



The U.S. Army in Africa

U.S. ARMY



2023



U.S. ARMY



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FOREWORD



Africa's geostrategic location, burgeoning political influence, and growing economic power make it increasingly important on the world stage and inseparable from U.S. global interests. Growing economies, populations that will comprise 30% of the world's population by 2050, and vast natural resources, including rare earth elements, are all compelling reasons for the U.S. to collaborate with African partners to shape the next century.



“Enhancing Africa's peace and prosperity will bolster Africa's ability to solve regional and global problems. The region's commitment and capacity to renew democracy, as well as anticipate, prevent, and address emerging and long-running conflicts can lead to favorable outcomes for Africans and Americans.”

2022 NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

The United States Army Campaign Support Plan for Africa 2023 provides the framework and prioritization for how the Army supports the United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) Campaign Plan. The United States Army Europe and Africa (USAREUR-AF), as the Army Service Component Command for USAFRICOM, is responsible for all Army activities in the USAFRICOM Area of Responsibility (AOR).

On behalf of USAREUR-AF, U.S. Army Southern European Task Force, Africa (SETAF-AF) – as the army headquarters that “wakes up every day, thinking about Africa,” and as the Army Force (ARFOR) for USAFRICOM – plans and executes all Army activities in the USAFRICOM AOR. Linking operations, activities, and investments across time, space, and purpose reinforces deterrence by limiting, frustrating, and disrupting violent extremist organizations and competitor activities that negatively affect U.S. interests.

Partnership, trust, and respect underscore the Army's approach to the USAFRICOM AOR. We are confident that the following guidance and priorities in the CSP over the next five years will enable the Army and our African partners to achieve our common goals of improving stability and security across the USAFRICOM AOR.

TODD R. WASMUND
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding General,
Southern European
Task Force, Africa

DARRYL A. WILLIAMS
General, U.S. Army
Commanding General,
United States Army
Europe and Africa

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

As President Biden emphasized at the December 2022 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, Africa is a vast and diverse continent that 54 nations call home. With their rapid population growth and massive resource potential, these countries make Africa the nexus of future economic development. African states already wield significant political power in international organizations, comprising 28 percent of votes in the United Nations, and by 2050, the African continent will be home to a quarter of the world's population. Additionally, Africa is home to 30 percent of known reserves of critical minerals that fuel today's economies and will drive the economic and technological revolutions to come. Combined with the fact that Africa is also home to the world's second largest rainforest which has critical implications for climate change, Africa will matter even more in the future.

“Africa belongs at the table in every room where global challenges are being discussed and in every institution where discussions are taking place... the people of Africa are indispensable partners.”

PRESIDENT JOE BIDEN

In addition to tremendous opportunity, Africa is confronting serious challenges. State fragility and climate change disproportionately affect Africa and African governments, limiting their continued pursuit of economic and democratic development, while violent extremists continue to prey on Africans and challenge African governments. Combined, these issues contribute to growing food insecurity which impacted 260 million Africans in 2022 alone.

While African countries contribute little to climate change, they are affected greatly by increasing temperatures and changing weather patterns which exacerbate existing issues and create new challenges of migration, disease, and competition for resources. USAFRICOM considers climate change to be the primary accelerant of instability in Africa, with subsequent food insecurity and natural disasters contributing to greater state fragility and violence.

“I see Africa as a dynamic continent of opportunity where winds of hope are blowing ever stronger.”

**ANTÓNIO GUTERRES
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS**

Violent Extremist Organizations (VEOs) continue to exploit instability in the region and take advantage of other accelerants of instability to secure objectives. Violent events linked to extremist militant groups have doubled since 2019. Roughly 95% of the increase in violence comes from the Western Sahel and Somalia. However, on a positive note, terrorist violence in the Lake Chad Basin and North Africa declined by 33% and 23%, respectively, in 2022.

These opportunities and challenges affect each African nation in unique ways, and only a few African nations enjoy the full fruits of stable democratic governance, security, and economic growth. Most are struggling to escape development traps and provide security for all people within their borders. A significant number of African nations are battling levels of instability so severe that threats spill over into neighboring countries.

THE U.S. & AFRICA

“America is all-in on Africa and all-in with Africa.”

