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AFRICOM: Emerging Issues



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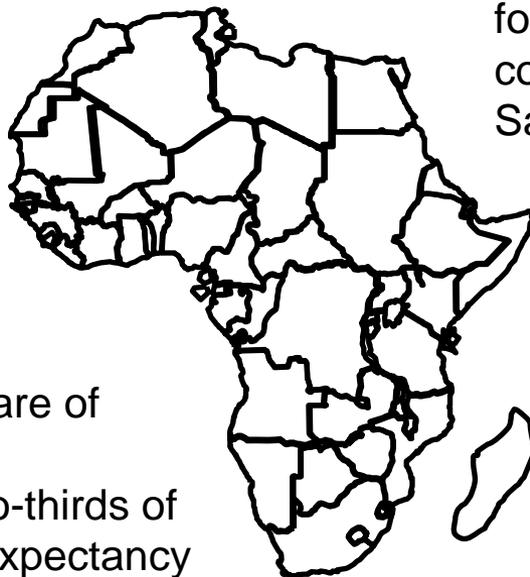
U.S. National Interests in Africa

ECONOMIC

- \$26B in imports from Africa.
- Two-way trade over \$44B.
- 14% of U.S. oil imports.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

- Confront transnational threats.
- Protect citizens and embassies.
- Expand governance.
- Mitigate crises--since 1991, U.S. forces have conducted 30 contingency operations in sub-Saharan Africa.



SOCIAL

- Over 35 million Americans are of African descent.
- Africa accounts for over two-thirds of HIV-AIDS victims with life expectancy expected to drop from 60 to 40 within ten years.
- Recurrent but preventable diseases threaten populations and deployed forces.

POLITICAL

- Encourage democratic transition
- Sub-Saharan African countries represent approximately 26 percent of the UN's voting members.

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U.S. Foreign Policy Goals in Africa

*Outlined by the Department of State / U.S. Agency for International Development
Joint Strategic Plan, 2007 -- 2012*

1. Sudan / Darfur

- Support implementation of North/South Comprehensive Peace Agreement
- Humanitarian Assistance

2. Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Post-Conflict Countries

3. Democracy and Human Rights

4. Counterterrorism

5. Building Local Capacity

6. HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases

7. Economics and Trade, Including Conservation

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Secretary of Defense Strategy

- ❑ **Work with our partners in Africa to foster stability, build capacity, and reduce threats by promoting:**
 - Reform: Promoting civil control of defense establishments
 - Professionalism: Developing professional militaries
 - Capacity: Working through existing national and regional organizations to build African capacity to prevent and resolve conflicts and crises, and to counter ideological extremism

