

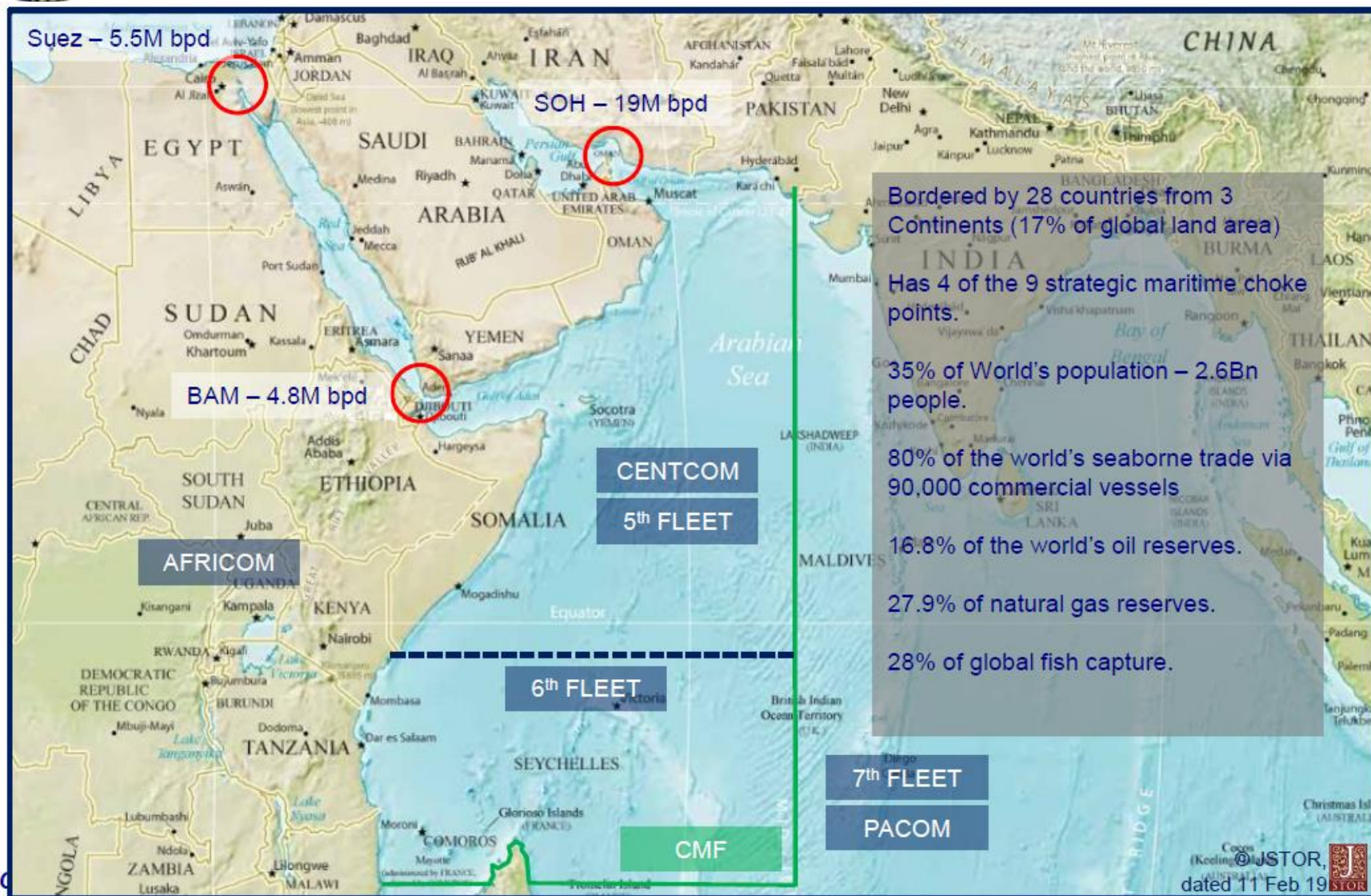
Combined Maritime Forces

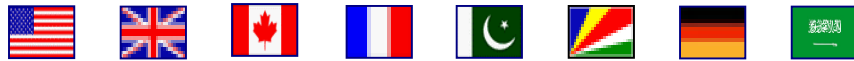
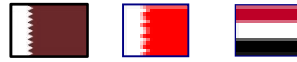
An International Approach to Maritime Security





The Importance of the Indian Ocean





COMMANDER'S VISION

*A global maritime partnership aligned in **common purpose***

To conduct Maritime Security Operations (MSO)

To provide security and stability in the maritime environment

*To remain **scalable, flexible and responsive** to a changing environment*

*Nations will never be asked to do more than what **national mandate allows***

MISSION STATEMENT

*Improve overall **security and stability** in the area of operations.*

*Assist in the development of **maritime capacity building** to help **counter terrorist and piracy threats** in the maritime area,*

If requested, respond to environmental and humanitarian crises.

