

CTF 150



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Commander CTF 150**



Combined Maritime Force



The Coalition has grown and evolved to encompass and address common maritime threats to the member states.

2019

CMF – Combined Maritime Forces

CMFC: Combined Maritime Forces Central (+ maritime & joint)

CNFC: Combined Naval Forces Central (reduced security enclave)

GCTF: Global Counter Terrorism Force – Maritime (post 9/11)

Coalition of states formed in response to the terrorist attacks on the United States in 2001

2001



CTF 150 Area of Operations



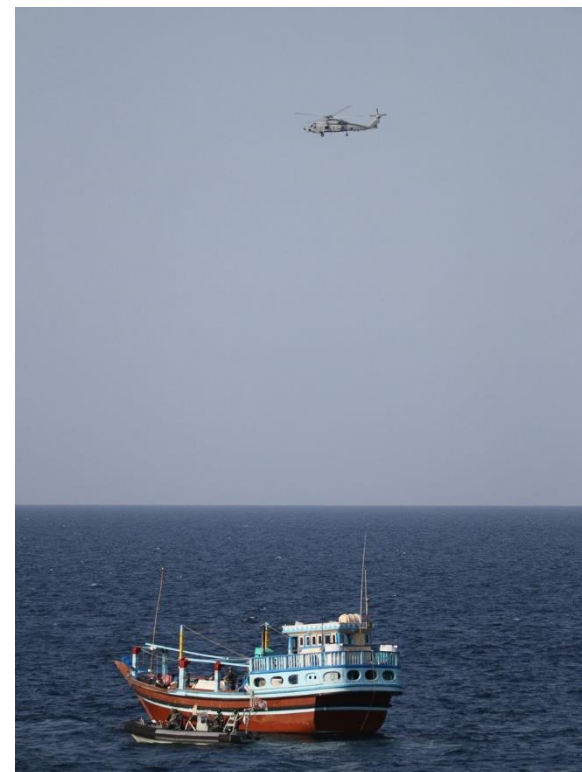
- 3.2 million² miles of ocean
- 2/3 of the world's major choke points (SoH/BAM/Suez Canal + Mozambique Channel)
- Complex geo-strategic environment
- 36% of the world's economy
- 64% of the world's trade flow
- 70% of the world's trade flow projected for 2030 will transit through or intersect this region



A Complex Battlespace



- Strengths and Challenges
 - Flexible and scalable in a dynamic maritime environment
 - Coalition of the willing and non-binding
 - Strong multinational visibility, but strategic communications required to ensure global understanding of CMF.
 - National permissions and restrictions
- A demanding environment
 - Geographic area vs. force flow
 - Complex and dynamic
 - Intelligence driven operations
 - Information sharing policy
 - National priorities/expectations
- Regional capacity building
 - Activate political will
 - Achieve pragmatic steps
 - Training





Mission Challenges



- Regional maritime security and coastal law enforcement capacity
- Increased flow of narcotics by sea through Arabian Gulf/Indian Ocean/Red Sea
- Ongoing threat of terrorism (BAM)
- Outcome of Yemen situation and impact on region
 - migrant smuggling
 - weapons smuggling
 - safe haven for terrorist networks (AQAP)
- Potential resurgence of piracy – commercial fishing
- Wider maritime crime problem
- Maintenance of force flow – not enough ships/aircraft for 3.2 million² miles of ocean



CTF 150 – What we do



⇒ *Maritime security operations & counter-terrorism*

Non-state actors conduct illicit activity within the maritime domain to support violent extremist organizations for terrorist or criminal gain. The intent and capability of these entities remain undiminished. The maritime environment is used as a venue for unlawful activities, including the transport of narcotics, weapons, personnel and charcoal

CTF 150 will, in **collaboration** with regional and other partners, conduct Maritime Security Operations (MSO) within the CTF 150 AOO to **deny** the use of the high seas by terrorist actors and illicit non-state actors supporting terrorism, whilst **building** regional maritime counter terrorism capacities to combat threats to international peace and to **promote** regional security and stability, assuring the Free Flow of Commerce (FFoC)