PRESIDENT JOE BIDEN

Africa matters to the United States. The 2022 U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa and the U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit seek to elevate U.S relationships with African states, while affirming partnerships among equals so we can work together to advance our common interests, and realize a shared vision – a world that is free, open, prosperous and secure. From a security perspective, the 2022 National Defense Strategy emphasized a partner-led, U.S.-enabled approach in Africa. United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) is implementing this strategy in close coordination with the interagency and multinational partners to achieve our shared security objectives.



“I see Africa as a dynamic continent of opportunity where winds of hope are blowing ever stronger.”

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SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
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U.S. Africa Command Strategic Approach

Partnership

Through multinational exercises and military-to-military engagements, USAFRICOM strengthens relationships with African partner nations to help build the defense capability and capacity of their security forces.

Operations

Along with regional partners, USAFRICOM conducts military operations to disrupt, degrade and neutralize violent extremist organizations that present a transnational threat.

Readiness

By forging relationships with regional partners, U.S. Africa Command ensures U.S. and partner nation security forces will have what they need, where and when they need it, to respond to crisis.



THE U.S. ARMY IN AFRICA

In support of the updated 2022 National Defense Strategy and USAFRICOM's strategic goals in Africa, the U.S. Army updated the Army's Campaign Support Plan for Africa in January 2023. This plan provides a framework for campaigning and prioritizing resources over the next five years in support of USAFRICOM objectives.

This framework establishes priorities for United States Army Europe and Africa (USAREUR-AF) as the Army Service Component Command and Southern European Task Force, Africa (SETAF-AF) as its major subordinate command focused on Africa. For SETAF-AF, these priorities are built around three core missions:

- Synchronizing Army operations, activities, and investments in Africa;
- Providing scalable contingency response options from a platoon to 2-Star Joint Task Force Headquarters;
- Serving as the senior responsible command for all Army personnel and facilities in the strategically critical ally of Italy.



The U.S. Army plays an essential role in realizing USAFRICOM's campaign plan. The Army in Africa is primarily focused on strengthening and enabling African land forces in pursuit of our common security objectives. USAREUR-AF, as the Army Service Component Command responsible for all Army support to USAFRICOM, centers on the strategic relationships necessary to ensure the Army is trained, ready, and resourced to meet its requirements in Africa.

"Partnership, trust, and respect underscore the Army's approach to Africa."

**MAJ. GEN. TODD WASMUND
COMMANDING GENERAL, SETAF-AF**

SETAF-AF, as the major subordinate command of USAREUR-AF responsible for directing the Army's mission in Africa, focuses on the execution of the operations, activities and investments (OAI) in Africa necessary to achieve U.S. national security objectives. To support this responsibility, the SETAF-AF commander is dual-hatted as the USAREUR-AF Deputy Commanding General for Africa ensuring that SETAF-AF wakes up every day thinking about Africa, and executes the operational and tactical theater army responsibilities required to support the USAFRICOM mission.

IN FOCUS: EXERCISES



African Lion

Exercise African Lion is U.S. Africa Command's premier exercise and the largest U.S. military training event conducted on the African continent. Integrating more than 8,000 participants across 40 partner nations from Africa, North and South America and Europe, this exercise is designed to enhance regional cooperation in North and West Africa.



Justified Accord

Exercise Justified Accord is U.S. Africa Command's East Africa annual, joint, combined exercise that involves multiple U.S. military components, allies, partners and international organizations. Centered in Kenya, it aims to increase partner readiness for peacekeeping missions, crisis response and humanitarian assistance among over 20 participating countries to enhance security throughout East Africa.

Medical Readiness Exercise (MEDREX)

Medical Readiness Exercises, allow medical personnel from the U.S. military and partner nations to exchange medical practices and strengthen treatment capabilities. These exercises build medical relationships and expose U.S. and partner participants to unique medical delivery methods, and improves their capacity to assess and deliver medical care to support peacekeeping, humanitarian response and security operations.



SFAB & CIVIL AFFAIRS



2nd Security Force Assistance Brigade

The 2nd Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB) is a purpose-built force of ~120 advisors in as many as 20 teams which can be concurrently deployed in up to 15 countries.

Focused on training partners in maneuver, fires, engineering, and logistics, the 2nd SFABs ability to strengthen relationships, provide confidence, and build our partners' capacity to protect themselves and export security makes the SFAB the most important enabler for executing security cooperation activities in the USAFRICOM area of responsibility.

"SFABs increase the capabilities and capacities of our Allies and partners by providing access, presence, and influence."

