



A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower

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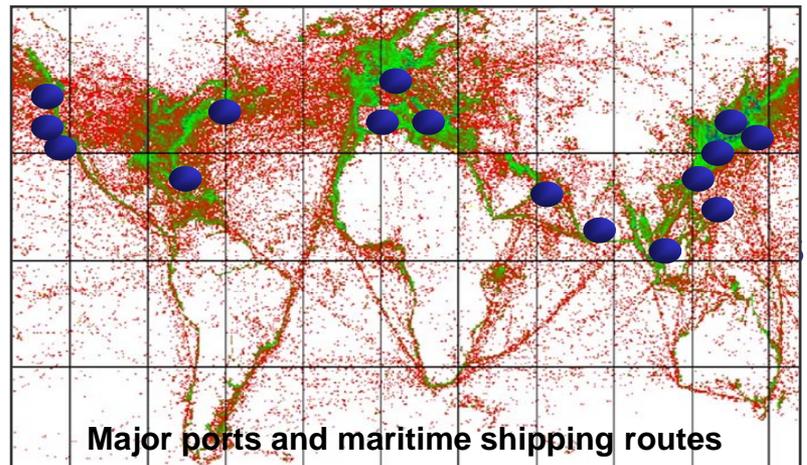
**OPNAV N52
International Engagement**



The United States Maritime Strategy

The Influence of Geography

- Earth – 70% Water
 - Oceans are all Connected
- 80% of World's Population Moving to w/in 200 Miles of a Coast
- 90% of Global Commerce Flows Across Water
 - The Shipping Container Changed World's Commerce
 - Unlike Global Airspace, Global Commons (Oceans and Seas) Largely Ungoverned
 - Mostly unmonitored





A Day in the Navy – 17 November, 2009

- **ORANGE** - Operations
- **BLUE** - Underway ships
- **GREEN** – Boots on the Ground



285 Total Navy Ships	Deployed: Non-deployed, underway:	115 (40%) 60 (21%)
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What We Believe

- We believe that Preventing War is as important as Winning Wars
- Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief are core elements of maritime power
 - Navy has always responded to natural & manmade crises
 - Now it will conduct proactive missions in permissive environments to foster & sustain cooperative relationships
- Greater synergy of all elements - Diplomatic, Informational, Military, Economic; Joint, Interagency and NGO cooperation



Our challenge is to apply seapower in a manner that protects U.S. vital interests even as it promotes greater collective security, stability, and trust.



Core Maritime Capabilities

Although the Sea Services conduct many missions, the following six capabilities comprise the core elements of U.S. maritime power and reflect an increase in emphasis on those activities that prevent war and build partnerships

- Forward Presence
- Deterrence
- Sea Control
- Power Projection
- **Maritime Security**
 - Africa Partnership Station
 - Southern Partnership Station
- **Humanitarian and Civic Assistance and Disaster Response**
 - Continuing Promise
 - Pacific Partnership





Understanding the Navy-NGO Relationship

Pre-planned, Proactive

Security Assistance (Theater Security Cooperation)

- Africa Partnership Station
- Southern Partnership Station
- Project Handclasp
- Traditional, refined
- Mil-mil (primary)
- Civ-mil (secondary)

Development Assistance (Humanitarian and Civic Assistance)

- Continuing Promise
- Pacific Partnership
- Project Handclasp
- Non-traditional, unrefined
- Civ-mil (primary)
- Mil-mil (secondary)

Ad Hoc and/or Reactive

Humanitarian Assistance (Disaster Response)

- IO tsunami, Haiti, etc.
- Katrina
- Enduring mission
- Project Handclasp
- Enhanced through increased coordination in permissive environments



The NGO relationship in a permissive environment

1. Transit to theater
 - Established, few participants, higher cost
 - **Need to develop Fleet-wide policies on key issues**
2. Already in-country
 - Growth area, many potential participants, lower cost
 - **Need to develop coordinating mechanism with USAID**

Navy delivers short-term, high-impact capability; these efforts must support a long-term/sustainable development plan!!!



Conclusion

- Inherent qualities of maritime forces create more options
 - Diplomatic, Information, Military and Economic Spectrum
- Credible and flexible forward deployed maritime power provides pivotal ability to expand and sustain collaborative relationships
 - Essential to today's tightly coupled yet multi-polar global system
- Maritime Forces provide unique capabilities to the joint force, interagency, and NGO communities
- The Navy seeks to continue the dialogue it has established with USAID and the NGO community and refine its approach in permissive environments