LOO 1: Militarily disrupt use of high seas by terrorists & illicit actors

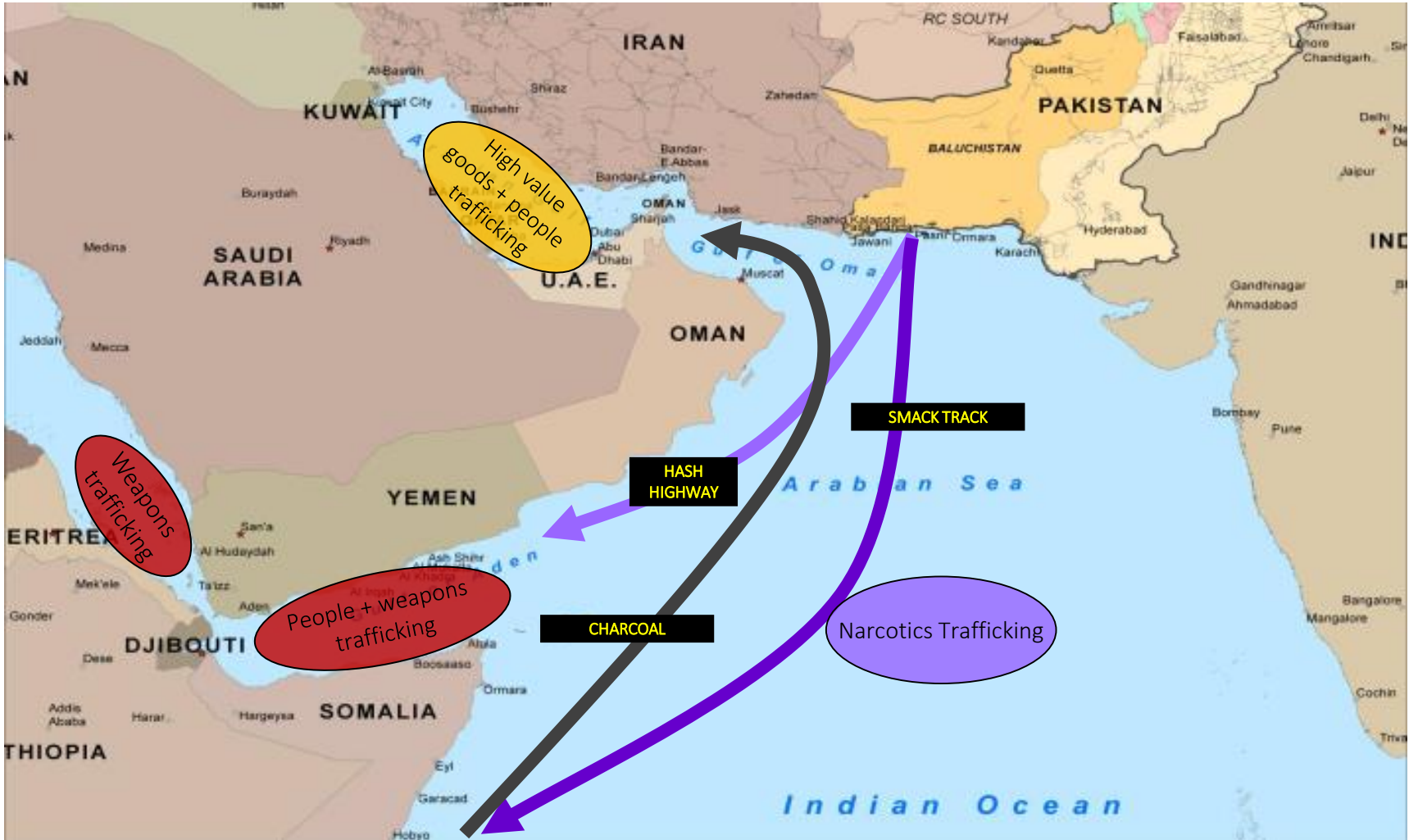
LOO 2: Enable a sustainable partner capacity

