

# Non-state Special Operations: Capabilities & Effects

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## **Defining Special Operations**

• **Special Operations** — Activities or actions requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment, and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments.

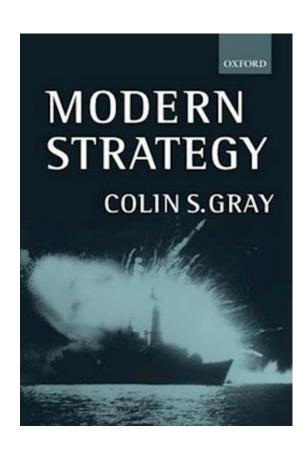
• Special Operations Forces — Those Active and Reserve Component forces of the Services designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations.

Source: Joint Publication 3-05

# Why do actors use special operations to generate desired outcomes?

## **Primary Claims:**

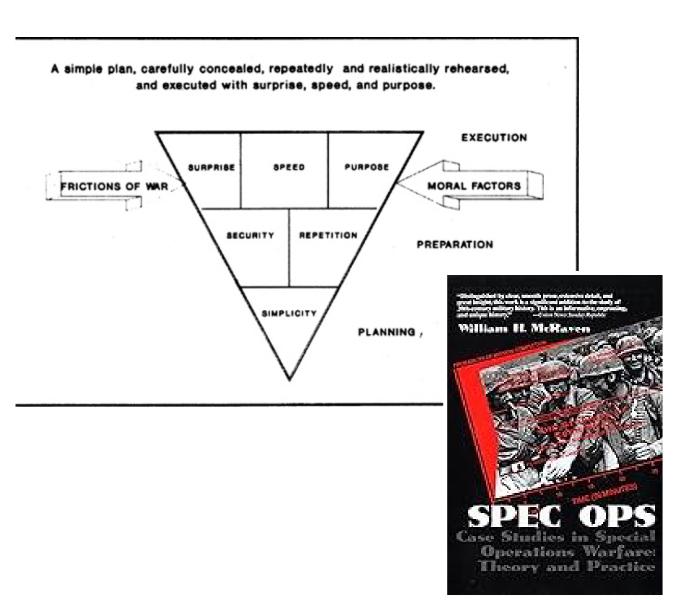
- Economy of Force
- Expanded Choice



### **Secondary Claims:**

- Innovation Develop new techniques
   & technologies
- Morale Bolster Supporters
- Humiliation of Enemies
- Showcase Competence Skill & Guile
- Shape future efforts
- Reassurance Political Reliability
- Control escalation

# **Execution - Special Tactical Engagements**



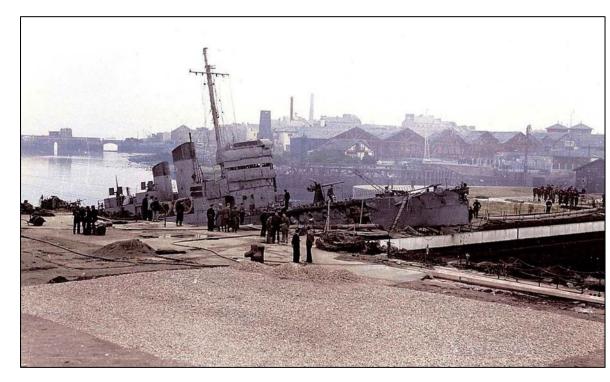
- Resources
- Practice
- Competence
- Increase certainty in execution

Politically Reliable Outcome

## The Great Special Operations Exemplars



Figure 8. Photograph of Oberfeldwebel Wenzl



Operation Chariot British Commando Raid

St. Nazaire Dry-Dock March 28<sup>th</sup> 1942

## **Adapting Special Operations to Violent Non-State Actors (VNSA)**



Doolittle Raid, 1942



Mumbai Attack, Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, 2008

#### VNSAs typically...

- operate with low-risk tactics (du jour actions)
- have resource challenges
- have similar strategic challenges that states do in employing force
- cannot resource standing SOF capabilities

#### **VNSA Special Operations response:**

- adapt and innovate
- democratization of technology, media, and knowledge
- **Hypothesis**: these events are increasing in frequency & impact

## What are VNSA Special Operations?

- a high-risk and well-resourced specialized tactical military action that is...
- a departure from normal tactics and...

 intended to create outsized (operational or strategic) effects.



Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) fighter disguised as Iraqi SOF, filmed during the Haditha Raid, 2012





## Actor Goals: Why do actors engage in conflict?







**Self-Interest** 

# Actor Agency: How do military forces generate desired outcomes?





**Directly** 

Indirectly

## **Identifying Types of Violent Non-State Actors**

#### **Viet Cong Sappers**



US Embassy Saigon 1968

"Special Groups"
Karbala PJCC Jan 2007
U.S. Says Iran Helped Iraqis Kill Five
G.I.'s

Theresales (A)

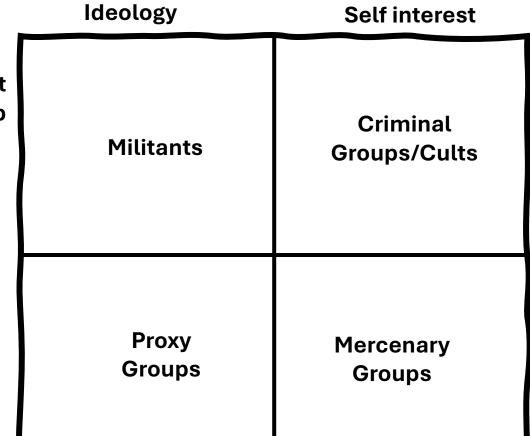


ACTOR GOALS

Independent Group

> ACTOR 4GENCY

Patron/ Employer



#### Sinaloa Cartel Leadership Targeting

El Chapo's botched hit on rival cartel leader killed six: testimony

By Prior is De Gregory, Chr. y Seuland Lia Custothevich.

