

**Defense Office of
Prepublication & Security
Review**

Case Number: 15-C-0768/1 **Source:** ASD(LA) (b)(6)

Subject: SECURITY ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA

Purpose: SFRC - Africa & Global Health Policy Subcommittee **Event Date:** 06/04/2015 **Pages:** 5

Requester: DORY, DASD **Document Type:** QUESTION FOR RECORD

Date Received: 07/15/2015 **Classification:** Unclassified **Typist:** (b)(6)

Suspense Date: 07/22/2015 **Date Completed:**

Reviewer's Worksheet: **Action Officer:** (b)(6)

Notes:

Comments: (continue on reverse side if necessary)

In house review: DASD Dory is the Dept's SME on this topic and no other organization's expertise identified

OSR Action

Recommended Action

- ☒ Cleared
☐ Cleared as Amended
☐ Not Cleared
☐ See Memo Attached

Initials/Date

(b)(6)

7/15/2015

Final Action

- ☒ Cleared
☐ Cleared as Amended
☐ Not Cleared
☐ See Memo Attached

Initials/Date

(b)(6)

7-15-15

Case should be indexed under the following keywords:

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JUL 15 2015 8

Department of Defense
OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

(b)(6)

CIV WHS ESD (US)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, July 15, 2015 12:37 PM
To: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox SECREV
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US);
(b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US)
Subject: LA - QFRs/IFRs for Security Review - SFRC-04-2015 (Security Assistance in Africa)
Attachments: dd1587 SFRC-04-2015 Dory.pdf; SFRC-04-001-QFR-(OUSD(P))-A.RTF; SFRC-04-002-QFR-(OUSD(P))-A.RTF; SFRC-04-003-QFR-(OUSD(P))-A.RTF; SFRC-04-004-QFR-(OUSD(P))-A.RTF; SFRC-04-005-QFR-(OUSD(P))-A.RTF

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

SECREV,

In accordance with directive and DoD regulation, it is my understanding that the QFR/IFR attachment(s) are UNCLASSIFIED.

<https://charrts.osd.mil>

Respectfully,

(b)(6)

15-C-0768/1

RECORD OF CONGRESSIONAL TRANSCRIPT REVIEW

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1. TRANSCRIPT ACTION MONITOR | | | 2. DATE RECEIVED FROM CONGRESS (YYYYMMDD) |
| a. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) (b)(6) | b. AGENCY OASD(LA) | c. TELEPHONE (Incl. Area Code) (b)(6) | |
| 3. TO: (In Turn) | | 4. DATE ACTION MUST BE COMPLETED (YYYYMMDD) | |
| a. OSR | | a. 20150722 | |
| b. | | b. | |
| c. CHIEF, OFFICE OF SECURITY REVIEW | | c. | |
| 5. DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE QFRS Senate Foreign Relations Committee SFRC-04-2015 | | 6. HEARING DATE AND SUBJECT June 4, 2015 Security Assistance in Africa | |
| | | 7. PAGES THRU | |
| | | 8. HEARING: <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN | |
| | | 9. CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED | |

The attached transcript of testimony is forwarded for editorial and security review in accordance with DoD Directive 5400.4. To meet committee requirements and allow time for final review by the Office of Security Review, your action must be completed as indicated. Each element in the review process must give cooperative consideration to the time requirements of all elements in meeting due out dates. An advance copy of this DD Form has been sent to OSR.

GUIDELINES

I. SECURITY

A. GENERAL. Review must be accomplished by officials competent to judge the security aspects of the subjects involved and to provide a consistent and defensible security position.

B. MARKING

1. Use black lead pencil.
2. Inclose with brackets [] information to be deleted.
3. Make deletions as limited as possible, considering whether the total context may contain clues to the information deleted.

II. EDITORIAL

A. GENERAL. Edit to correct inaccuracies.

B. MARKING

1. Use black lead pencil.
2. Line through all words or figures for which substitute language or figures are entered.
Do not use brackets.
3. Print or write all entries legibly.
4. Use standard proofreaders markings.
5. Do not change statements by committee members. Note inaccuracies in the margin.

