



# IED TM Lesson 2.1: C-IED Mission Enabling Assets



# Overview

2.1.1 Roles and responsibilities of the HQs

2.1.2 Common Incident Management Requirements

2.1.3 C-IED Mission Enabling Assets



# Terminal Learning Objectives

At the end of this module the participant will understand the mission enabling assets available, and their responsibility to manage and employ them.

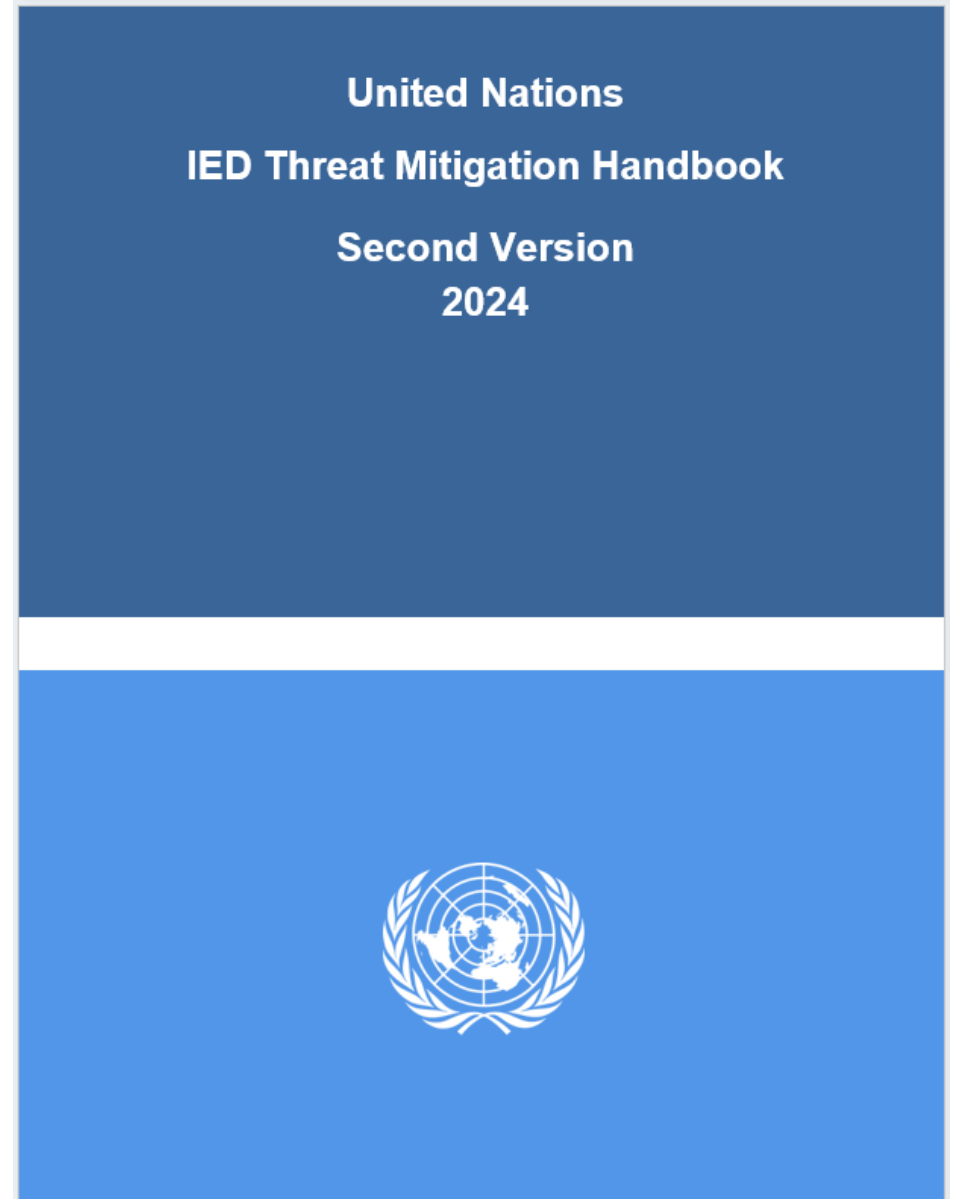


## 2.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the HQs

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# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

