United States Pacific Command
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National Defense Strategy

Today, we are emerging from a period of strategic atrophy, aware that our competitive military advantage has been eroding. We are facing increased global disorder, characterized by decline in the long-standing rules-based international order—creating a security environment more complex and volatile than any we have experienced in recent memory. Interstate strategic competition, not terrorism, is now the primary concern in U.S. national security.
National Defense Strategy

China is a strategic competitor using predatory economics to intimidate its neighbors while militarizing features in the South China Sea. Russia has violated the borders of nearby nations and pursues veto power over the economic, diplomatic, and security decisions of its neighbors. As well, North Korea’s outlaw actions and reckless rhetoric continue .... Despite the defeat of ISIS’s physical caliphate, threats to stability remain ... and threaten peace more broadly.
This increasingly complex security environment is defined by rapid technological change (and) challenges from adversaries in every operating domain... A more lethal, resilient, and rapidly innovating Joint Force, combined with a robust constellation of allies and partners, will sustain American influence and ensure favorable balances of power that safeguard the free and open international order.
Indo-Pacific Box Score

• For the first time since WWII the US has a peer strategic competitor across economic and military elements of national power.

• The PRC is building its economic and security lines of communication, while challenging the existing economic and security structures which have enabled peace and unprecedented prosperity.
Indo-Pacific Box Score

• Russia remains an existential threat to the US and operates in the Pacific.
• Violent extremism has manifested itself in the Indo-Pacific.
• No matter the outcome with North Korea, there will be volatilities.
• The DoD no longer leads innovation but is desperately trying to stay up with it.
• More than ever, the US needs its friends, allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific.
Security Environment
There are many ways to build, strengthen, and sustain international partnerships across the elements of national power....
Focus Elements of National Power

…a national effort for the Indo-Asia Pacific

Political
Policy

Military
Capability, Capacity & Relationships

Diplomatic
Allies, Partners & Intl Rules Based Order

Economic
Energy, Resources & Trade
Building International Partnerships

- Brigadier Copinger-Symes works Indo-Pacific partnerships though security cooperation.
- Director Gumataotao by building partnerships through education and workshops.
- Admiral Morely through Navy Foreign Military Sales and International Programs
- Ambassador Lyons through diplomacy.
The Director of Pacific Outreach (J9) at USINDOPACOM my team builds “non-traditional, soft power” partnerships through:

- Outreach to universities, think tanks, NGOs, and private entities;
- Managing USINDOPACOM’s $20M Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid, and Humanitarian Mining Action, accounts to build projects designed to help partner countries’ populations while improving DoD access, visibility and influence.
Director of Pacific Outreach

- Coordinate the “All-Hazards” Line of Effort under the PACOM Theater Campaign Plan.
- Align and synchronize civil-affairs activities in the Indo-Pacific.
- Coordinate the Interagency to help create the whole of US government approach to the Indo-Pacific and building international partners.
Director of Pacific Outreach

- Manage Public-Private-Partnerships in the Philippines and Thailand to build energy grid stability and resilience in key locations.
- Liaise with Congress on PACOM interests and priorities including building partnerships.
- Coordinate with our Partner Liaison Officers in the Pentagon.
- Conduct local outreach to Hawaii government on sister city initiatives, Consul Generals, UH, Pacific Forum…on Indo-Pac on partnerships.
Discussion