- ✓ **Non-State threat focused**
- ✓ **Intelligence-driven**
- ✓ **Enduring**



Commander U.S. Central Command



Commander U.S. Naval Forces U.S. FIFTH Fleet



Commander Combined Maritime Forces



Deputy Commander NAVCENT / C5F



Deputy Commander Combined Maritime Forces



TF 50
Carrier Strike
Group

TF 51
Amphibious
Readiness Group/
Marine
Expeditionary Unit

TF 52
Mine Warfare

TF 53
Logistics

TF 54
Theater Anti-
submarine
Warfare

TF 55
Surface Warfare

TF 56
Expeditionary
Combat

TF 57
Maritime Patrol &
Reconnaissance

CTF
150

Counter
Terror-
ism



CTF
151

Counter
Piracy



CTF
152

MSO in
Arabian
Gulf





CMF Command and Control





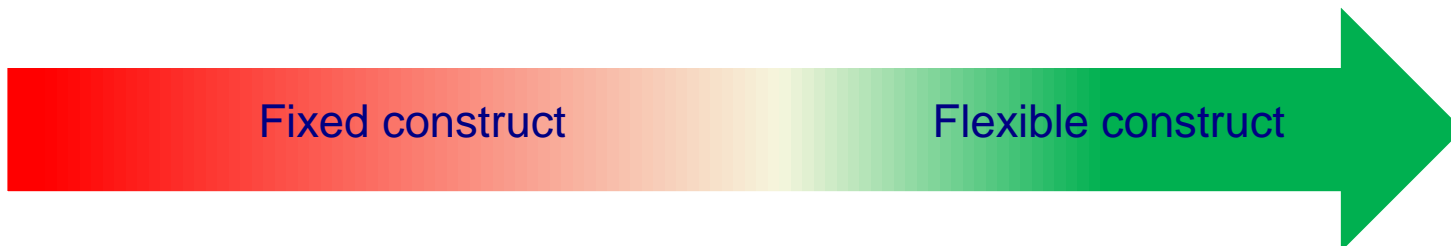
Treaty vs Volunteer

Treaty Organization

- **Requirements** for each nation
 - Force Flow
 - Monetary
 - Staff Officers
- May use common Rules of Engagement (ROE)
- Full TACON shift

Volunteer (CMF)

- Contribute what is nationally feasible
- Allows for greater international contribution in a shorter time
- Home nation normally retains TACON
- **No** Common Rules of Engagement (ROE)
- No specific operating budget





CMF Members Nations

33 Nations

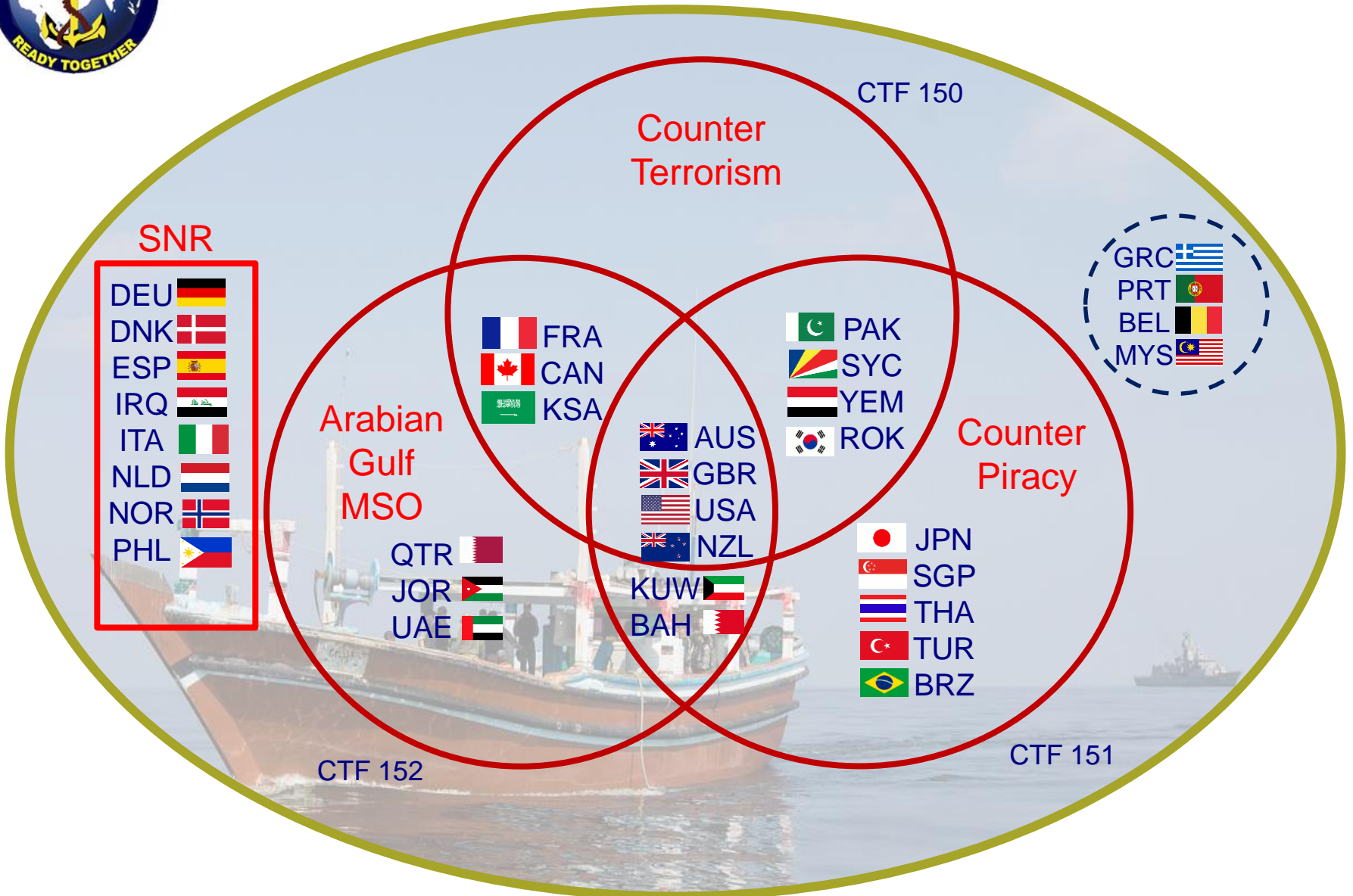


Americas	Europe	Africa	Regional	Asia	Oceania
3	12	1	8	7	2

Worldwide Engagement



National Contributions





What are the current threats to regional maritime security within the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) AO?

