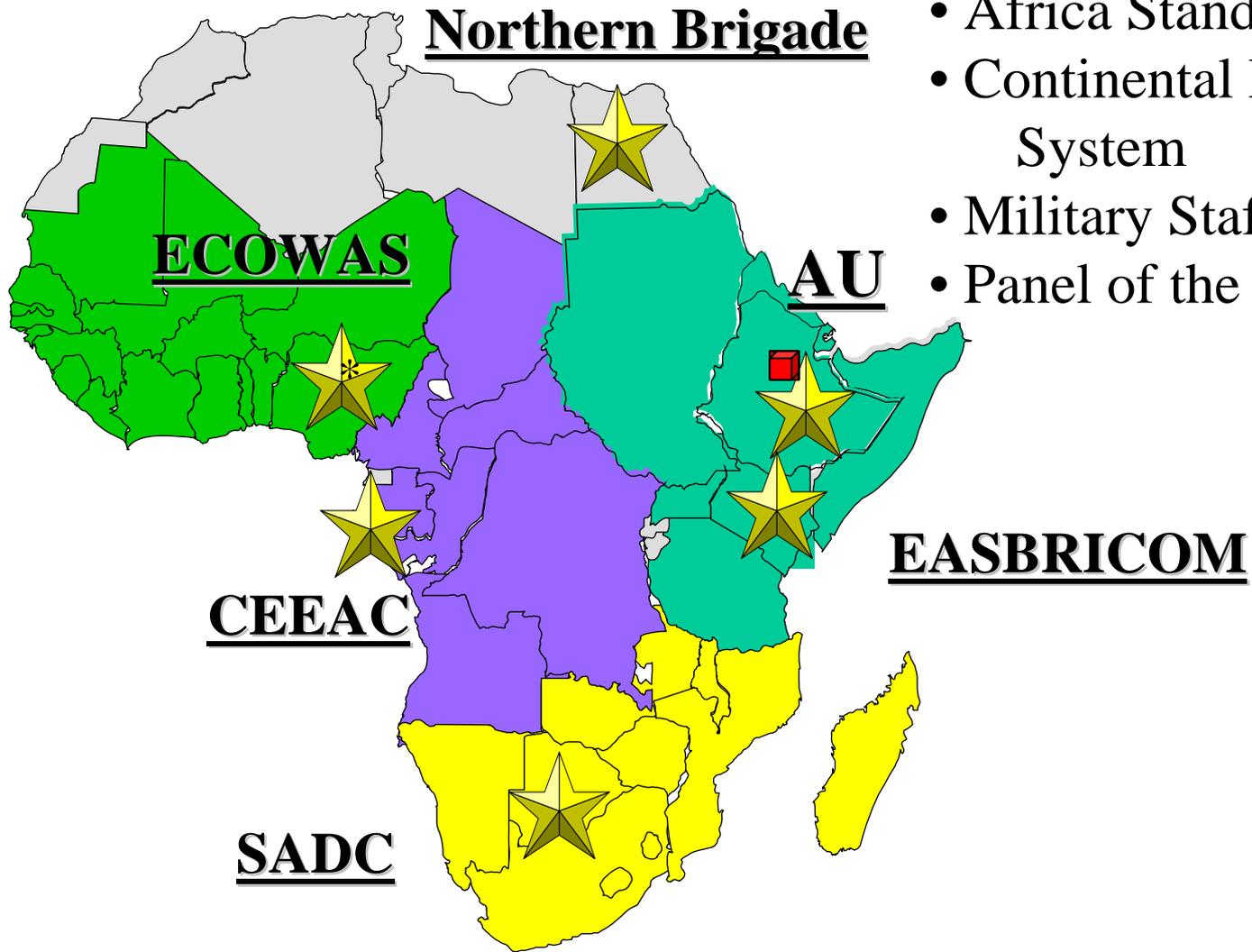
**National Security Structure**



- Civ-Mil Relations  
- Rule of Law  
- Defense Resources  
- Appropriate/Transparent  
- Checks and balances



# Africa Peace and Security Architecture



- Africa Standby Force (ASF)
- Continental Early Warning System
- Military Staff Committee
- Panel of the Wise

# Ranking UN and AU Troop and Police Contributing Countries

1. Pakistan.....	10,603	10. Senegal.....	2,551
2. Bangladesh.....	9,717	11. Italy.....	2,432
3. India.....	9,316	12. South Africa . . .	2,164
4. Nigeria.....	5,523	13. Uganda.....	1,991
5. Nepal.....	3,674	14. France.....	1,942
6. Jordan.....	3,572	15. Ethiopia.....	1,825
7. Ghana.....	3,438	16. China.....	1,819
8. Rwanda.....	2,975	17. Morocco.....	1,537
9. Uruguay.....	2,594	18. Spain.....	1,199

Note: Total includes UN and AMIS troop and police contributions.