As per Chapter 3 of the IED  
Threat Mitigation Handbook  
2024



# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

## Generic Sector HQ Responsibility

- Synchronize and coordinate the IED TM activities.
- Plan and control the employment of the IEDD unit or teams.
- Analyse the IED threat in the area and provide input to the F/PHQ.
- Disseminate IED threat reports and alerts to under command-units.
- Organize continuous in mission training of all units.
- Coordinate evidence collection and its secure transportation for exploitation.
- Plan and organize IED awareness training for all under command units and UN personnel in the sector.
- Initiate regular Peacekeeping-Intelligence and operational reports and returns.

# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

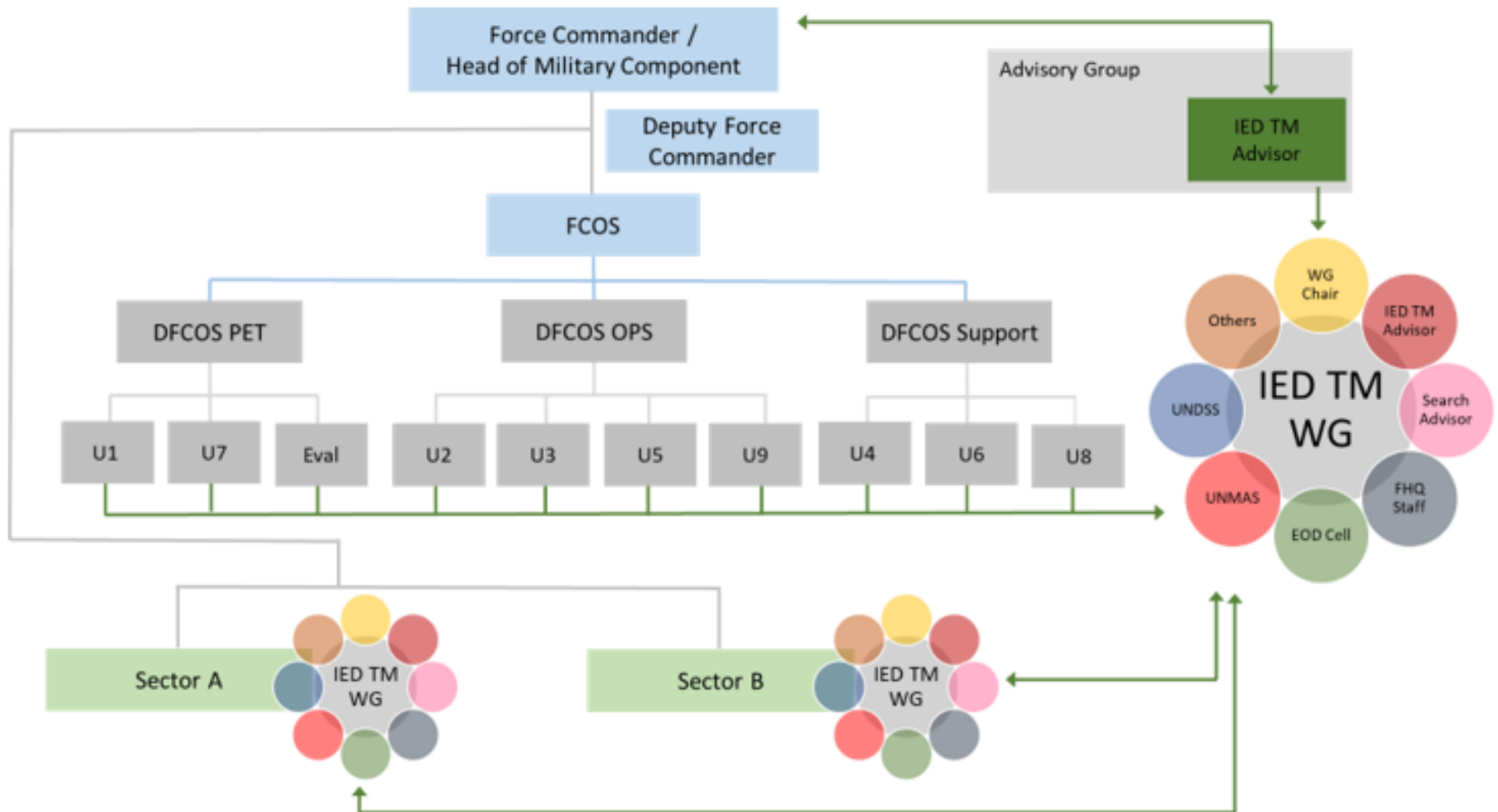


Figure 3-1: IED Threat Mitigation Organization

# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

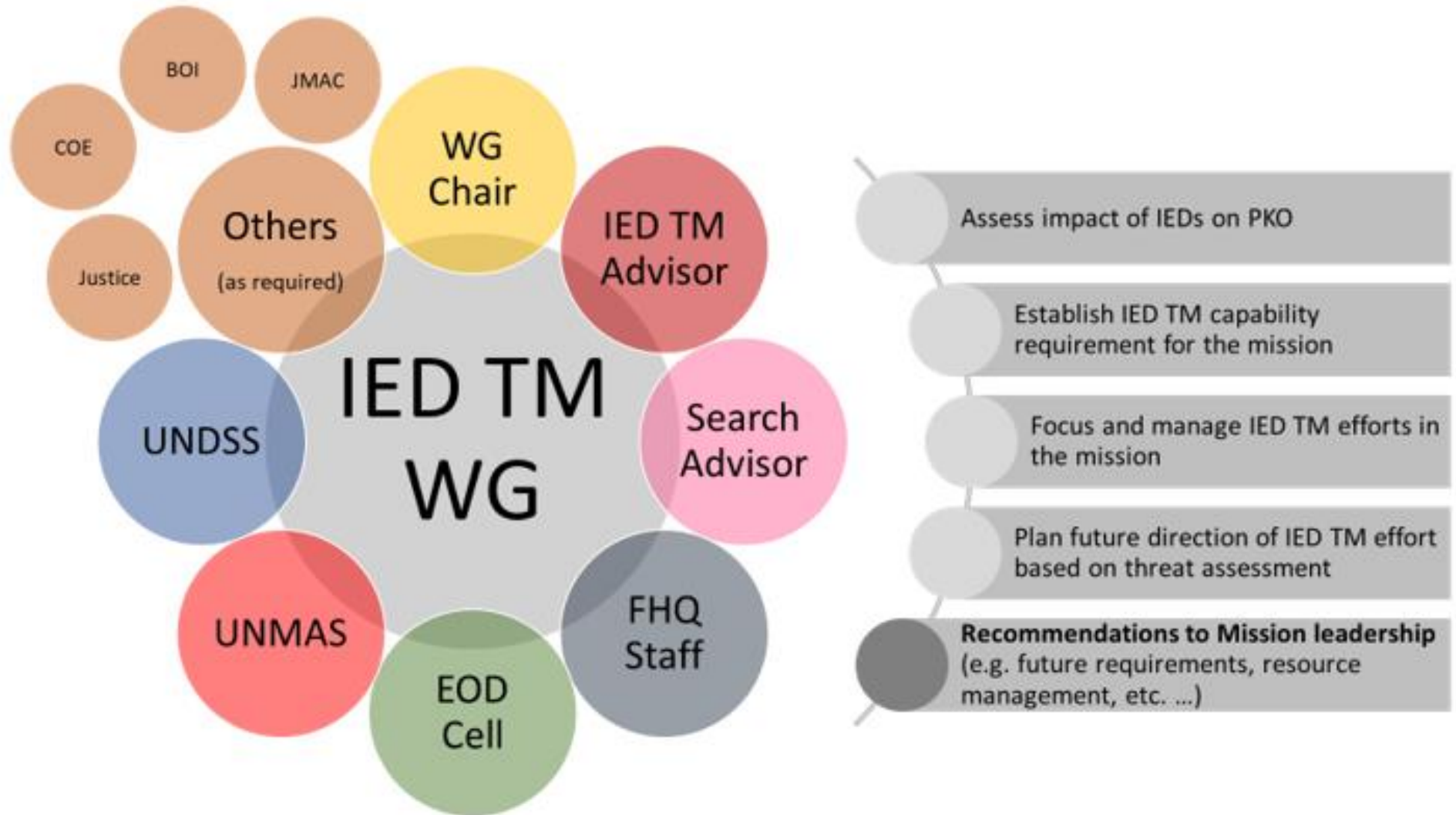
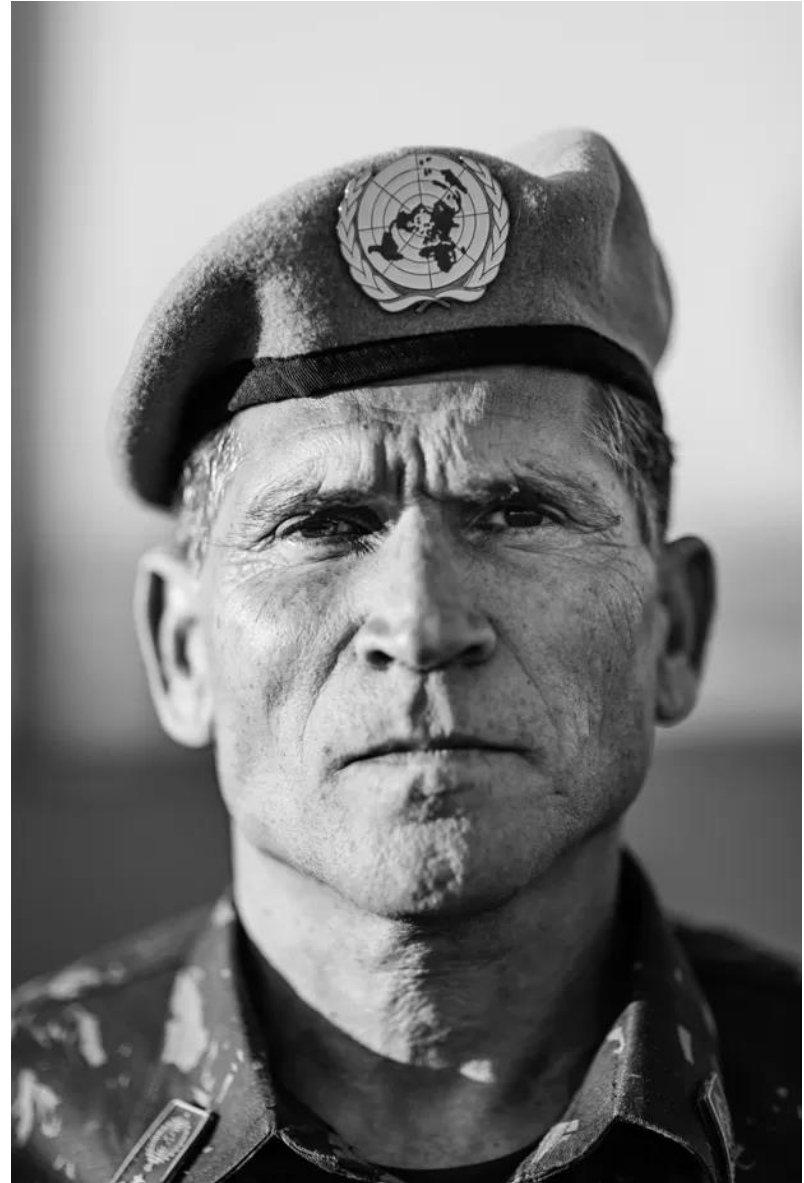