GEN. JAMES C. MCCONVILLE
U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

SETAF-AF Civil Affairs Battalion

The SETAF-AF Civil Affairs Battalion provides the U.S. Army in Africa with approximately 90 Soldiers, ten Civil Affairs Teams and one Medical Functional Specialist Team to conduct engagements across Africa.

These teams engage key leaders, groups and populations to support the legitimacy of U.S. and partner forces through targeted security cooperation and humanitarian assistance. Civil Affairs forces also enhance the capacity of our partners' military forces to engage and understand civilian populations internally and during external peacekeeping operations.

U.S. Army Campaign

Current Conditions

SETAF-AF responsible for a trained and ready 173rd IBCT (A)

Instability growing in East and West Africa

Contingency responsibilities growing (in/out of USAFRICOM AOR)

Bilateral execution of most campaign activities limits synchronization

Malign activities of strategic competitors generally go uncontested

LOE 1: Maintain Army Readiness AND a Community of Excellence and Trust

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

LOE 2: Provide Scalable Crisis Response Options to Meet Joint Requirements

1 2 3 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 21

LOE 3: Execute Theater Army Mission for Africa (Set the Theater & Support the Joint)

1 2 3 13 17 18 19 20 21 22

LOE 4: Strengthen and Enable Partners (Main Effort)

1 2 3 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

LOE 4.1: Enhance CVEO in West Africa (Priority Region)