Illegal Fishing

- Depleted fish stocks
- Increased poverty
- Driver of piracy

Terrorism

- Al-Shabaab
- Islamic State
- Al-Qaeda

Smuggling

- Source countries
- Destination countries
- Types of smuggling

Piracy

- Causes
- Attacks in 2019
- Outlook

Regional Conflicts/Disputes

- KSA vs Houthis
- Kenya/Somalia - EEZ
Attacks on MVs



Illegal Fishing in Somali EEZ

Aggravating Factors

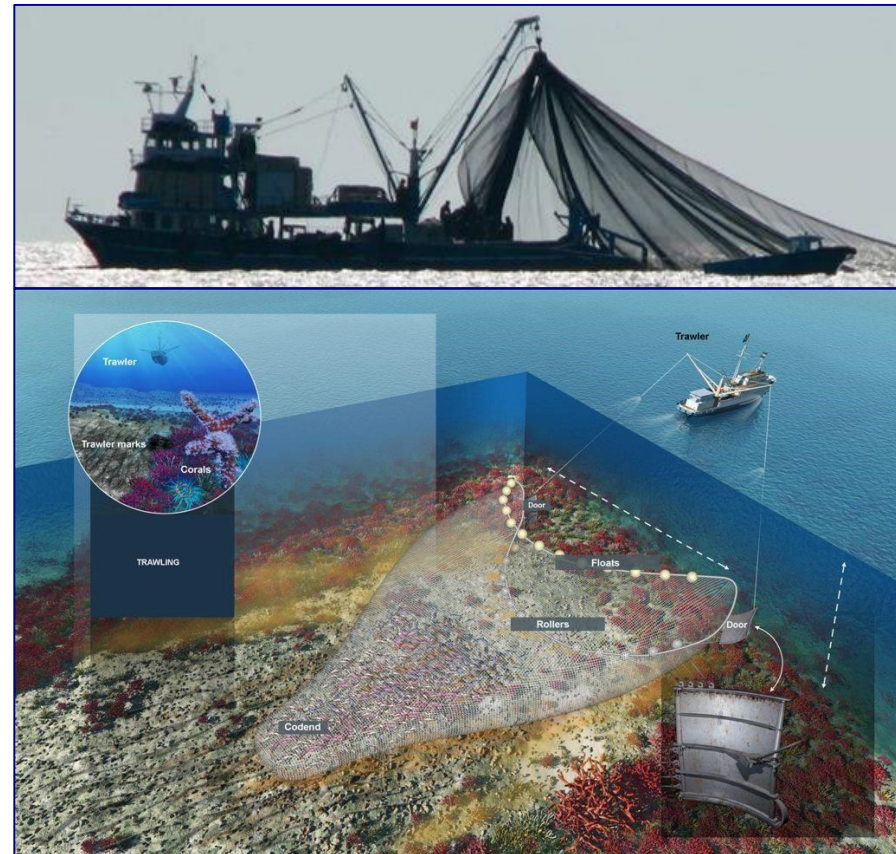
- Rich stocks of fish
- Somali government unable to monitor and enforce compliance with regulations
- Local corruption and instability

Methods

- Document forgery and flag hopping
- Illegal bottom trawling at night to avoid notice
- Deliberate and industrialized overfishing

Impact

- Depletion of fish stocks over the long term
- Depletion of fish stocks for local fishermen
- Poverty in local fishing communities
- Fishermen resort to illegal enterprises e.g. piracy





Piracy - Outlook

Current status

- Piracy has been effectively suppressed in the Gulf of Aden and areas near Somalia.
- Success is the result of international efforts by regional and global actors e.g. EUNAVFOR, CMF, Independent Deployers.

Long Term Outlook

- Piracy is suppressed but not eradicated; as long as underlying causes ashore exist, the threat of piracy is likely to remain.
- Continued presence of 'grey hulls' will likely continue to deter piracy in the CMF AO.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATE WHALER USED TO ATTACK KSL SYDNEY IN OCTOBER 2016