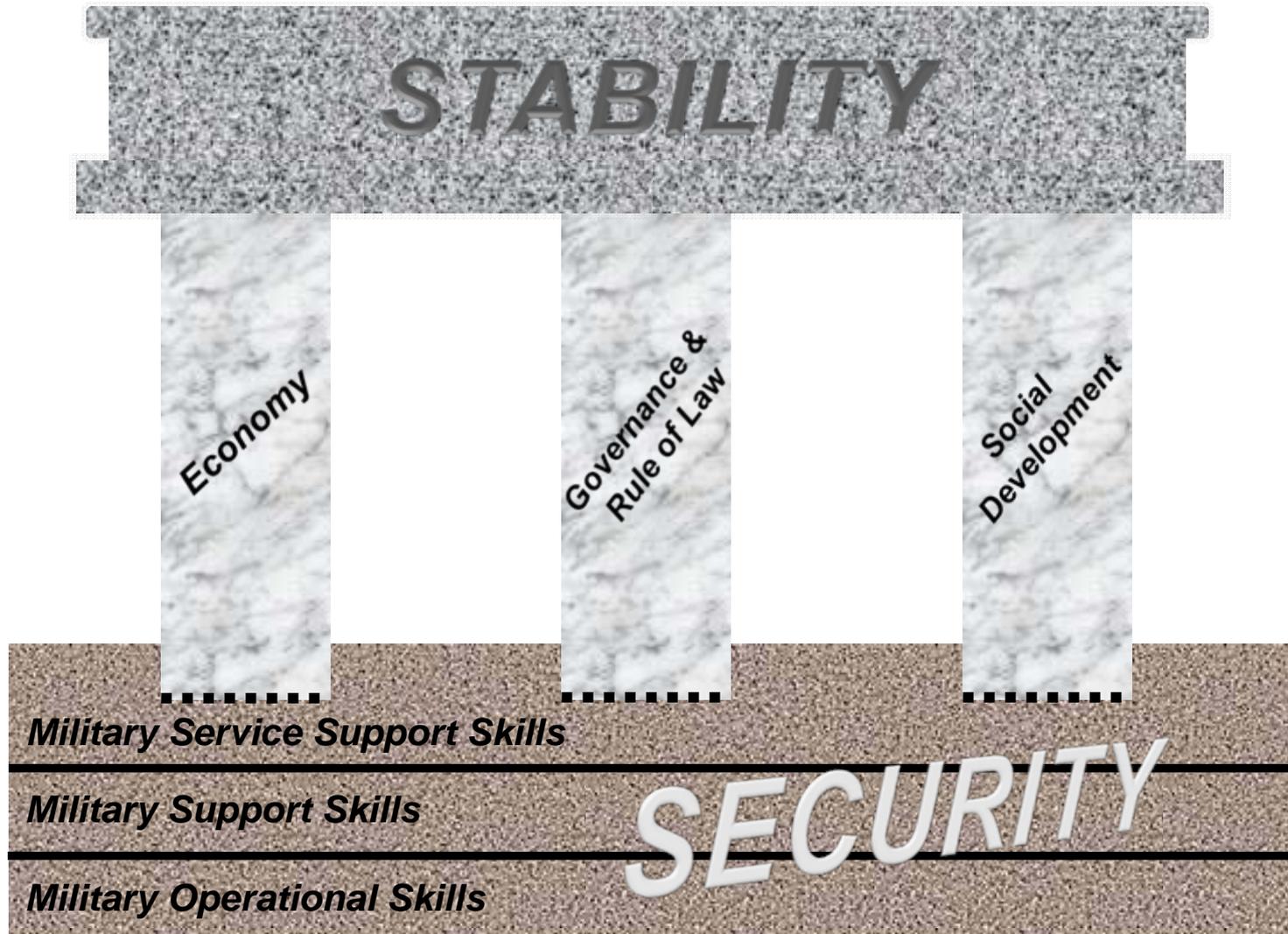
- ❑ **Work with **outside partners and stakeholders** on how best to achieve unity and economy of effort**

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Security/Stability Relationship



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USAFRICOM Tasks

- ❑ **Continuous: Security Cooperation and collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies, such as...**
 - Security Assistance
 - Stability, Security, Transition and Reconstruction
 - Building Partnership Capacity
 - Security Sector Reform
 - Military Professionalism
 - Medical / HIV AIDS
 - Humanitarian Assistance; Disaster Relief
 - Mil to Mil activities

- ❑ **As required: Conduct limited Military Operations, such as...**
 - Non-Combatant Evacuation (NEO)
 - Humanitarian Relief (HUMRO)
 - Global War on Terror (GWOT)
 - Contingency Plan (CONPLAN) Development and Execution

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Emerging Challenges/Opportunities

- Increased engagement with African partners**
- Partnerships with other players (i.e., Europe's and China's role in security capacity building)**
- An interagency approach to security**
- Maturation of the AU and RECs**
- NGO/IO/private sector collaboration**
- Maritime security**
- Environmental impact concerns**
- Leveraging “smart power” (Combination of “soft” and “hard power”)**
- Development of African regional expertise within DoD, sooner rather than later**

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Questions?



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USAFRICOM will NOT.....

❑ Alter Chief of Mission authorities

- AFRICOM's relationship with USG personnel will be no different than that of existing commands.

❑ Militarize U.S. foreign policy

- State Department remains the lead.
- Country Teams lead decision-making on non-combat USG activities conducted in-country.

❑ Control security issues on the continent

- Africans remain in the lead.
- AFRICOM will provide effective training, advisory and technical assistance to the African Standby Force.

❑ Disrupt existing programs, activities or bilateral relationships

- The DoD's current African missions, activities, programs and exercises will be transferred from EUCOM, PACOM and CENTCOM to AFRICOM.

❑ Infringe on "humanitarian space"

❑ Compete with outside stakeholders (i.e., China) over strategic interests

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