10. REMARKS

Policy provided answers for DASD Dory.

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8

Department of Defense
OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

11.

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

TO: Chief, Office of Security Review

Date: 7/15/15

Portions of the attached transcript which require deletion in the interests of national security before publication have been bracketed. This action represents the considered judgment of this department/agency that the information so marked warrants the protection of security classification.

a. SIGNATURE

(b)(6)

b. OFFICE

OASD(LA) 3D844

15-C-0768/1

CHARRTS No.: SFRC-04-001
U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Hearing Date: June 04, 2015
Subject: Security Assistance in Africa
Witness: DASD Dory
Senator: Senator Corker
Question: #1

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Non-U.S. Bilateral Investment in Djibouti

Department of Defense
OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

Question. Describe the range of non-US bilateral investment in Djibouti and its relevance in relation to U.S. assistance and investment both from a diplomatic as well as security interest perspective.

Answer.

The People's Republic of China and the Gulf States are Djibouti's top foreign investors, investing substantially larger amounts than the United States invests in Djibouti. China is financing railroads, ports, water projects, stadiums, and other large projects. The value of the two largest projects – approximately \$850 million for a transnational railway and a water pipeline from the Djiboutian port to Ethiopia – is equivalent to almost one-half of the country's annual gross domestic product.

The Gulf States are also significant investors in Djibouti. Emirati conglomerate Dubai Ports World built the Doraleh Container Terminal and the Kempinski Hotel in Djibouti. Concessionary loans from several Arab states financed the ongoing construction of a modern port in Tadjoura, which could help to revitalize the northern part of Djibouti.

With respect to security, the Gulf States, China, France, Japan, and the United States all share with Djibouti an interest in freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea, including countering the threat of piracy.

The United States and the Republic of Djibouti enjoy a strong, close relationship. Djibouti is an indispensable partner on regional security, counterterrorism, and counter-piracy issues. U.S. investment in Djibouti is significantly less than that of other countries. One way in which the United States contributes to the economy of Djibouti is through the U.S. forces' presence at Camp Lemonnier, which is the only DoD facility in the U.S. Africa Command area of operations that hosts a sustained, significant presence of U.S. forces. Through a lease agreement with the Government of Djibouti, the U.S. Government makes a \$63 million annual payment for use of Camp Lemonnier and other facilities; local purchases in support of Camp's operations also contribute to the economy.

President Obama's May 2014 meeting with President Guelleh, as well as Secretary Kerry's May 2015 visit to Djibouti, reflect the importance of our bilateral partnership with Djibouti and our collaboration in advancing a shared vision for a secure, stable, and prosperous Horn of Africa region. A new U.S.-Djibouti Binational Forum (BNF) was established in 2015. This ministerial-level strategic dialogue provides senior U.S. and Djiboutian officials the opportunity to engage across the breadth of areas of mutual interest, including regional diplomacy, investment and economic development, and security.

15-C-076811

CHARRTS No.: SFRC-04-002
U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Hearing Date: June 04, 2015
Subject: Security Assistance in Africa
Witness: DASD Dory
Senator: Senator Corker
Question: #2

Bilateral and Regional Security Assistance Programs

Question. What is the Department of Defense position on the expanding number and cost of its bilateral and regional security related assistance programs and their coherence with broad U.S. foreign policy goals?

Answer.

Building bilateral and regional partner capacity is a foundation of our national security and defense strategies. Both, the Departments of State and Defense, rely on the funding and authorities granted by Congress to help achieve strategic objectives. Together, the Departments have established processes and mechanisms to ensure that our security cooperation programs are executed in a manner consistent with the broader foreign policy goals and objectives established by the Department of State. In this way, we ensure that Department of Defense resources and authorities are applied in a manner that is complementary with the way the State Department uses its resources and authorities.

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CHARRTS No.: SFRC-04-003
U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Hearing Date: June 04, 2015
Subject: Security Assistance in Africa
Witness: DASD Dory
Senator: Senator Corker
Question: #3

Security Funding Growth in the FY 16 Budget for Defense Programs

Question. Is the dramatic growth in security funding in the FY16 budget for DoD programs a result of incapacity to organize and manage such funding in the traditional State Department Political Military Affairs account programs?