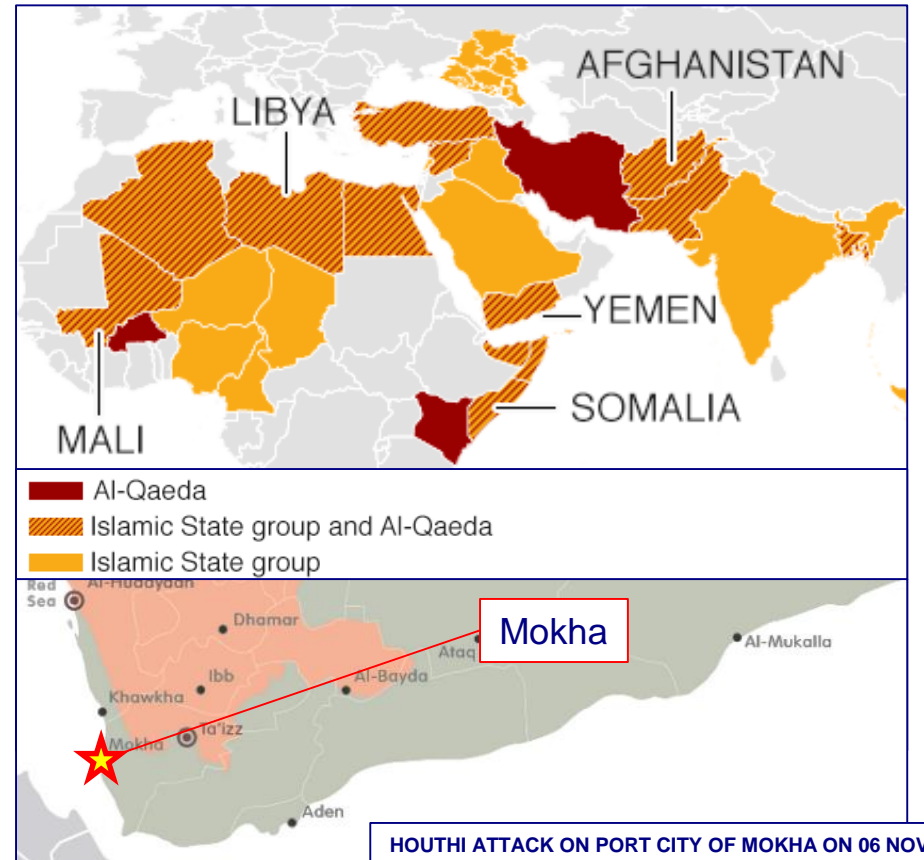
Terrorism

Main terrorist groups within the CMF AO

- **Al-Shabaab** – East African salafi jihadists with links to AQ
- **Islamic State** – Fundamentalist Salafi jihadists
- **Al-Qaeda** – Radical Sunnis with Pan-Islamic ambitions
- **Other groups/non-state actors**

How they might affect maritime security?

- Attacks on MVs – small arms, WBIEDs, ASCMs.
- Port security





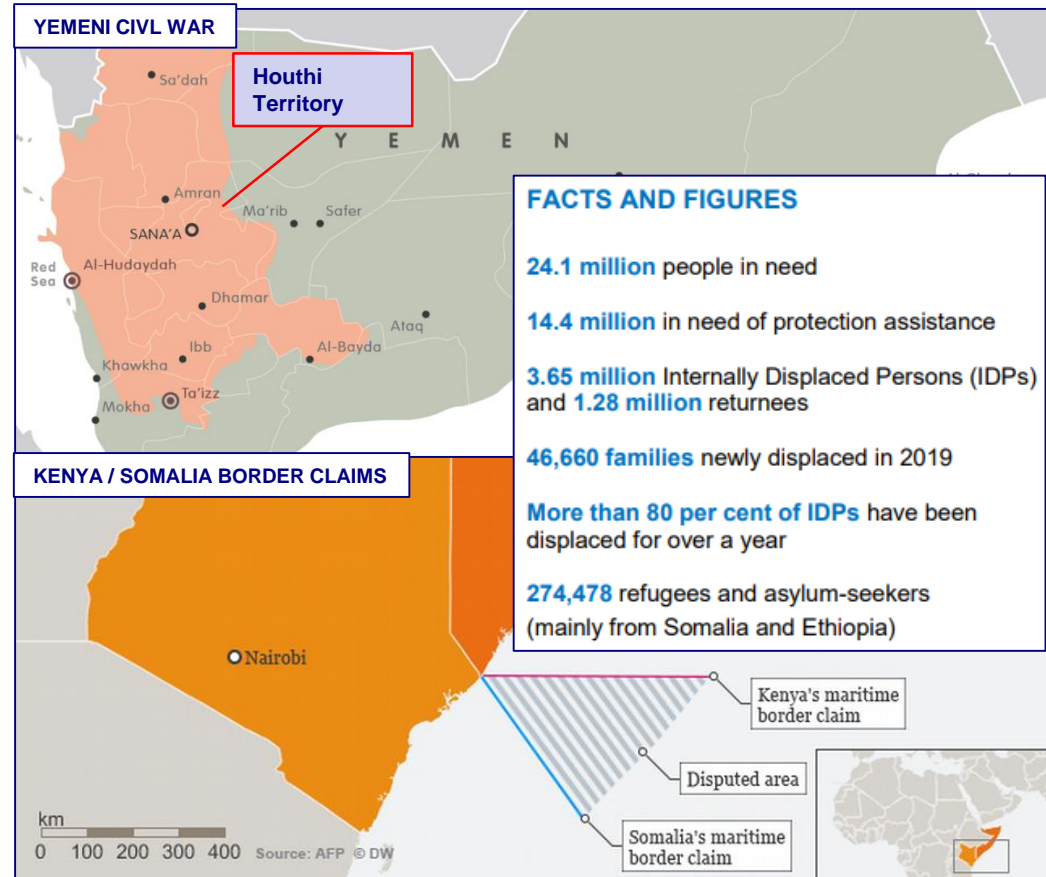
Regional Conflicts/Disputes

Yemeni Civil War

- Humanitarian crisis
- Over 3M displaced persons
- Threatens regional maritime stability in the Red Sea and Bab-el-Mandeb strait

Kenya/Somalia Maritime Dispute

- Legal dispute regarding division of EEZ
- Very likely to be resolved by the International Court of Justice in June 20