Figure 3-2: IED TM Working Group



# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

Commanders



# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

IED Threat  
Mitigation Advisor



# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

## Search Advisor



# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

## EOD Cell

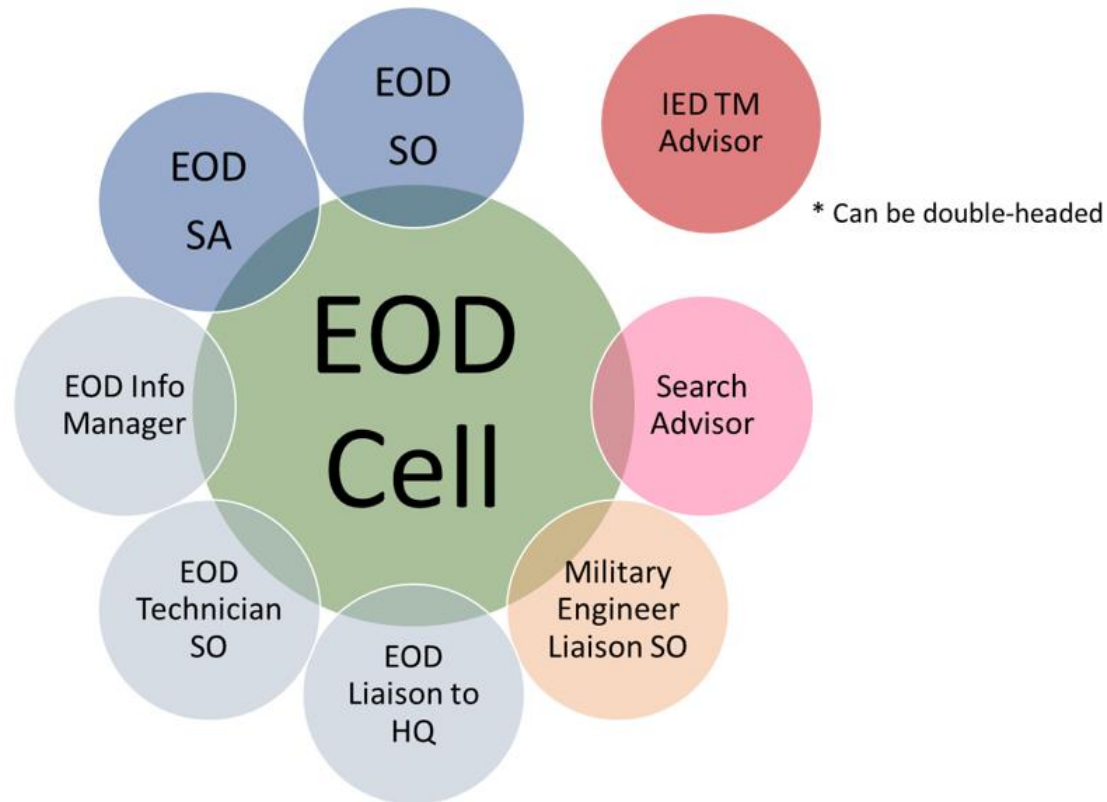


Figure 1-5: Staff Integration and EOD Cell

# Questions?



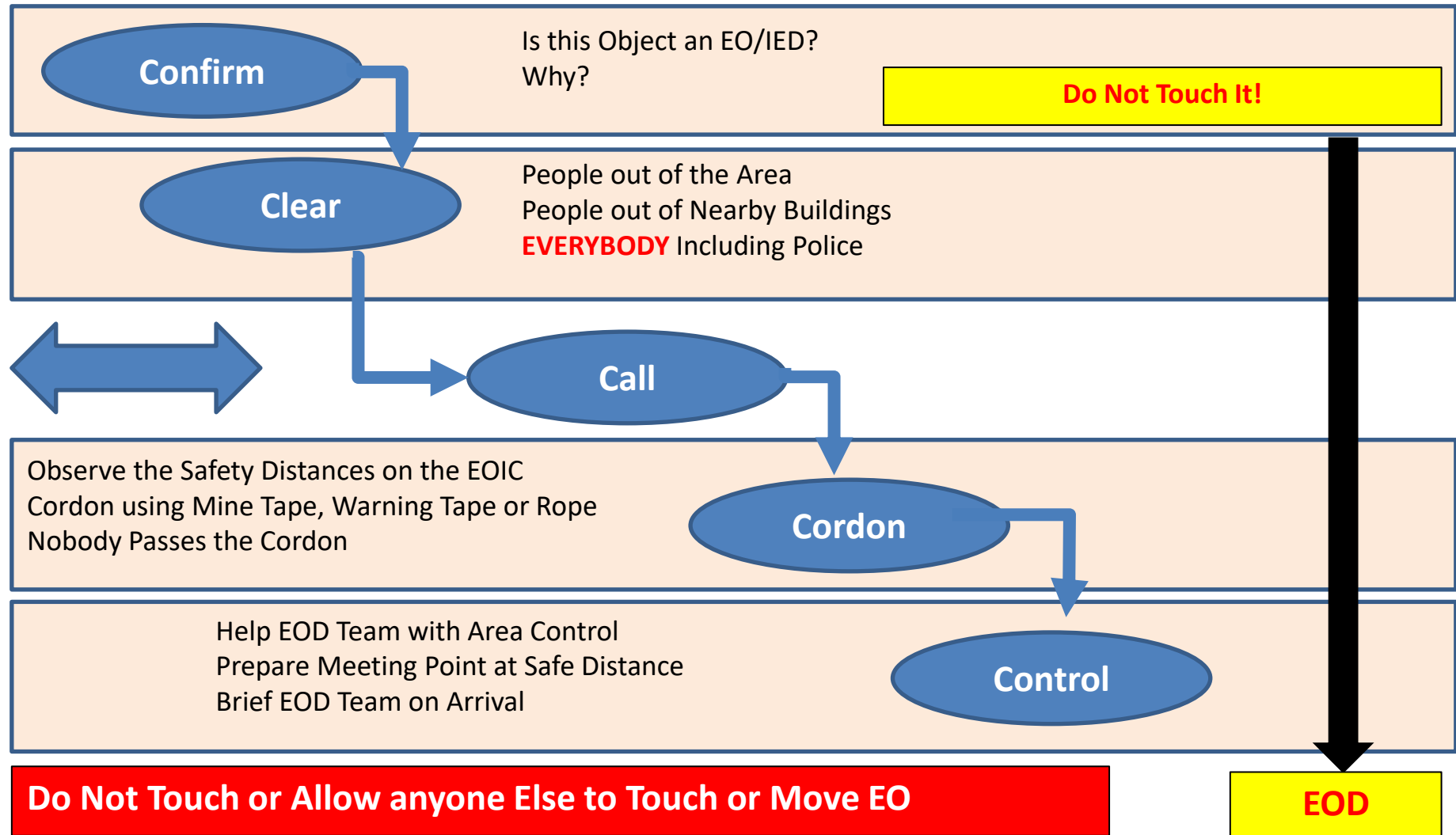


## 2.1.2 Common Incident Management Requirements

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# Common Incident Management

## First Response to an EO/IED Call Out





# Common Incident Management

- An IED find or strike/explosion is an EOD task
- EOD team control the specific EOD task, but they do not command the scene.
- EOD advises on-scene commander.
- Command and Control is critical





# Common Incident Management

## Command and control (C2) considerations

- Priority of the task vs the mission.
- Secondary threat.
- Concurrent activity
- Anticipation
- EOD operates in conjunction with:
  - Security/Force Protection
  - Search