LOE 4.2: Maintain CVEO in East Africa

LOE 4.3: Focused Efficiency in North Africa

LOE 4.4: Create Opportunities in Central Africa

LOE 4.5: Expand Opportunities in Southern Africa

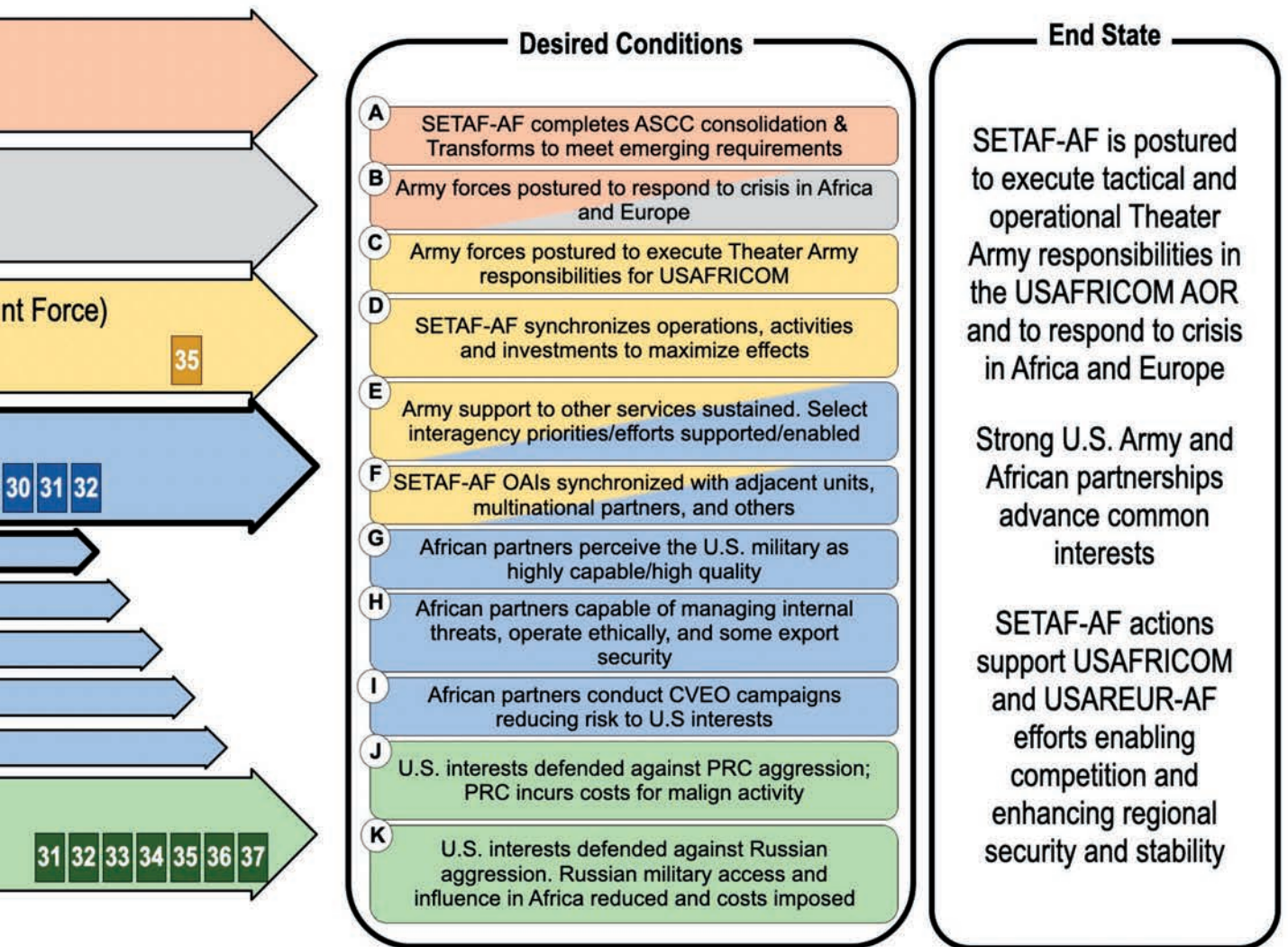
LOE 5: Compete with China and Russia

1 2 3

Campaign Objectives

1. Protect the Force (OPD)
2. Achieve Information Advantage To Enhance Decision Making (G33/KMO)
3. Use Informational Power to Affect the Operational Environment (G39/PAO)
4. Deliver a Trained and Ready 173rd (G7)
5. Deliver a Trained and Ready SETAF-AF HQ (HHBN)
6. Maintain the Vicenza Military Community (VMC) as a Community of Excellence (USAG-I)
7. Enhance Power Projection South of the Alps (USAG-I)
8. Complete ASCC Consolidation & Transform SETAF-AF (FMD)
9. Attract, Develop, and Retain Quality People (Talent Management) (G1)
10. Maintain SETAF-AF JTF Certification (G3/G7)
11. North-West Africa Response Force (NARF) is NEW NORMAL Ready (G3)
12. Maintain Army Posture in Africa for Crisis (G4)
13. Support the Provision & Dissemination of Indications & Warning (G2)
14. Maintain Contingency Plans for Directed USAFRICOM Requirements (G5)
15. Maintain Contingency Plan for Directed Contingency Outside USAFRICOM AOR (G5)
16. Prepare for Select Contingency Ops (Exercise/Rehearse) (G7)
17. Maintain AOR Ground COP & Visibility of All Army Personnel in AOR (G3)
18. Maintain Army Posture in Africa to Support Joint Operations (G5)
19. Provide C5I Mission Command Architecture with Integrated Network Security (G6)
20. Provide Theater Sustainment in the USAFRICOM AOR (G4)

Approach for Africa



- Desired Conditions**
- A** SETAF-AF completes ASCC consolidation & Transforms to meet emerging requirements
 - B** Army forces postured to respond to crisis in Africa and Europe
 - C** Army forces postured to execute Theater Army responsibilities for USAFRICOM
 - D** SETAF-AF synchronizes operations, activities and investments to maximize effects
 - E** Army support to other services sustained. Select interagency priorities/efforts supported/enabled
 - F** SETAF-AF OAs synchronized with adjacent units, multinational partners, and others
 - G** African partners perceive the U.S. military as highly capable/high quality
 - H** African partners capable of managing internal threats, operate ethically, and some export security
 - I** African partners conduct CVEO campaigns reducing risk to U.S interests
 - J** U.S. interests defended against PRC aggression; PRC incurs costs for malign activity
 - K** U.S. interests defended against Russian aggression. Russian military access and influence in Africa reduced and costs imposed

End State

SETAF-AF is postured to execute tactical and operational Theater Army responsibilities in the USAFRICOM AOR and to respond to crisis in Africa and Europe

Strong U.S. Army and African partnerships advance common interests

SETAF-AF actions support USAFRICOM and USAREUR-AF efforts enabling competition and enhancing regional security and stability