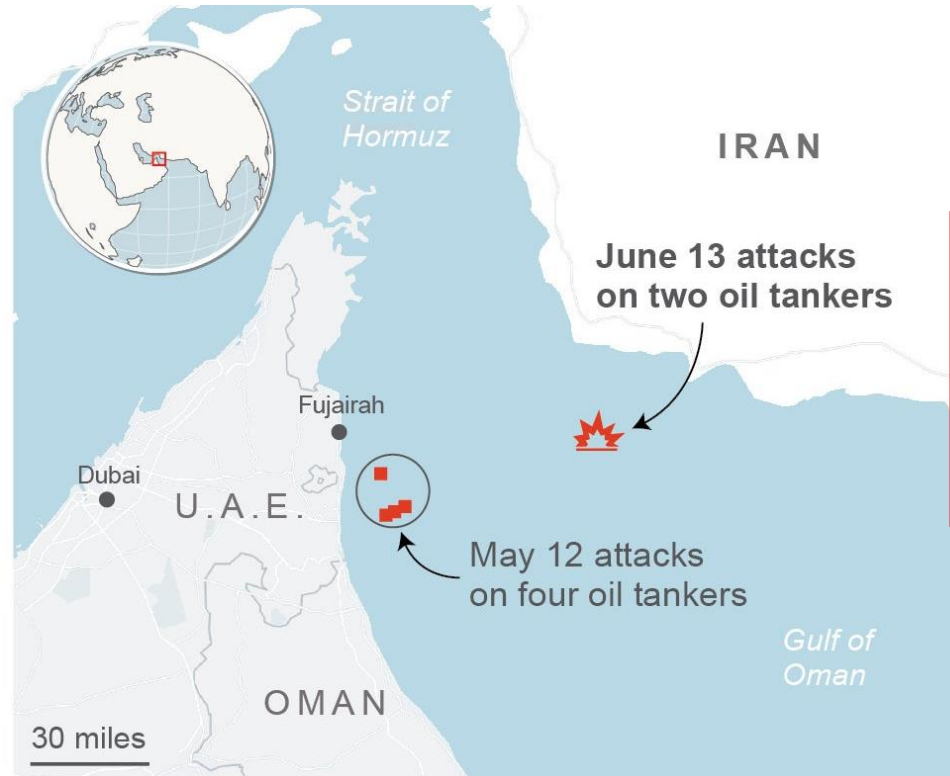
Attacks on Merchant Vessels in SoH

May 2019 – Fujairah

- 4 bunkering tankers
- Highly likely limpet mines deployed by swimmers/fast craft

June 2019 - Gulf of Oman

- Two tankers en route to Asia-Pacific
- Attacked in similar way



MV KOKUKA
COURAGEOUS
S
Jun 13



Attack on Merchant Vessel in Red Sea

MV SABITI (Red Sea)

- 11 Oct, SW of Jeddah in the Red Sea
- Initially reported as missile attack by NITC
- Attack not officially attributed to one or more state actors

Result of attacks on MVs

- May/June - oil prices rose by 4% in
- Oct - oil prices rose by 2%

ATTACK ON M/V SABITI 11 Oct

SAUDI ARABIA

O Jeddah

SUDAN

Approx. site of tanker at time of explosion

2019/

ICEYE @iceyefi

#OilSpill in the Red Sea, leaked from #SABITI - oil tanker damaged on Friday near the Saudi port city of Jeddah. After explosion, the tanker started moving to the South, leaving a long trail behind it. ICEYE #SAR satellite image from 12 Oct, 00:30 AM UTC


29 12:59 PM - Oct 12, 2019

19 people are talking about this




Smuggling – People


- Economic migrants and people fleeing conflict
- Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
- Trafficked persons risk being abused, exploited, killed
- Many are arrested and deported



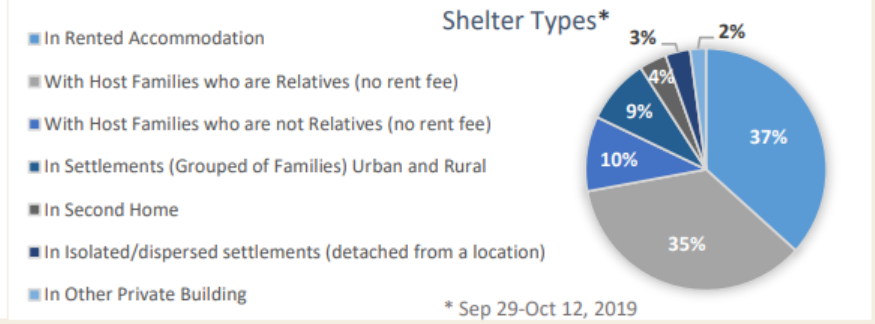
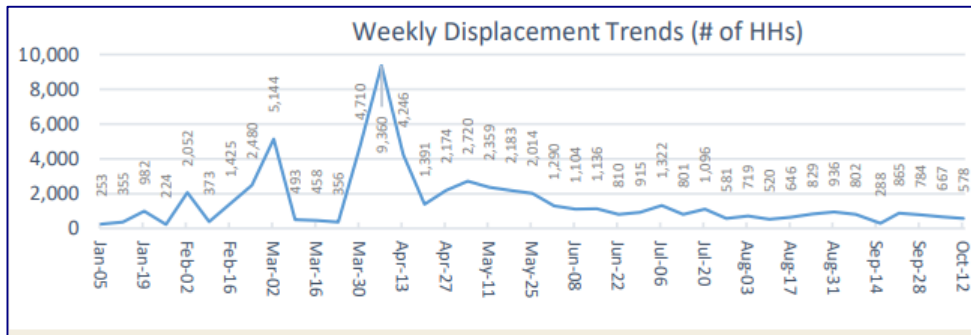
Displaced People
61,378 Households / 368,268 Individuals
*Reported during Jan 01 - Oct 12, 2019



86 IDP households left the displaced location during the last week and either returned to the place of origin or displaced to some other location.