Answer.

. No. The expansion in security-related assistance is a result of the increasing need for the U.S. Government to help build the capacity of our partners to participate in coalitions and as regional contributors to address shared security challenges. The Department of Defense relies on these partners to assist in the accomplishment of U.S. security-related objectives, and we rely on our partners to contribute to and to help maintain the security that our foreign and security policy seeks to promote. The Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs has a long history of successfully and effectively managing security assistance funding under State Department authorities and providing foreign policy oversight for Department of Defense security-related assistance programs designed to help build partner capacity.

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CHARRTS No.: SFRC-04-004
U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Hearing Date: June 04, 2015
Subject: Security Assistance in Africa
Witness: DASD Dory
Senator: Senator Corker
Question: #4

Security Funding Growth in the FY 16 Budget for Defense Programs

Question. Is the DoD growth rate a function of jointly perceived necessity and agreed purpose between State and DoD?

Answer.

The Departments of State and Defense agree that building partner capacity is a core part of both our national security and defense strategies. The President's budget requests consistently call for increases in foreign assistance funding. Congress has seen fit to provide the Department of Defense with capacity-building authorities, which are implemented in concert with the Department of State and directly support the Department's missions and broader U.S. national security objectives.

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CHARRTS No.: SFRC-04-005
U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Hearing Date: June 04, 2015
Subject: Security Assistance in Africa
Witness: DASD Dory
Senator: Senator Corker
Question: #5

Security Funding Growth in the FY 16 Budget for Defense Programs

Question. To what degree is the request a function of difficulty of gaining congressional support for 150 vs 050 account funding?

Answer.

The Department of Defense (DoD) strongly supports increases in funding of Department of State (DOS) foreign assistance programs, including security assistance. DoD also has requirements for funding and authorities to build partner capacity in support of defense objectives. We view the funding for these DoD and DOS programs as entirely complementary. These mutually reinforcing programs build on the strengths of each of our Departments in pursuit of U.S. foreign policy and security objectives.

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**Defense Office of
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Review**

Case Number: 15-C-0768/0 **Source:** OSD (Policy) - (b)(6)

Subject: Security Assistance to Africa

Purpose: SFRC - Africa & Global Health Policy Subcommittee **Event Date:** 06/04/2015 **Pages:** 8

Requester: DORAY, AMANDA **Document Type:** CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT

Date Received: 06/03/2015 **Classification:** Unclassified **Typist:** (b)(6)

Suspense Date: 06/03/2015 **Date Completed:** 06/03/2015

Reviewer's Worksheet:

Action Officer: (b)(6)

| Agency Name | Routed Date | Due Date | Action | Remarks |
|-------------|-------------|------------|--------|---------|
| IN HOUSE | 06/03/2015 | 06/03/2015 | NO OBJ | |

Notes:

Comments: (continue on reverse side if necessary)

OSR Action

Recommended Action

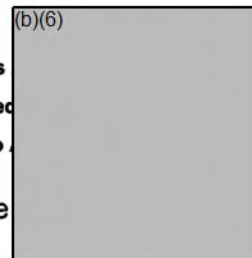
- ☐ Cleared
- ☐ Cleared as Amended
- ☐ Not Cleared
- ☐ See Memo Attached

Initials/Date _____

Final Action

- ☒ Cleared
- ☐ Cleared as
- ☐ Not Cleared
- ☐ See Memo

Initials/Date _____



Case should be indexed under the following keywords: _____

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(b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US)

From: (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US)
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 12:06 PM
To: (b)(6) OSD OUSD POLICY (US)
Cc: (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US); (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US); (b)(6)
(b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US); (b)(6)
Subject: 15-c-0768 - DASD Amanda Doray - STATEMENT before the SFRC regarding Security Assistance to Africa
Attachments: 15-c-0768.pdf

Please see the attached file for DASD Amanda Doray - STATEMENT before the SFRC regarding Security Assistance to Africa.