- 21. Understand Planned and Emergent OAs from Adjacent Components/Units, SPP, Interagency Partners, Multinational Partners, and Other Key Stakeholders (G3)
- 22. Collect, Analyze, and Disseminate Intelligence in Support of Force Protection and Crisis Response (G2)
- 23. Strengthen Relationships (Influence) with Security Cooperation (G5)
- 24. Enhance Army Readiness Through Partnership (G7)
- 25. Enable Effective and Ethical African Land Forces (G5/SJA)
- 26. Build Partner Nation Military Intelligence Institutional Capacity (G2)
- 27. Strengthen Institutions Through Direct (Security Cooperation) and Indirect (Sales) Ways (G5)
- 28. Identify, Enable, and Promote African Security Exporters (Enhance Peacekeeping) (G5)
- 29. Enable Partner C-VEO Campaigns / Operations Through TSC (G5)
- 30. Promote Interoperability Among African Partners and NATO Allies (G7)
- 31. Support USAFRICOM Intelligence Sharing Initiatives (G2)
- 32. Build Partner Resilience Against Corruption, Coercion & Subversion (SJA/IG)
- 33. Deny China or Russia Exclusive Influence (G5)
- 34. Demonstrate Global Power Projection Capability (Support Deterrence / Assure Allies / Attract New Partners) (G7)
- 35. Integrate and Employ Cyber and Emerging Multi-Domain Capabilities in the USAFRICOM AOR (Support Deterrence / Assure Allies / Attract New Partners) (G3)
- 36. Identify and Defend Against PRC and RF Threats in the USAFRICOM AOR (G5)
- 37. Inform and Support Interagency Partners (G3)

LINE OF EFFORT 1

This line of effort provides the foundation for all the U.S. Army's support to our African partners.

It starts with a focus on ensuring our Soldiers, Civilians, and contractors are individually and collectively ready to execute their missions in support of our African Partners.

It also ensures that in the case of crisis, SETAF-AF and the Vicenza Military Community are able to project power from locations in Italy to support U.S. and USAFRICOM objectives.

Finally, this line of effort highlights the quality of the U.S. Army Soldier and Civilian who provide examples of trust and respect in every interaction with our allies and partners throughout Africa.



KEY CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES

Protect the Force

Deliver a Trained & Ready 173rd IBCT (A)

Deliver a Trained & Ready SETAF-AF HQ

Maintain the Vicenza Military Community as a Community of Excellence

Enhance Power Projection South of the Alps

Maintain Army Readiness and a Community of Excellence & Trust

LINE OF EFFORT 2

This line of effort focuses on the Army’s ability to respond to crisis and contingency in Africa to support the interests of both the U.S. and our partners. SETAF-AF’s crisis response mission includes the whole of Africa and extends into the broader Mediterranean region. Additionally, Joint requirements evolve to meet changes in the operational environment and drive Army readiness and posture. Today, SETAF- AF provides elements of the 173rd Airborne Brigade to enable the North and West Africa Response Force, maintains a Joint Task Force certified expeditionary command and control capability, conducts crisis and contingency planning, and maintains posture locations throughout Africa to support a wide range of contingencies.

Operation United Assistance

In September 2014 the U.S. government responded to the most severe Ebola Virus epidemic in recorded history. As part of the U.S. military’s support, SETAF-AF, then United States Army Africa (USARAF), deployed to Liberia to rapidly support our partners in their efforts to contain the virus. Without any assigned forces, USARAF was still able to expeditiously build a Joint Task Force, which had an immediate impact by utilizing joint and strategic organizations to rapidly support our African partners and assist U.S. and international agencies as they raced to contain the spread. Although the World Health Organization predicted up to 1.4 million dead, the rapid response by the U.S., African and international partners reduced that total number to 11,300. The ability to respond to crisis and join our partners to confront a shared threat is integral to the U.S. Army’s approach in Africa and for Africans.



Provide Scalable Crisis Response Options to Meet Joint Requirements

LINE OF EFFORT 3

The theater army mission includes providing a wide range of support to the Joint Force operating in Africa. The Army sets the theater in Africa by providing theater sustainment, communications architecture, intelligence, and maintaining a common operating picture. The U.S. Army provides sustainment and funding for various posture locations across Africa in support of Joint operations and to prepare for crisis or contingency in high-threat locations.