Returned People
4,389 Households / 26,334 Individuals
*Reported during Sep 01 - Oct 12, 2019





Smuggling – Weapons, Narcotics, Charcoal

Weapons

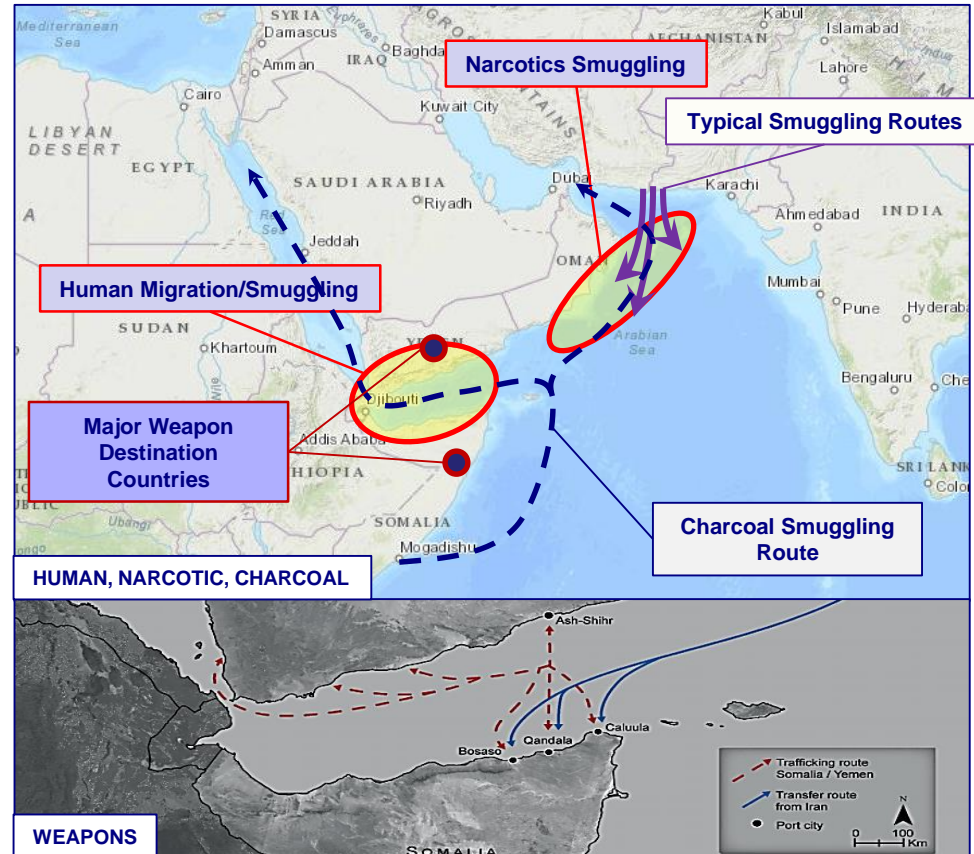
- Source countries many and varied
- Mostly small arms and lightweight RPGs
- Chemicals for explosives

Narcotics

- Hash, Heroin, Captagon, Qat, Meth
- Flows from Makran Coast to East Africa
- \$46.3 million USD seized (Jan-Oct 2019)

Charcoal

- Major source of income for Al-Shabaab
- Banned by UNSCR 2036 (p.22)





Combined Task Force 150



Counter Terrorism Task Force



CTF 150 Counter Terrorism



Counter-weapons



Counter-narcotics



Counter-charcoal

Drug (kg)	2016	2017	2018	2019 (to date)
Heroin	1,135	1,740	4,431	2,041
Hash	1,020	9,689	55,508	48,169
Other	0	13	9	131
Total	2,155	11,442	59,948	50,341
Value (\$US)	\$12,439,890	\$21,876,220	\$74,744,414	\$46,328,174