LOO 3: Enhance cohesion and cooperation among partners





Flow of Illicit Material





Counter-terrorism/Narcotics



- Increased production of heroin (Afghanistan) and hashish (Afghanistan and Pakistan)
- Increased flow of narcotics by sea through the Indian Ocean
- Availability of ships to conduct MIO, particularly off East Africa
- Improving interoperability with relevant agencies (beyond navies) in the region
- Enabling regional countries to enable domestic operations and judicial finish
- Information-sharing – intelligence challenges

CTF 150 Narcotics Chain Analysis

Commissioning

Senior Leadership benefit through:

- Resource monopoly + 10% *ushr* tax
- Brokerage rights and influence



Production

Local Commanders benefit through:

- Clan loyalty by employment of civilians
- Funding provided by protection rackets
- Opportunity to operate across borders



Transport

Facilitators/Traffickers benefit through:

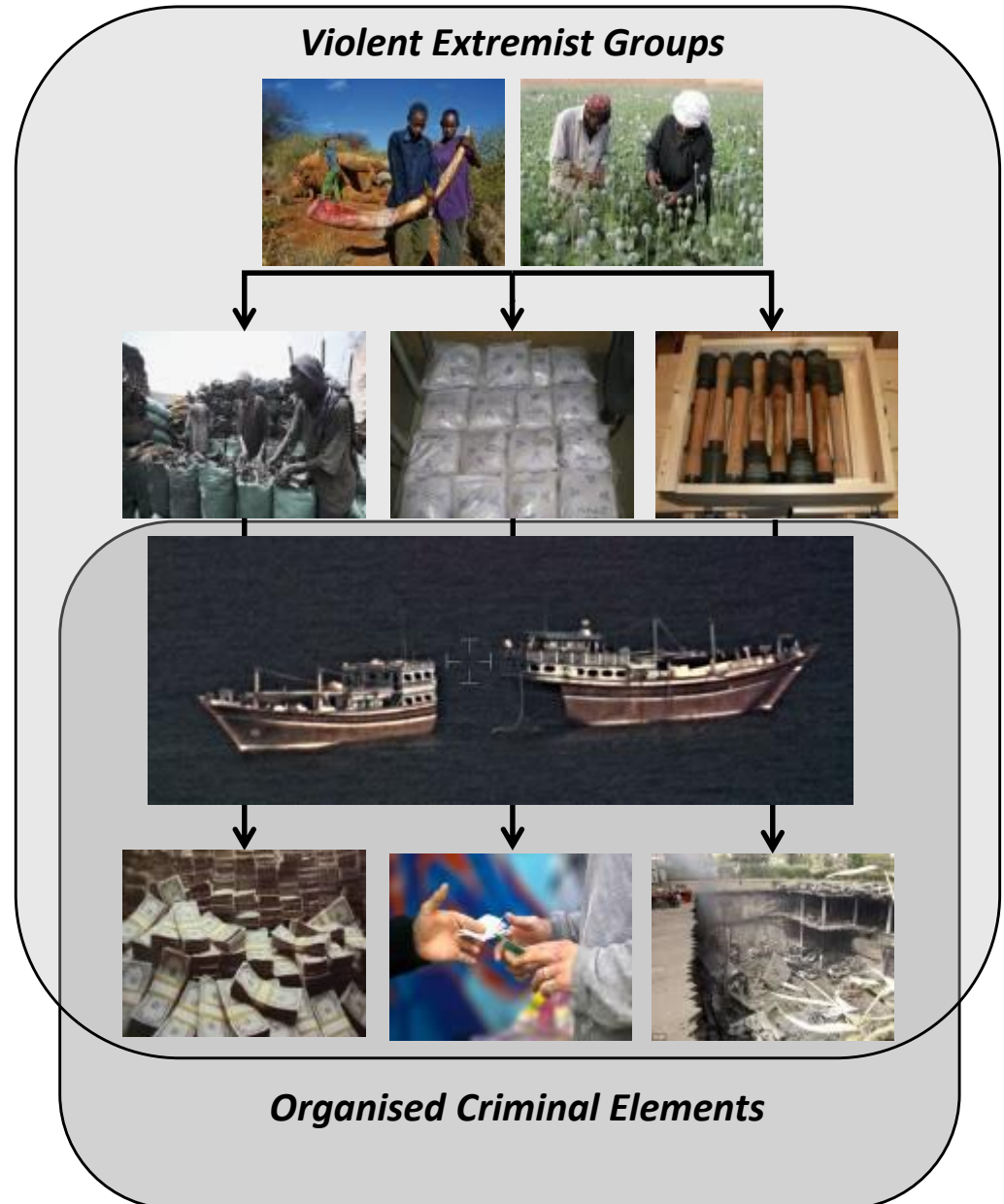
- Ability to conduct illicit transport
- Funding to employ / extort / exploit civilians
- Ability to influence / extort officials