Execute Theater Army Mission for Africa

KEY CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES

- Support the Provision & Dissemination of Indicators & Warnings
- Maintain AOR Ground COP & Visibility of All Army Personnel in AOR
- Maintain Army Posture in Africa to Support Joint Operations
- Provide C5I Architecture with Integrated Network Security
- Provide Theater Sustainment in the USAFRICOM AOR
- Understand Planned & Emergent OAI's from Adjacent Components/Units, State Partnership Plan, Interagency/Multinational Partners, & Other Key Stakeholders
- Collect, Analyze, & Disseminate Intelligence in Support of Force Protection & Crisis Response
- Integrate & Employ Cyber & Emerging Multi-Domain Capabilities in the USAFRICOM AOR

LINE OF EFFORT 4

Strengthening and enabling African partners is the Army's main effort in Africa. The U.S. Army recognizes that the key to a prosperous and secure Africa is partners who are able to provide security for their populations while adhering to the principles of good governance. "Thus, the U.S. Army, in concert with our African partners and the U.S. interagency, develops tailored approaches for each region and country within Africa. These tailored approaches focus on the unique circumstances our partners face, and are built on the shared goals of peace, security, and prosperity.

Essential to these efforts, the U.S. State Partnership Programs provide partner countries with a National Guard Bureau aligned state in order to develop enduring relationships with partner countries and carry out activities to build partner capacity, improve interoperability, and increase the readiness of U.S. and partner forces to meet emerging challenges.



Subordinate Lines of Effort

- Enhance CVEO in West Africa
- Maintain CVEO in East Africa
- Focused Efficiency in Northern Africa
- Create Opportunities in Central Africa
- Expand Opportunities in Southern Africa

KEY CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen Relationships (Influence) with Security Cooperation
- Enhance Army Readiness Through Partnership
- Enable Effective & Ethical African Land Forces
- Build Partner Nation Military Intelligence Institutional Capacity
- Strengthen Institutions Through Direct and Indirect Ways
- Identify, Enable, & Promote African Security Exporters
- Enable Partner CVEO Operations/Campaigns Through Security Cooperation
- Promote Interoperability Among African Partner Nations & NATO Allies
- Support USAFRICOM Intelligence Sharing Initiatives
- Build Partner Resilience Against Corruption, Coercion, & Subversion

Strengthen & Enable Partners

LINE OF EFFORT 4.1

- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cabo Verde
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Mali
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

West Africa is a region that includes the Sahel and Sub-Saharan Africa geographic divisions, and coincides with the religious fault line running from the Atlantic Coast in the west to the Horn of Africa in the east. In addition, West Africa contains some of the fastest developing countries in Africa but also some of the most fragile.

Therefore, because of the alarmingly rapid expansion of violent extremism through the Sahel, and illegal fishing & mining that threaten food security and trade, West Africa is the priority region for U.S. Army activities in Africa. The U.S. Army's actions in this region focus on support to the development and execution of USAFRICOM's West Africa Strategy which aims to limit VEO destabilization of the Sahel, prevent further VEO expansion in Niger and coastal West African states, and to increase the effectiveness of existing multilateral security constructs in the region.

Essential to this effort is enhancing our partners' resiliency to VEOs and state fragility, while supporting their efforts toward good governance. One component of this effort is the expansion of West African partner participation in the African Lion exercise and other training events that enhance their resiliency while increasing interoperability with their African neighbors and Western allies.

As part of America's long-standing commitment to West Africa, there are nine U.S. State Partnership Program countries in West Africa: Ghana, Togo and Benin, partnered with North Dakota, Burkina Faso, with Washington, D.C.; Cape Verde with New Hampshire; Liberia with Michigan; Niger with Indiana; Nigeria with California; and Senegal with Vermont.



Enhance CVEO in West Africa



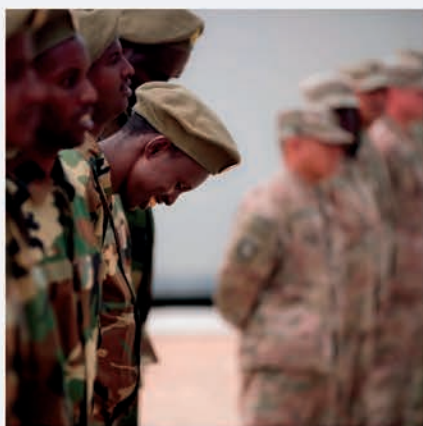
LINE OF EFFORT 4.2

Located on the eastern side of the Sahel and Sub-Saharan geographic and religious fault lines, East Africa contains similar dichotomies to West Africa, with rapidly developing countries alongside some of Africa's most fragile states. Therefore, the U.S. Army seeks to enhance relationships that build partner capacity to degrade VEO activity, prevent attacks on partner and U.S. interests in the region, and enhance regional institutions and constructs through exercises and shared training. To accomplish this, the U.S. Army prioritizes the following efforts:

- Building partner counter-VEO capabilities and capacity, while also increasing their ability to resist competitor malign influence;
- Encouraging and enhancing the capability and capacity of the African Union Transitional Mission in Somalia (formerly African Union Mission to Somalia);
- Enabling the expansion of East African partner support to exercise Justified Accord to enhance resiliency to VEOs while increasing interoperability.