The statement has been cleared for release to the public.

Respectfully,

(b)(6)

Congressional Branch Chief
Defense Office of Prepublication &
Security Review (DOPSR) Pentagon Room 2A534

(b)(6)

<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/esd/osr>

(b)(6) **CIV WHS ESD (US)**

From: (b)(6) OSD OUSD POLICY (US)
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 10:23 AM
To: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox SECREV
Cc: (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US); (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US)
Subject: FW: SHORT, DASD Doray - SFRC-Africa, Thur, 4 June
Attachments: 06 04 15 HFAC, DASD Doray, Africa Assistance - dd1790.pdf; Action Memo Congressional Testimony on SA to Africa 2 Jun 15 FINAL.DOCX
Signed By: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

For SA, the Policy team received coords from AFRICOM, JS J5, and OSD LA
Hope that information helps you.

Best,

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) OSD OUSD POLICY (US)
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 9:40 AM
To: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox SECREV
Subject: RE: SHORT, DASD Doray - SFRC-Africa, Thur, 4 June

Apologies - (attachment.)

Thank you,

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox SECREV
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 9:24 AM
To: (b)(6) OSD OUSD POLICY (US)
Subject: RE: SHORT, DASD Doray - SFRC-Africa, Thur, 4 June

Morning Sir,

Your request is missing the 1790.

v/r,

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) OSD OUSD POLICY (US)

Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 8:44 AM

To: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox SECREV

Cc: (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US); (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US)

Subject: SHORT, DASD Doray - SFRC-Africa, Thur, 4 June

SecRev,

With no-notice for this witness, please see DASD Doray's statement for security/policy review.
SFRC-Africa hearing tomorrow.

Sorry for the short notice.

Best,

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6) DSD QUSD POLICY (US)
To: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox ~~SECRET~~
Cc: (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US); (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US)
Subject: SHORT, DASD Doray - SFRC-Africa, Thur, 4 June
Date: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 8:44:25 AM
Attachments: Action Memo Congressional Testimony on SA to Africa 2 Jun 15 FINAL.DOCX

SecRev,

With no-notice for this witness, please see DASD Doray's statement for security/policy review.
SFRC-Africa hearing tomorrow.

Sorry for the short notice.

Best,

(b)(6)



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OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

15-C-0768

From: (b)(6) OSD OUSD POLICY (US)
To: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox SECRET
Subject: RE: SHORT, DASD Doray - SFRC-Africa, Thur, 4 June
Date: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 9:39:49 AM
Attachments: 06 04 15 HFAC, DASD Doray, Africa Assistance - dd1790.pdf

Apologies - (attachment.)

Thank you,

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox SECRET
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 9:24 AM
To: (b)(6) OSD OUSD POLICY (US)
Subject: RE: SHORT, DASD Doray - SFRC-Africa, Thur, 4 June

Morning Sir,

Your request is missing the 1790.

v/r,
Sam

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) OSD OUSD POLICY (US)
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 8:44 AM
To: WHS Pentagon ESD Mailbox SECRET
Cc: (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US); (b)(6) CIV WHS ESD (US)
Subject: SHORT, DASD Doray - SFRC-Africa, Thur, 4 June

SecRev,

With no-notice for this witness, please see DASD Doray's statement for security/policy review.
SFRC-Africa hearing tomorrow.

Sorry for the short notice.

Best,

(b)(6)

PREPARED TESTIMONY REVIEW

1. TO:
CHIEF, OFFICE OF SECURITY REVIEW

2. DATE
06042015

The attached document is forwarded for review in accordance with paragraph D.2.a.(2), DoD Directive 5400.4.

3. DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT

Hearing Statement

4. WITNESS

Amanda Doray, DASDAfrican Affairs

5. COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE

SFRC - Africa & Global Health Policy Subcommittee

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6. HEARING DATE AND SUBJECT

June 4, 2015 - Security Assistance to Africa

JUN - 3 2015 8

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OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

7. PAGE COUNT

8

8. THIS DOCUMENT IS FOR (X applicable term)

☐ CLASSIFIED

☒

UNCLASSIFIED PRESENTATION

9. PRIOR COORDINATION

a. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)

DASD Amanda Doray

b. AGENCY

c. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)

10. UPON COMPLETION NOTIFY

a. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)

(b)(6)

b. AGENCY
OUSD(Policy)

c. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)

(b)(6)

11. DIRECT QUESTIONS TO

a. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)

(b)(6)

- same as above

b. AGENCY

c. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)

12. REQUEST CLEARANCE NO LATER THAN (YYYYMMDD)

20150603

The attached material has department/agency approval for the purpose specified. Any portions requiring security protection have been appropriately marked.

13. ATTACHMENT

Statement

14. SIGNATURE

DASD Amanda Doray

15-C-0368

Testimony
of
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Amanda Dory
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, African Affairs
Department of Defense
Before the Senate Foreign Relations
Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy
June 4, 2015

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JUN 3 2015 8

"Security Assistance to Africa"

Department of Defense
OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

Chairman Flake, Ranking Member Markey, and distinguished members of the Committee, thank you for inviting the Department of Defense to testify with our Department of State colleagues on security assistance to Africa. Close partnership between the Department of Defense and Department of State is essential for successful security cooperation in Africa and I am appreciative of the opportunity to provide an overview of how the Department of Defense works closely with the Department of State to employ security assistance as a tool of statecraft in achieving our policy goals in Africa.

The Department of Defense implements security assistance in accordance with the Presidential Policy Directive on Security Sector Assistance (SSA), PPD-23 in support of its four goals which are to help partner nations build sustainable capacity to address common security challenges, promote partner support for U.S. interests, promote universal values, and strengthen collective security and

15-C-0768

multinational defense arrangements and organizations . DoD focuses the majority of its security assistance in Africa to build African security force capacity, defense institutions, and preparedness to support peacekeeping and crisis response and combat transnational threats, to include: terrorism, illicit trafficking of narcotics, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional instability, piracy, and communicative diseases. These threats to U.S. national security, if left unchecked, could potentially negatively impact the safety and economic prosperity of U.S. citizens and international partners within the United States and abroad. A modest, proactive investment in the development of effective security forces that abide by international human rights standards and the rule of law, can be an essential component in establishing a security environment unconducive to terrorism, and equally important, conducive to the development of strong, effective, and prosperous partner states with shared values and interests.

The Department of Defense has embraced security cooperation in Africa as a practical tool for addressing emerging challenges posed by the security environment. Many of the conflicts in Africa which we hope to help address through security cooperation arise from a combination of local and international grievances and power struggles the dynamics of which often have an outsized impact on fragile countries. DoD realizes that going it alone is simply not a

feasible, effective, or cost-effective solution which is why the Department of Defense continues to focus on working by, with, and through African partners and international organizations as our primary approach to address security challenges in Africa.

Over the past five years, Congress has substantially increased security cooperation appropriations related to Africa. Within the Department of Defense, allocations have increased as well in response to growing security challenges. Together, this resulted in an increased allocation of core Title 10 security cooperation funds in Africa from \$53.7 million in FY 10 to \$379.6 million in FY14. This funding increase was principally driven by increased efforts to enhance African counterterrorism capacity through East Africa and Yemen Counterterrorism (1203), Global Train and Equip (1206 and 2282), and Global Security Contingency Fund (1207) authorities. We have also seen increased support for security partners during crisis response through DoD support under Presidential Drawdown authority. In FY15, the Department of Defense, in close coordination with the Department of State, has also participated in the development of three White House security cooperation initiatives in Africa: the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP), and the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF).

Despite these substantial increases, during FY10 to FY14 the Department of Defense only spent approximately 43% as much as the Department of State on security assistance in Africa. Security assistance remains approximately one sixth of all U.S. Government foreign assistance in Africa with the majority going to economic development and public health. Within Title 22 programs, DoD believes the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) account is a particularly important program, providing flexibility to either build and sustain our African partners with long-enough expenditure horizons to support our goals. DoD also finds particular value in the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program which is essential for building professionalism and establishing bonds and common understanding between future U.S. and African senior military leadership.