End-Use

Foot soldiers / drug dealers benefit through:

- Funding to purchase equipment
- Ability to influence / extort officials
- Ability to extort / exploit civilians





Charcoal



- Charcoal is a significant source of income to Al Shabaab – around 40% of their funding
- UNSCR 2182 provides the authority to take action against charcoal smugglers
- Recognize that there are a number of challenges – not least disposal and legal finish





CTF 150 – What we did



Maritime Interdiction Operations

- 6 nations: Australia, Canada, France, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States
- 56 vessels boarded
- 18 narcotics interceptions = USD\$41,150,307.20



Enable a sustainable partner capacity

- To inform, be informed, build trust, encourage reciprocity, and advance cooperation
- Regional nations visited: 5
- Key leaders engaged: 25



Enhance cohesion & cooperation among partner nations

- Mission success = an understanding of the need for strong stakeholder relationships
- Build goodwill, understand perspectives, create information flows, resolve divisions of responsibility, and articulate the common purpose



Regional Engagement



- RE is a powerful influence tool used to build relationships, force generate, enable partner capacity and encourage information sharing
- The RE plan was designed to directly support focused and surge operations
- CCTF 150 met with 25 key leaders from 12 nations

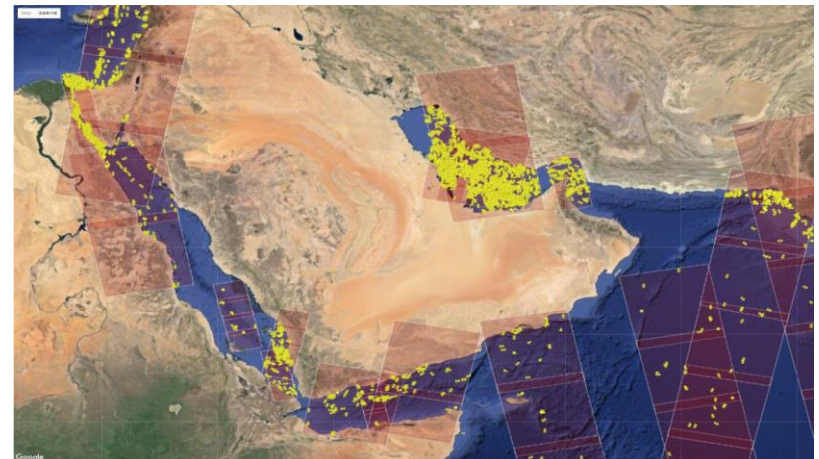


URSA



Unclassified Remote-Sensing Situational Awareness

- Satellite-based near real-time ship detection
- Radarsat-2—Canadian earth observation satellite
 - Polar orbiting, sun-synchronous, synthetic aperture radar. Launched 2007
- Deployable satellite downlink station





Questions