- Comoros
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Mauritius
- Rwanda
- Seychelles
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Uganda

U.S. State Partnership Program countries in the region are Djibouti partnered with Kentucky, Kenya with Massachusetts and, Rwanda with Nebraska.



Maintain CVEO in East Africa

LINE OF EFFORT 4.3

Algeria
Libya
Mauritania
Morocco
Tunisia

North Africa is a region with strong economic and cultural ties to Europe and the Middle East and remains a priority for U.S. security cooperation, particularly with Morocco and Tunisia. Insurgencies and intrastate conflict are still concerns across the region, though violence has reduced significantly in recent years. Consequently, in North Africa the U.S. Army seeks to maintain access to critical locations for crisis response, build partner capacity, and build our partners' capacity to respond to threats.



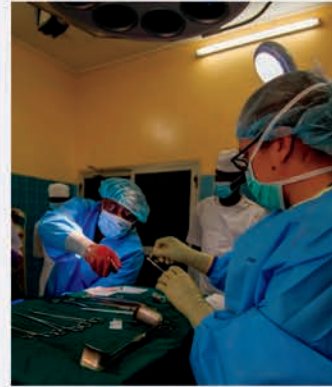
Focused Efficiency in Northern Africa

North Africa is a region with strong economic and cultural ties to Europe and the Middle East and remains a priority for U.S. security cooperation, particularly with Morocco and Tunisia. Insurgencies and intrastate conflict are still concerns across the region, though violence has reduced significantly in recent years. Consequently, in North Africa the U.S. Army seeks to maintain access to critical locations for crisis response, build partner capacity, and build our partners' capacity to respond to threats.

To accomplish this, the U.S. Army focuses on efforts to enhance Tunisian and Moroccan capacity to continue their significant contributions to peacekeeping operations while enabling the expansion of North African participation in exercise African Lion and other training events. Together, these enhance state resiliency to VEOs, improve state fragility, increase interoperability amongst African partners and Western allies, and improve abilities to deter Russian malign activities across the region.

In North Africa two African states participate in the U.S. State Partnership Program; Morocco is partnered with Utah and Tunisia with Wyoming.

LINE OF EFFORT 4.4



Burundi
Cameroon
Central African
Republic
Chad
Republic of the
Congo
Democratic Republic
of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Sao Tome and
Principe

Central Africa includes the Lake Chad Basin and is home to multiple VEOs, interstate rivalries, and fragile governments. With vast mineral wealth, it is a magnet for malign actors who actively work outside the bounds of international laws and principles. In Central Africa, the U.S. Army continues to prepare for crisis response while seeking opportunities to build relationships, deter expansion of malign competitor activities, and enhance partner support for good governance. In doing so, the U.S. Army prioritizes the following efforts:

- Build partner capacity to conduct counter-VEO operations and support regional counter-VEO missions;
- Supporting increased contributions to UN and AU peacekeeping missions in Central Africa;
- Enabling Central African partners to participate in African Lion and other regional exercises in order to improve interoperability with African neighbors.

Create Opportunities in Central Africa

LINE OF EFFORT 4.5

Angola
Botswana
Eswatini
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
South Africa
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Southern Africa is the most stable region on the continent. It hosts the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which coordinates on regional issues, including sending a security mission under AU authority to support the fight against ISIS-Mozambique. In addition to the SADC mission in Mozambique, regional neighbors provide significant contributions to additional UN missions throughout Africa.

To support our partners in Southern Africa, the U.S. Army seeks ways to improve relations with key partners in the region in order to enhance their capacity for support to peacekeeping and counter-VEO missions while also supporting development of internal training academies that enhance regional capabilities. SETAF-AF supports this growth by working with partners to enhance their ability to export security in support of UN and AU missions, and building new opportunities for cooperation.