The Department of Defense fully supports the broader U.S. Government commitment to develop African partners and regional organizations' ability to rapidly and effectively respond to crisis through APPRP. The Department of Defense, is working closely with the Department of State to determine requirements and identify priority capabilities that will provide the greatest return on the investment for improving African crisis response capabilities. DoD through U.S. Africa Command, will also play a key role in implementing APPRP capacity

building efforts to include, military equipment, training, and technical and advisory assistance. DoD will further continue to partner with State to implement broader peace operations capacity building activities through exercises and other authorities such as the Global Peace Operations Initiative.

DoD is also working closely with the State Department and other government agencies on the Security Governance Initiative to support the development of African security sector establishments. SGI, the Africa Military Education Program (AMEP), and supporting Title 10 defense institution building programs such as the Ministry of Defense Advisor Program and Defense Institution Reform Initiative will become increasingly important as we look to transfer our near-term capacity building efforts into long-term capable partners. These efforts help our African partners develop technical proficiency in developing efficient and effective governance and oversight of African militaries which in the long-run not only will lead to more professional and effective African militaries, but sustain and protect U.S. taxpayer investment in training and equipping security sector forces.

Beginning this fiscal year, the Department of Defense is also implementing the President's Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) to support a broader approach to a sustainable and partnership-focused approach to counterterrorism.

This effort builds on existing tools and authorities such as the Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) to provide direct support to partner nations through building partner counterterrorism capacity and the provision of increased U.S. enabling support for African partners. DoD intends, pending congressional notification, to spend approximately \$466 million in FY15 CTPF money in Africa and is seeking an additional \$1.269 billion in FY16 funds to build partner capacity to counter terrorist threats in the Sahel/Maghreb, Lake Chad Basin, and Horn of Africa. These funds will focus on enhancing intelligence, mobility, logistics, and survivability of our African partners and their ability to operate within international counterterrorism coalitions and in accordance with international human rights norms. CTPF is an indispensable tool for assisting some of our most resource challenged, but willing partners, with sufficient resources and expertise to counter a shared terrorism threat.

In no area is the importance of close and continual Department of Defense coordination and cooperation with Department of State more important than counterterrorism. DoD relies on State to ensure that its efforts to build partner nation military counterterrorism capacity are balanced with other security sectors and integrated into effective host nation and multilateral efforts. A strengthened

military fully proficient and capable of conducting counterterrorism operations cannot take the place of African police, border security forces, and a criminal justice system that delivers justice in the eyes of its population, economic opportunities, or an alternative narrative to the ideologies of hate and revenge communicated by our shared adversaries. The Department of Defense currently also relies on State Department to try to ensure the long-term sustainment of its counterterrorism building capacity efforts through provision of sustainment funding through foreign military financing (FMF) and supports the increased request of Africa FMF in FY 2016 towards this effort. However, even with increased funds State and DoD agree that the funding levels are currently insufficient for the huge increase of funds that will be coming into the continent and are working together to try to address this issue. We also rely on essential day to day support provided by the U.S. embassies in Africa and America's unsung heroes, the frontline foreign service officers and general service staff serving alongside our uniformed service members in harm's way to keep Americans safe. Effective security cooperation in the military sector requires a balanced approach with other sectors of the security enterprise and right sizing of embassy funding and support to ensure that Defense and State efforts are not only aligned, but proportional to achieve the desired policy goals. I encourage Congress to consider these issues of proportionality, State's large comparative advantage in security

cooperation in the non-military security sectors, and importance of State foreign assistance funding and USAID for capacity building and long-term sustainment of U.S. Government partner capacity building efforts in Africa.

I look forward to listening to your insights, answering any questions you may have, and providing additional thoughts from a defense perspective as part of what I hope will be a continued dialogue on how best to employ security cooperation as an effective diplomatic tool in Africa. Thank you again for the invitation and interest in hearing a defense perspective on this important issue.