UN figures from October 2007. AMIS figures from January 2006.

# Peacekeeping Force Generation

- African Peacekeepers Bearing the Burden...
  - 18,817 of 82,701 in UN Operations plus 8,503 in Sudan and 1,860 in Somalia (data from early-2006)
  - Involved in every PSO in Africa
  - Increasing importance of Civilian Police
- ...And Could Do More
  - 70% of peacekeeping requirements are in Africa and Africans only deploy 32% of the global forces
  - Additional battalions and gendarme units available

# African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) Program

- Train squads, platoons, companies battalions and brigades in the field
- Train and exercise brigade and battalion commanders and their staffs
- Conduct multinational and regional training.
- Train and exercise PSO force commanders and their staffs
- Conduct specialty PSO training as needed.
- Equip peacekeeping training activities
- Train PSO trainers (aka build institutions)
- Part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)

# ACOTA Partners

- **Benin**
- **Botswana**
- **Burkina Faso**
- **Cameroon**
- **Ethiopia**
- **Gabon**
- **Ghana**
- **Kenya**
- **Malawi**
- **Rwanda**
- **Mali**
- **Mozambique**
- **Namibia**
- **Nigeria**
- **Niger**
- **Senegal**
- **South Africa**
- **Tanzania**
- **Zambia**
- **Uganda**
- **Mauritania**

# Cooperation with Partners in Peacekeeping

## *G8 and UN*

**Support for Peacekeeping in Africa (Clearinghouse mechanisms)  
ACOTA and BPST in Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya.**

## *European Union*

**Africa Peace Facility, AU RECAMP**

## *U.K., Germany, etc.*

**PSTC, Kofi Annan International PKO Training Center**

## *France*

**RECAMP / Bamako PKO Training Center / Cooperating in Senegal**

## *The Netherlands*

**ACOTA Funding + Rwanda**

## *Canada*

**NATO AU capacity building**

## *Portugal*

**Future Mozambique?**

# Safer – Security and CT Objectives

Assist African countries and regional organizations to secure their borders and interior spaces by countering terrorist/illicit operations and their facilitators, preventing border incursions, and trafficking of persons and contraband through the region.

- Counter terrorist ideology
- Develop and strengthen African security institutional capacity especially to fight terrorism
- Facilitate intelligence and operational coordination across borders



# Safer – Security and CT Implementing Means

- Holistic approaches -- public affairs programs, Muslim education, development, customs, border/coastal control, financial services, security sector training (police and military)
- Major Initiatives/Areas of Concern:
  - East Africa Regional Security Initiative
  - Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

# Areas for Maritime Capacity Building

- National and local governance and institution strengthening
- Law enforcement, including community policing
- Natural resources management
- Anti-corruption
- Sustainable financing and cost recovery mechanisms
- Private sector partnerships

# Summary of Major Security Cooperation Activities

- Support for PSO (e.g. AMISOM, UNAMID ramp up)
- Support AU Institutional Capacity (e.g. Africa Standby Force)
- Peacekeeping training (e.g. ACOTA, regional exercises)
- Post-conflict military SSR (e.g. Liberia, South Sudan, DRC, Somalia)
- Maritime security (All Coasts)

# (Some) Medium Term Challenges

- Prioritizing between the urgent and the strategic
- Forces available
- Seek even greater synergy of effort between State and DoD

# State and AFRICOM in Africa – One Team, One Fight!



# Security Budget Trends

- Support for PSO:
  - Over \$400M to support the AU in Darfur and Somalia
  - Annual ACOTA budget more than triples over last 4 years to over \$50M
- Post conflict SSR:
  - Over \$200M over 5 years in Liberia
  - Over \$140M over 4 years in S. Sudan
  - At least \$5M annually in DRC
- CT: Defense and support greatly increases
- Maritime Safety and Security: Slow increase from 2004 to 2008 but dropping in 2009
- General Budget:
  - IMET increase by 30 percent between 2006 and 2008
  - Foreign Military Financing (FMF)