As part of the U.S. State Partnership Program, Botswana is partnered with North Carolina and South Africa with New York.

Expand Opportunities in Southern Africa



LINE OF EFFORT 5

Competition does not require a choice by African partners. It is a steadfast U.S. commitment to support our partners on the global stage, support U.S. interagency partners, and disrupt malign People's Republic of China (PRC) and Russian activities that deny Africans the value of their resources and inhibit their ability to benefit from the rules-based global order.

The U.S. Army in Africa supports U.S. strategic competition objectives in order to enhance global deterrence, address gray-zone challenges and improve U.S. military advantages broadly.

U.S. Army activities in Africa are based on the principle of equal partnerships with African countries without political or economic coercion. While competitors may thrive among instability and neocolonialist resource extraction, the U.S. advocates for capable, secure, and independent African countries that benefits Africans and will be a key driver of future growth.



KEY CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES

- Build Partner Resilience Against Corruption, Coercion, & Subversion
- Deny PRC or Russian Exclusive Influence
- Demonstrate Global Power Projection Capability
- Integrate & Employ Cyber & Emerging Multi-Domain Capabilities in the USAFRICOM AOR
- Identify & Defend Against PRC & RF Threats in the USAFRICOM AOR
- Inform & Support Interagency Partners

Compete with the PRC & Russia

THE PRC IN AFRICA

"Africa recorded the second highest number of human rights allegations (181) linked to Chinese investment overseas [between 2013 and 2020]."

BUSINESS & HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE CENTRE

Activities of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in Africa are primarily economic, however, the PRC's only base outside of Southeast Asia is located in Djibouti, and signals an intent to expand further in Africa.

Their economic model is based on large-scale lending and investment in infrastructure. From 2000-2020, PRC-backed financiers signed \$160 billion worth of loans with 49 African countries, which has provided them important access to senior African leaders. As part of the PRC's outreach to Africa, Chinese lenders are willing to work with countries regardless of their adherence to good governance or their desire to prevent human rights abuses. In many cases these investments have provided Africans much needed infrastructure, but at a cost. The PRC uses this support to gain access to critical natural resources, including minerals and food products for export back to China while denying Africans the fair-value of their resources and in many cases creating food shortages for the populations from which these significant resources originated.

As the PRC has become increasingly dependent on Africa for fuel and commodity imports, it has increased its use of resource-backed loans and investments to gain exclusive access to critical resources, which increase debt burdens and economic exploitation. Together these deprive Africans the rightful access to their own resources and denies them the economic leverage to pursue growth and equal partnership.

"Illegal overfishing by Chinese trawlers leaves Sierra Leone locals 'starving'."

THE GUARDIAN

RUSSIA IN AFRICA

"Where Wagner has been present, bad things have inevitably followed ... we've seen countries that find themselves weaker, poorer, more insecure, less independent as a result of an association with Wagner."

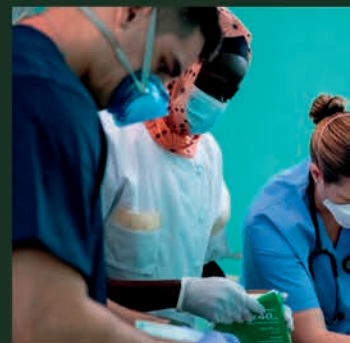
ANTHONY J. BLINKEN
U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE

Russian President Vladimir Putin seeks to create African dependencies on Russian military assets and gain access to resources, targeting countries with fragile governments that are often rich in critical raw materials. Russian private military companies, such as the Wagner Group, offer African governments security services unconstrained by human rights responsibilities in exchange for payment in resources. Although these mercenary deployments consistently fail to effectively address violence and instead perpetuate instability, they remain attractive options to some leaders as Russian military assistance generally supports entrenched elites and often unpopular autocrats. Instability fosters the conditions for access and subsequent extraction of lucrative minerals that support Russian expansionist goals, disenfranchising a significant majority of Africans from the wealth and prosperity their resources should provide.



"Russia's opaque engagements are inherently destabilizing for the citizens of the targeted countries, resulting in stunted economic development, human rights abuses, disenfranchisement of African citizens, the perpetuation of illegitimate governments, and social polarization."

JOSEPH SIEGLE, DIRECTOR
AFRICA CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES



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