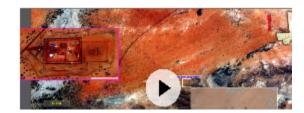
November | 5, 2013 | 4000cm



## Wagner Destabilizing Violence

France says mercenaries from Russia's Wagner Group staged 'French atrocity' in Mali

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## How can we see Violent Non-State Actor Special Operations?

**Resources and Risk** 

Anomalous

**Premeditated Impact** 

**Resources and Risk** 

**Anomalous** 



Anomalous

Not "Du Jour"
Tactical Actions



**Specialized Tactical Actions** 



**Outsized Strategic Effect** 





#### Large Scale Raid

- Exemplar: Haditha (Islamic State, Iraq 2012)
- Others: Manda Bay drone airfield (al-Shabaab, Kenya 2020); Ship capture (Houthis, Red Sea, 2023)

#### **Prison Breakout**

- Exemplar: Acre Prison (Irgun, Palestine 1947)
- Others: Hasakah Prison (Islamic State, Syria 2022); Kuje Prison (Islamic State, Nigeria 2022); Abu Ghraib (Islamic State, 2013), Sarposa (Taliban, Afghanistan 2008)

#### Plunging Attack

- Exemplar: U.S. Embassy (Viet Cong, South Vietnam) 1968)
- Others: Mumbai (LeT, India 2008); 9-11 (Al-Qaeda, US 2001)

## **Acre Prison Breakout**

#### Irgun (Palestine, 1947)

- Extensive reconnaissance
- Smuggled bombs inside prison
- Organized prisoners before break
- Ruse to gain access (British uniforms)
- Blocking forces to isolate
- Indirect fire to suppress reaction force
- Vehicles waiting for escapees
- Hide plan
- British embarrassed; key militants returned to fight



Irgun unit dressed as British soldiers moving to Acre prison

## **Proxy Groups**

### **Deep Operations**

Exemplar: Lawrence & Aqaba (Arab Revolt/British, Palestine 2017)

### **Spectacular Gambit**

Exemplar: Marine/French Barracks (Hezbollah, Lebanon 1983)

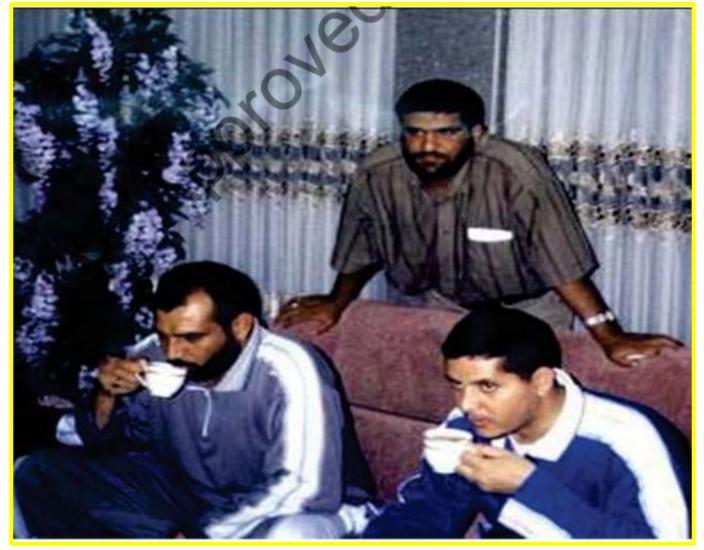
## **Hostage Snatch**



## Karbala PJCC

### **AAH (Iraq, 2007)**

- Directed by sponsor (Iran)
- Lebanese Hezbollah advisor
- Trained in Iran for hostage operations
- Executed several; this was second
- Planned, rehearsed
- Goal: capture US servicemen
- Ruse: American uniforms
- Exfiltration foiled, mission failure
- Planning documents captured



Planners of PJCC Raid: al-Dulaimi, Abu Karrar, Laith Khazali



**Criminal Groups and Cults** 

Leadership decapitation (Chapo disco)

Exemplar: Christine Disco (Tijuana, 1992)

Monopoly Move

Exemplar: The Artichoke Wars (Coastal California, 1930)

Apocalypse triggering event

Exemplar: Soldiers of Heaven (Zarqa, Iraq, 2007)

## **Mercenaries**



**Coup de Main Assault** 

Grande Comoros, 1978



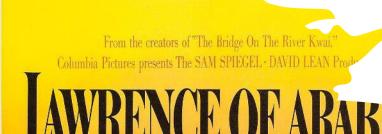
**Military Assistance** 

Executive Outcomes Angola, 1993-1994 Sierre Leone, 1995



**Wagner Group** 

Where does it fit?



# What can we learn from VNSA employment of Special Operations?

demonstrates the diffusion of basic military skill and democratized tactical technologies from states to VNSA

indicates how the prowess of common tactical techniques
 can help achieve outsized effects when they are arranged
 and well-executed

allow us to see and study how VNSAs conduct campaigns

 serves as a lens to better understand Special Operations concepts at large that MAY apply to state-organized actions