

Security Assistance In Africa The Case For Less

The U.S. is using security assistance programs in southern Africa to achieve national objectives. This study reviews the national objectives, examines U.S. interests in the region, compares U.S. and U.S.S.R. security assistance, looks at the Country Team method and changes in the method, and concludes with an evaluation of the U.S. programs. The study concludes that U.S. support of regional development should continue and appropriate military assistance should be provided. (Author).

This book is the first to map comprehensively the security-related policies, strategies and activities of major external actors in Africa, assessing the involvement of China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, the EU, and the UN

On Feb. 6, 2007, the Bush Admin. announced the creation of a new unified combatant command, U.S. Africa Command or AFRICOM, to promote U.S. national security objectives in Africa and its surrounding waters. Prior to AFRICOM's establishment, U.S. military involvement on the continent was divided among 3 commands: European Command, Central Command, and Pacific Command. The new command's area of responsibility includes all African countries except Egypt. Contents of this report: (1) Issues for Congress; (2) The DoD Proposal for a New Africa Command; (3) U.S. Strategic Interests in Africa; (4) U.S. Mil. Assistance and Security Cooperation in Africa: An Expanding Role; (5) Regional Perspectives; (6) Congressional Interest and Oversight Issues.

The threat to U.S. national security posed by the asymmetrical threat demands policy innovations that go

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beyond the boundaries of the past ten years. While American interests in Sub-Saharan Africa are significant and growing, there are also important transnational security threats, infectious diseases, organized international criminal activities, and environmental concerns that emanate from within Sub-Saharan Africa. Left unattended, these transnational issues can arrive on American shores with devastating consequences for our nation. Although the U.S. has enjoyed foreign policy successes in Sub-Saharan Africa, policy makers must not allow themselves to become complacent. Instead, they must continue to seek new and more substantive opportunities throughout the region to enhance security, promote prosperity, and promote democracy and human rights. Nigeria is a nation with nearly one sixth of the African continent's population, a significant strategic ally of the U.S. in the war on terrorism, an exporter of 10% of all U.S. oil imports, and a significant trading partner with the U.S. The country's rapid change from an autocratic, military regime to a civilian, democratically elected government has afforded the U.S. the opportunity to build a promising security, political, and economic relationship with the most populous country in Africa. "The fundamental purpose of the United States Security Assistance program is to promote United States foreign policy and national security interests." Therefore, it is in U.S. national interests to enhance the Security Assistance program in Nigeria and take advantage of this unique opportunity to strengthen ties with the most dominant economic and political power in West Africa.

Over the past few years, the Pentagon's role as a direct provider of foreign assistance has surged. The Department of Defense (DOD) has assumed an expanding role in counterterrorism, capacity building, post-conflict operations, and humanitarian

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assistance—beyond implementing traditional military-to-military programs supported by State Department funds. The CSIS Task Force on Nontraditional Security Assistance was constituted to identify the main drivers behind these trends; to assess Pentagon performance in several nontraditional areas; to examine what is happening in the diplomatic and development spheres; to evaluate the implications of DOD's enlarged role for U.S. national security, foreign policy, and development objectives; and to offer concrete recommendations to foster a balanced and sustainable division of responsibilities between the Pentagon and U.S. civilian agencies. The task force also examined the newly launched U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) as a case study for the coordination of military activities with those of the diplomatic and development communities. This book is a study of civil-military relations in the Republic of South Africa during the period when Pieter Willem Botha was prime minister (1977-89). The author's thesis is that Prime Minister Botha, recognizing that his country had reached the historical juncture when it needed to establish a new political order encompassing all its diverse peoples, moved effectively to prepare the ground for fundamental constitutional change. What was needed above all were stabilization measures to assure the support of the white population for reform. Botha used the South African Defense Force as his

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primary instrument. By 1989, Professor Roherty maintains, a striking degree of stabilization had been achieved within the country and throughout southern Africa. The groundwork for epochal change had been prepared. The author makes use of exclusive interviews with scores of South Africans from the political, military, intelligence, corporate, and business worlds.

As a direct result of globalization and expanded economic opportunity, the last half century has yielded the most remarkable exodus from poverty in human history. Regrettably, not all have benefitted equally. No more somber example of this continued disparity can be found than in sub-Saharan Africa -- a region plagued by a myriad of security and development challenges, from the spread of infectious disease, to small arms trafficking, to terrorism. This report hones in on the Eastern Africa subregion and proposes a ¿whole of society¿ approach that seeks to better leverage existing resources, identify new streams of assistance, and bridge the divide between security and development. Charts and tables. This is a print on demand report. Modern warfare is becoming increasingly defined by distance. Today, many Western and non-Western states have shied away from deploying large numbers of their own troops to battlefields. Instead, they have limited themselves to supporting the frontline fighting of local and regional actors against

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non-state armed forces through the provision of intelligence, training, equipment and airpower. This is remote warfare, the dominant method of military engagement now employed by many states. Despite the increasing prevalence of this distinct form of military engagement, it remains an understudied subject and considerable gaps exist in the academic understanding of it. Bringing together writers from various backgrounds, this edited volume offers a critical enquiry into the use of remote warfare.

Using enhancement of global and regional objectives, procurement of military base rights, and benefits to the recipient state as effectiveness criteria, this thesis concludes that the security assistance program of the Soviet Union has been more effective in Sub-Saharan Africa than its American counterpart. After comparing the general character of American and Soviet security assistance efforts throughout the world, this analysis then identifies the global aspirations of each superpower. These findings provide the foundation for applying the effectiveness criteria. The states of Sub-Saharan Africa are then grouped into three regions. The ensuing region by region examination yields conclusive regional assessments, as well as the overall effectiveness appraisal for American and Soviet security assistance programs in Sub-Saharan Africa noted above. Keywords: Foreign policy, Geopolitics, Geostrategy, Military aid. (kr).

