

USEUCOM's Mission: *Enhance and facilitate positive trends in Africa, aggressively identify and proactively prevent problems from arising, and mitigate detrimental results should problems arise.*

The Challenge: EUCOM must continually identify courses of action that accrue the greatest *return on investment* for U.S. national security within the context of a zero-sum competition for limited national resources.

Why Africa Matters: A EUCOM assessment of the region underscores five issues in Africa that directly impact U.S. national security:

- **Instability** Chronic instability in Africa poses a danger domestically, regionally, and globally—and continually requires U.S. intervention.



Fighting erupted near the embassy after Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) rebels said they would not withdraw

from the capital until peacekeepers were deployed in Monrovia

- **Terrorism** Africa is increasingly becoming fertile ground for indigenous and international terrorists—as a source for recruits, a base for training and operations, and as a transit area.
- **Resources** Africa's mineral and oil wealth represents tremendous potential for the continent and is of increasing importance for the America. (Gulf of Guinea oil production is currently at 4.3M barrels per day (bpd) and is projected to rise to 6.4M bpd by 2010; the area accounts for 15% of current

U.S. supplies and is projected to account for over 25% by 2015—surpassing that from the entire Persian Gulf.) Additionally, Africa's population of over 700 million represents a huge potential customer base.

- **Access** Africa straddles numerous lines of communication—in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans, and in the Mediterranean—through which the U.S. conveys its presence worldwide, protects its citizens, and pursues its strategic interests. On the other hand, its sheer size—about 2.5 times the size of the continental United States—also presents problems for U.S. operations in the region.
- **Influence** A small core of nations wields influence throughout their respective regions: Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria are key countries in North Africa and the Arab world...Nigeria leads peacekeeping operations throughout Africa...South Africa is influential throughout the continent.

EUCOM's Plan: An African strategy that is integrated within the overall U.S. approach and focused on achieving *maximum return*.

The Task: EUCOM must underscore how important Africa is to U.S. national security and continually articulate the favorable cost-benefit analysis between the *ends, ways and means* involved in the execution of its strategy.



U.S. medical personnel treat Moroccan children during MedFlag 03—a USEUCOM project; over 5100 people were treated during the exercise.

Essential elements of EUCOM's Africa strategy:

- **Domestic and International Partners** *Few truly strategic African goals can be achieved without the U.S.; but the U.S. can achieve few such goals on its own.* There is neither a single-agency solution nor a single-country solution for Africa —much less single-command. We will work with European allies, other combatant commands, and other partners to achieve our common interest in, and for, Africa.
- **African Partners** As outlined in the Nation Security Strategy (NSS), the U.S. can leverage anchor countries in Africa. EUCOM will focus on key African nations and regional organizations to establish sustainable and reliable partners in their respective sub-regions.



American soldiers train Senegalese soldiers during an African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI)

program. ACOTA—Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance—has now succeeded ACRI.

- **Regional Emphasis and Component Involvement** EUCOM's strategy will emphasize a regional approach and components will be identified to take the lead for working with each key African partner and specific sub-region.
- **Embassy Coordination** EUCOM will institutionalize technical and organizational mechanisms to ensure reliable exchange of information between the Command, the Country Teams within the Area of Responsibility (AOR)—including Defense Attaché and Security Assistance Offices—and other U.S. government agencies.

- Leveraging non-traditional activities With proper coordination, EUCOM can leverage activities like Congressional Delegations, State Department visits, and travel by other high-ranking U.S. officials to establish and maintain open channels for security cooperation throughout the region.
- Leveraging Successful Programs EUCOM will template previously successful programs for application in Africa, e.g., State Partnership Program, the Marshall Center, Joint Contact Team Program, Georgia Train and Equip, and the Caspian Hydrocarbon Program. (New York now has a State Partnership with South Africa, Utah signed with Morocco, and Ghana is in the process of establishing one.) EUCOM will also continue to focus on initiatives which show promise; e.g., the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA), the Pan-Sahel Initiative (PSI), and the Kofi Annan Center for Peacekeeping.

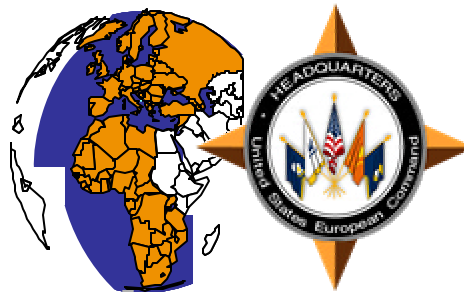
Fundamentally, EUCOM's strategy for Africa is an approach focused on high *return* courses of action—rationally articulated, thoroughly coordinated, and aggressively executed by EUCOM, its components, and other partners in the interest of U.S. national security. The Command stands ready to further military success in Africa and to ensure successful execution of U.S. policies within the continent.



“In Africa, ... American interests and American principles...lead in the same direction... Together with our European allies...[we] will focus on three interlocking strategies in the region:

- countries with major impact on their neighborhood ... South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, and Ethiopia are anchors for regional engagement and require focused attention;
- coordination with European allies and international institutions is essential; and
- Africa's capable reforming states and sub-regional organizations must be strengthened as the primary means to address transnational threats on a sustained basis.”

--National Security Strategy



EUCOM's Strategy in Africa

Few truly strategic African goals can be achieved without the U.S.; but the U.S. can achieve few such goals on its own.

America—in association with allies and partner nations, in concert with international institutions and non-governmental organizations, and in partnership with African government, business, and civic leaders—must lead an international effort to end strife, strengthen states and improve governance, establish civil communities, and rebuild traumatized societies and economies in Africa; in short, bring about *sustainable stability*.

EUCOM stands ready to do its part.

--EUCOM's Africa White Paper