Combined Task Force 151



Counter Piracy Task Force



High Risk Area

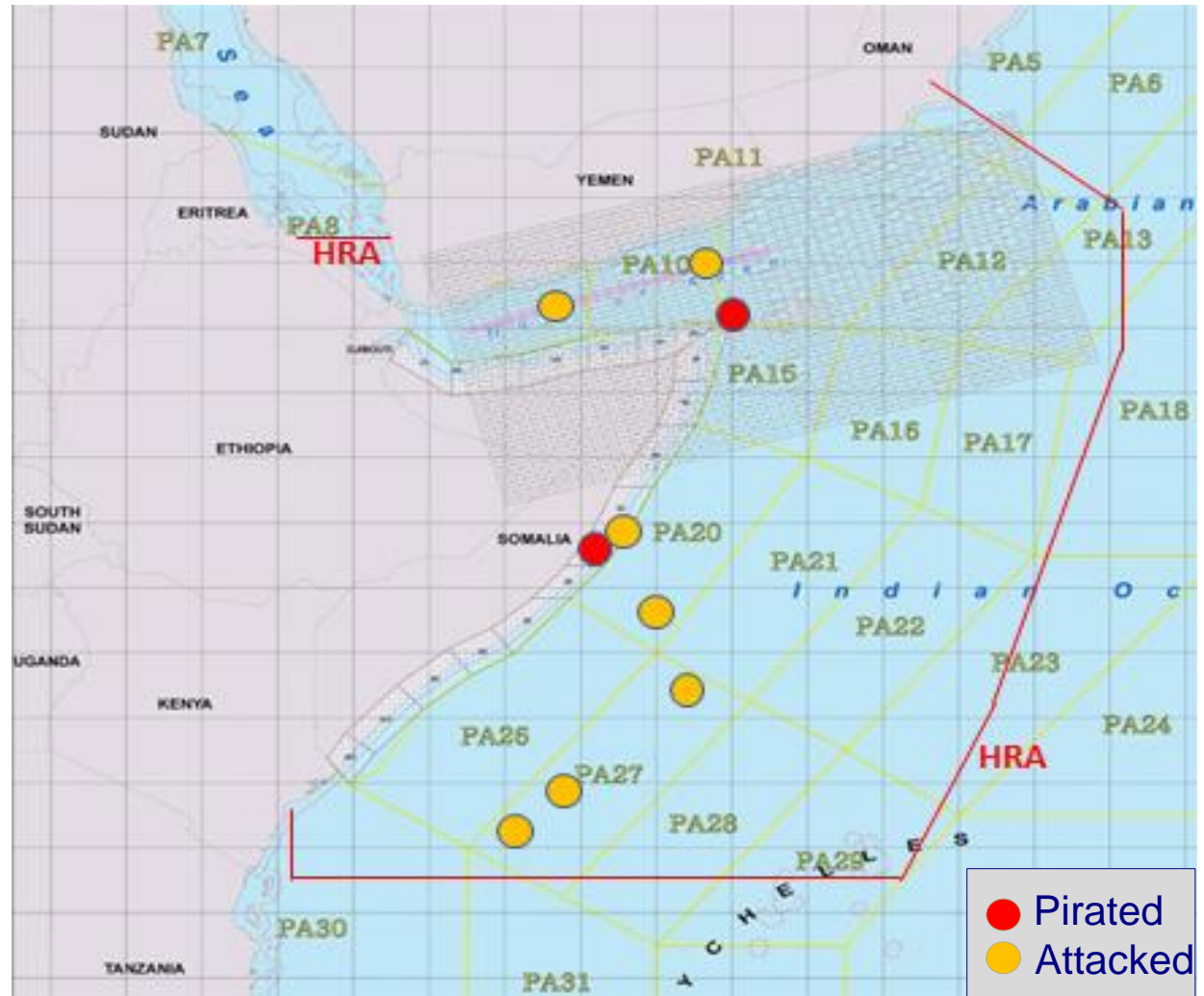
- Industry Driven
- CMF provide advice





Piracy Suppressed, Not Eradicated

- Last successful attack 2017
- Key Factors:
 - United CMF/EU NAVFOR team
 - Presence/Persistence
 - Deterrent (Prison)
 - Close links with Industry
 - Ships implementing protective measures
- Current Situation
 - Concentration remain east of Somalia
 - Pirates attempt occasional attacks
 - Other criminal activity potentially more lucrative/permissive