U.S. security-sector assistance has a mixed record in Africa. RAND experts offer recommendations to promote the success of such assistance in Africa. The recommendations focus on strategies, programs, and their assessment, monitoring, and evaluation.

The United States has sought to combat security threats in

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Africa principally by supporting partner governments, and security sector assistance (SSA) has been one of the primary tools it has used. Rigorous evaluations of the overall impact of SSA, however, have been extremely rare. A RAND Corporation study used statistical models to evaluate the impact that U.S.-provided SSA has had on political violence in Africa-in particular, the incidence of civil wars and insurgencies, terrorist attacks, and state repression. The authors found that SSA has had a mixed record. During the Cold War, SSA likely exacerbated instability, leading to a higher incidence of civil wars. During the post-Cold War era, it seems to have had little net effect, likely reflecting recipient-government failures to sustain the capabilities developed through SSA and to harness these capability gains to effective political-military strategies. When SSA has been implemented in conjunction with peacekeeping operations, however, it has had a consistently positive impact across a range of outcomes, including the likelihood of civil war recurrence, the incidence of terrorist attacks, and the extent of state repression. These findings have important implications for future U.S. policies in Africa and potentially beyond.

"The recent stand-up of AFRICOM reflects a growing recognition of US strategic interests in Africa and of a need to influence more effectively the security environment in order to protect and promote these interests. Still, the US has no desire for a more direct military role. A large part of AFRICOM's mandate is thus to build the capacity of African defense forces through US security assistance programs. AFRICOM's focus on security assistance, ostensibly aimed at precluding US military intervention, provides the basis for this paper's primary research question: Is security assistance to Africa, as prescribed by current US policy, an effective hedge against more direct US military involvement in the region? ...

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To illustrate and analyze the relevance of these concepts within Africa , the paper utilizes two case studies. The first is the 2003 intervention of Nigeria and ECOWAS in Liberia. The second is the 2006-2008 intervention of Ethiopia and the AU in Somalia."--Abstract.

Describes the state of postwar development policy in Africa that has channeled billions of dollars in aid but failed to either reduce poverty or increase growth, offering a hopeful vision of how to address the problem.

In recent decades, African states have developed an impressive infrastructure for training their peacekeepers. In addition, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and associated areas of conflict resolution have become significant areas of employment. Marco Jowell has spent a decade working in peacekeeping training in East Africa - initially as one of the foreign 'Technical Advisers' at the Peace Support Operations (PSO) training centre in Kenya, the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) and subsequently as a strategic adviser to the Rwanda Peace Academy. Using first-hand experience, he considers how military forces from a variety of African states - with great differences in history, language and political systems and with militaries with different cultures and capabilities - can conduct complicated multinational peacekeeping operations. He shows how regional peacekeeping training centres provide an

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environment for African elites, predominately military, to interact with each other through shared training and experiences. This process of interaction, or socialisation, improves skills but also encourages cohesion so that future African-led missions will be managed by well-trained officers who are comfortable and willing to work within a regional or Pan-African framework. Jowell shows that part of the aim of peacekeeping training centres is to foster a Pan-African 'outward' looking ideology or disposition as well as improving technical ability. This book will be essential reading for all involved with African military and security studies and analysts of peacekeeping training and operations.

See attached file. The threat to U.S. national security posed by the asymmetrical threat demands policy innovations that go beyond the boundaries of the past ten years. While American interests in Sub-Saharan Africa are significant and growing, there are also important transnational security threats, infectious diseases, organized international criminal activities, and environmental concerns that emanate from within Sub-Saharan Africa. Left unattended, these transnational issues can arrive on American shores with devastating consequences for our nation. Although the U.S. has enjoyed foreign policy successes in Sub-Saharan Africa, policy makers must not allow themselves to become complacent. Instead, they must continue to seek new and more

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substantive opportunities throughout the region to enhance security, promote prosperity, and promote democracy and human rights. Nigeria is a nation with nearly one sixth of the African continent's population, a significant strategic ally of the U.S. in the war on terrorism, an exporter of 10% of all U.S. oil imports, and a significant trading partner with the U.S. The country's rapid change from an autocratic, military regime to a civilian, democratically elected government has afforded the U.S. the opportunity to build a promising security, political, and economic relationship with the most populous country in Africa. The fundamental purpose of the United States Security Assistance program is to promote United States foreign policy and national security interests." Therefore, it is in U.S. national interests to enhance the Security Assistance program in Nigeria and take advantage of this unique opportunity to strengthen ties with the most dominant economic and political power in West Africa.

The purpose of this examination is to reach a conclusion as to the value of nation assistance in Africa as an instrument of strategic policy. Recent developments in the Soviet Union and Europe have markedly changed the international landscape. As the international system changes so will the nature of the threat to the United States' interests. Future threats to national security will increasingly emanate from economic and demographic issues in addition

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to political or ideological differences. The principal role of the military will be to prevent and limit conflict and project power to the points of influence to thwart threats to peace. Security assistance in the form of economic and military aid has long been considered an indispensable means of nurturing relations with other nations. This study seeks to examine the benefits of security assistance, more specifically--nation assistance--as a means to counter the threat to world stability. Africa is the author's backdrop because it may well be the most dynamic region in the world during the coming years. Additionally, the author evaluates The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' role as the principal provider of nation assistance. The author's proposed changes provide a frame work for improved identification, selection, and execution of nation assistance programs.

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