



# EUNAVFOR SOMALIA OP ATALANTA



# AIM

## Overview of Op ATALANTA

- Mission
- Context and End State
- Mandate
- Task Org
- EU Capacity Building



# Mission

## EUNAVFOR is to:

- Protect WFP and other vulnerable shipping, DETER, PREVENT and REPRESS piracy and armed robbery at sea, as core tasks.
  - SUPPORT other EU missions and instruments in Somalia as non-executive secondary tasks upon request and within existing means and capabilities.
  - CONTRIBUTE to the implementation of MASE and CRIMARIO projects, as non-executive secondary tasks upon request and within existing means and capabilities.
  - CONTRIBUTE to the monitoring of fishing activity off the coast of Somalia, as a non-executive secondary task within existing means and capabilities.
1. MASE – Regional MAritime SEcurity Programme
  2. CRIMARIO – Critical Maritime Routes in the Indian Ocean.



# Context

- Op ATALANTA – military maritime mission instigated in 2008 in response to Somali piracy crisis affecting GoA and Indian Ocean
- Part of a wider international CP response
  - The Big 3 – EU CMF (*NATO*)
- Constraints – No CP role, CMF cannot task EUNAVFOR
- Currently piracy is suppressed as a result of BMP and military presence (= removal of opportunity but intent and capability remain) Highlighted by recent incidents (6)
- EU focus is on maritime capacity building but the issues remain of smuggling, illegal weapons imports and lack of concerted approach by Somali Federal Government.



# End State

- Desired End State:
- A tolerable level of piracy and armed robbery that allows freedom of navigation for humanitarian and international shipping in the area.
- This implies that the remaining piracy threat can be mitigated without the need for ATALANTA involvement.



# Mandate Expiry

- Mandate extended in Dec 16 until Dec 18
- ‘Transition Planning’ is underway and EU PSC now discussing the future role of EUNAVFOR.



# WFP and AMISOM

- EUNAVFOR co-ordinates support and escorting assets for WFP ships transiting from Kenya and Tanzania to Somalia and Yemen.
- Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachment (AVPD)
  - Embarked in WFP Unit
  - Self sustained team, including medic
  - Reduces EUNAVFOR escort requirement. (Independent Deployers taking up challenge)



# Constraints

- TF 465 has no Counter Terrorism Role.
- Assets cannot work for CMF but can support with information or manoeuvre to maximise coverage of all assets in the area.





# Communications

- MSCHOA (Maritime Security Centre Horn of Africa) – OHQ Ops Room
  - EU/Industry Initiative
  - 24/7 manned monitoring ivo IRTC
- Mercury
  - Unclass, internet based CP co-ordination tool developed by EUNAVFOR
  - Key at sea means of dialogue (EU/CMF/ID/Industry and UKMTO)



# EU Capacity Building

- EU Comprehensive Approach – addressing current symptoms and root causes.
  - EUSM – EU (diplomatic) Mission to Somalia
  - EUNAVFOR Op COMD KLE with regional actors
  - EUCAP SOMALIA (NESTOR) – regional maritime security capacity building (HQ – MOG)
  - CTF 465 FCDR engagement with local actors (military and political)
  - EUTM – EU Training Mission to Somalia – military training to Somalia National Armed Forces



# QUESTIONS