Combined Task Force 152



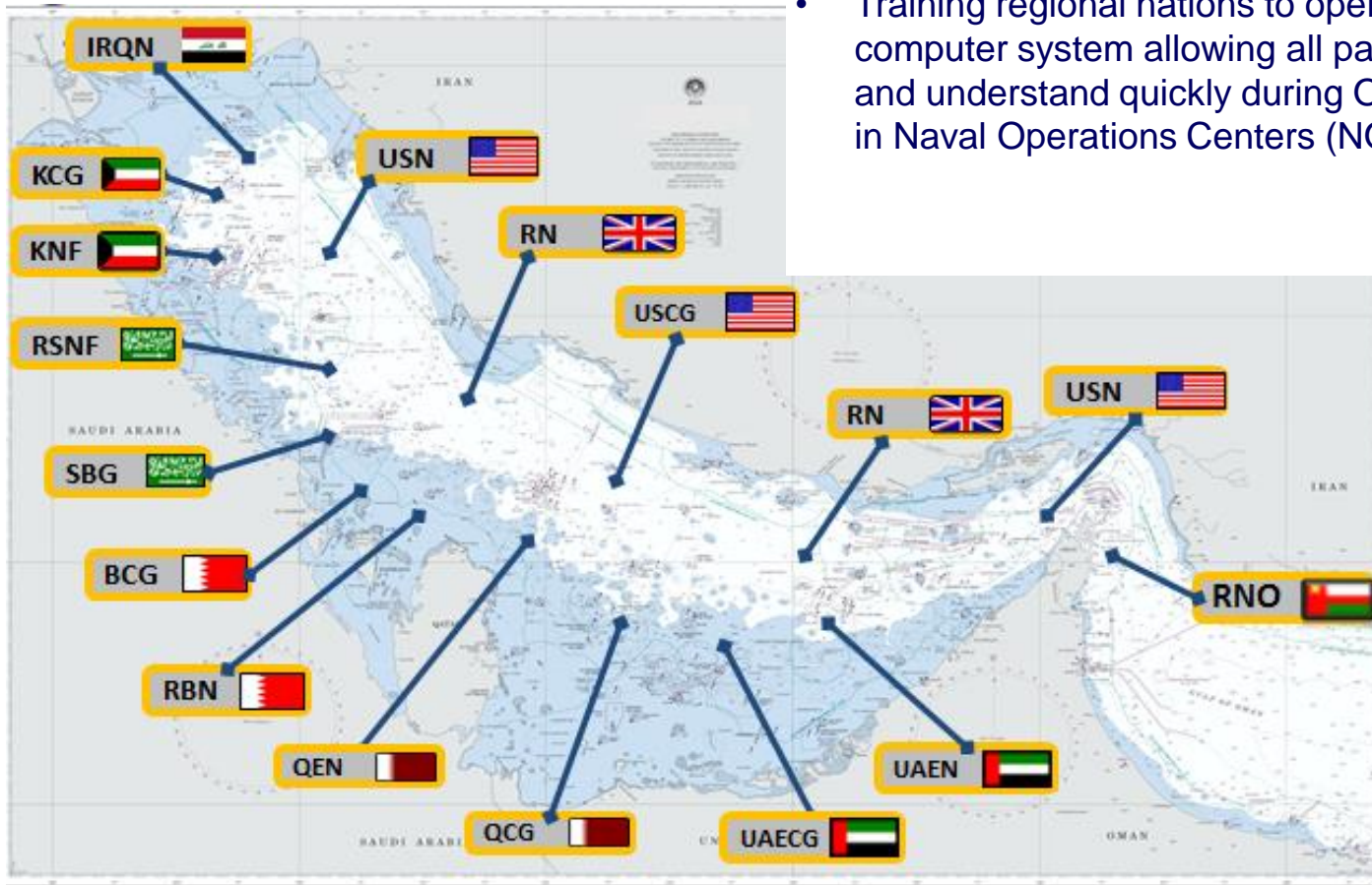
Arabian Gulf Maritime Security



Combined Task Force 152

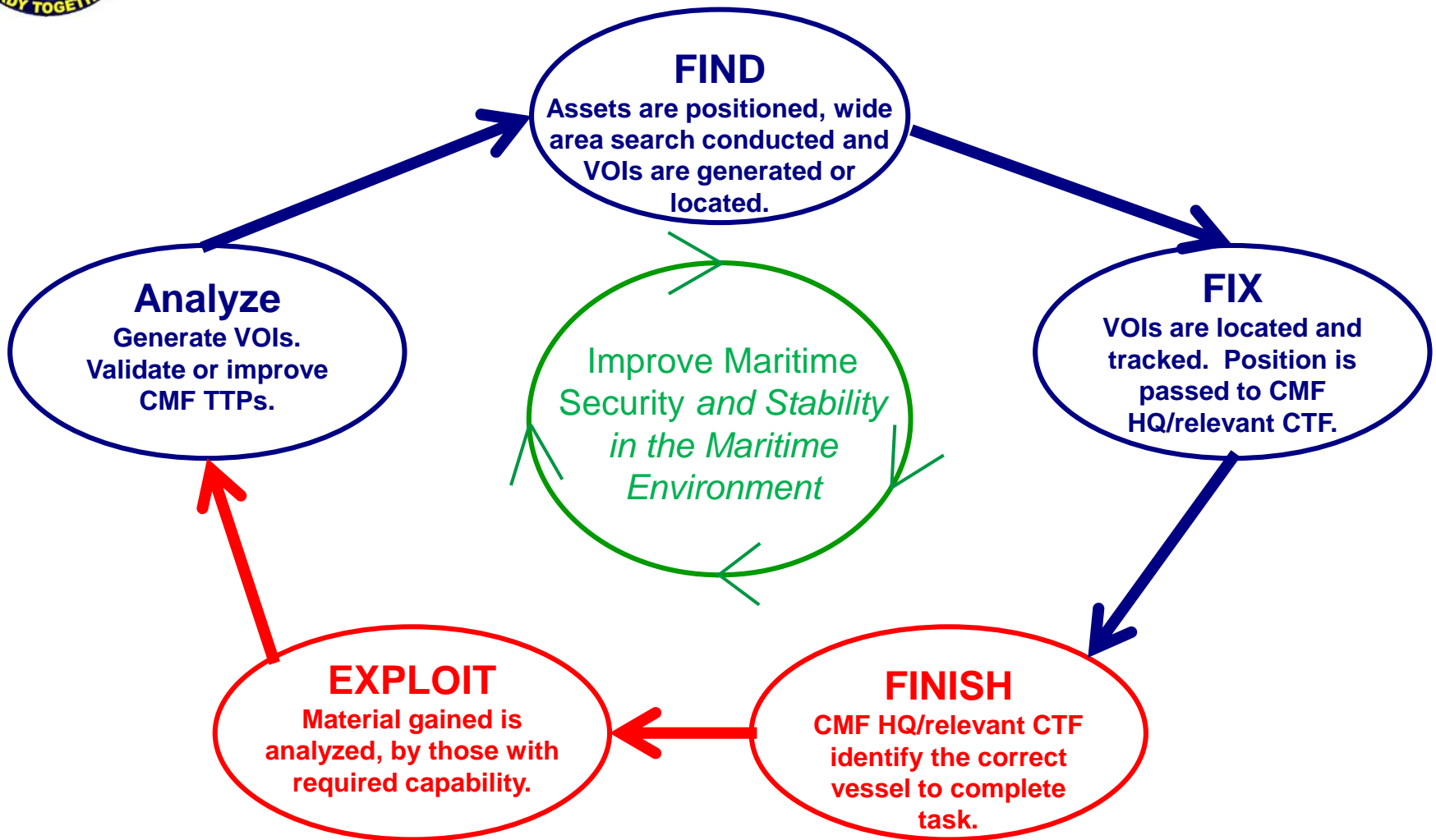
Operations, Capacity Building and Training

- Maritime Operations with regional nations and international partners.
- Building the capacity for regional nations and international partners to operate in the maritime environment more effectively.
- Training regional nations to operate the CENTRIXS computer system allowing all partners to communicate and understand quickly during Operations & Exercises in Naval Operations Centers (NOC) and some ships.





CMF Operations Cycle





International Relationships

CMF delivers:

- Continuous interoperability training
- Building mutual trust and understanding
- Creates linkages
- Builds familiarity between leaders
- Enables building focused coalitions
- Less time and resources to generate
- Quicker to operational capability





Questions?



Combined Maritime Forces

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