# Questions?



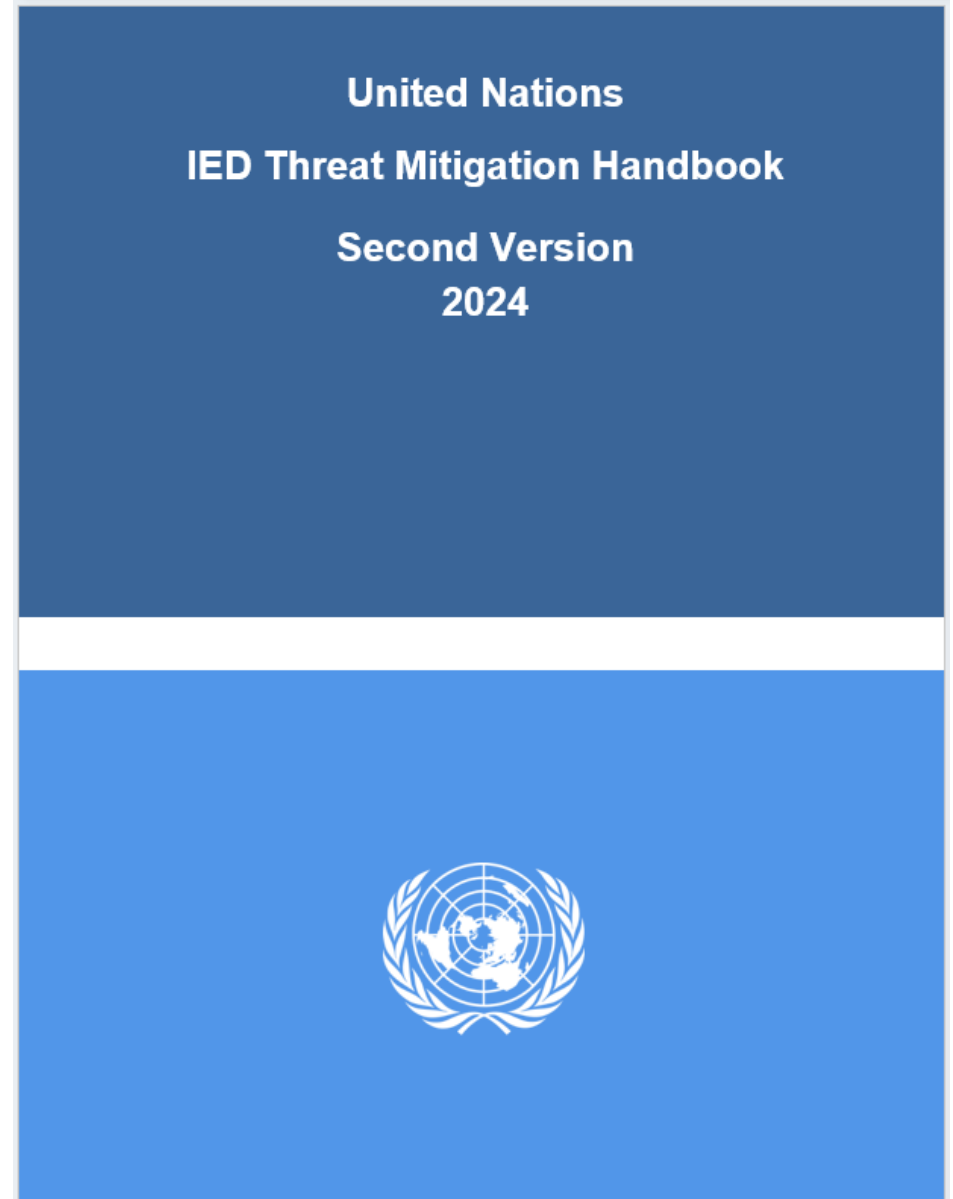


## 2.1.3 CIED Mission Enabling Assets

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# Roles and Responsibilities of Headquarters

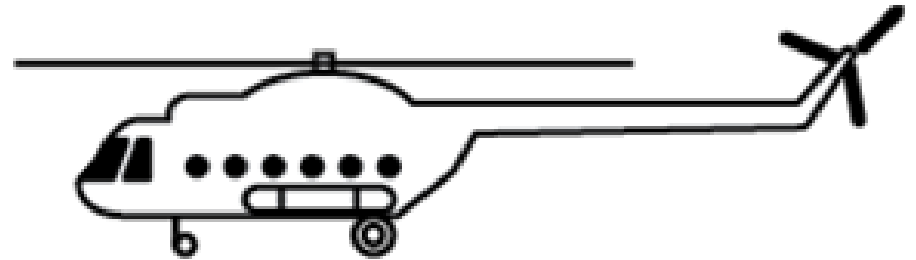
As per Chapter 4 of the IED  
Threat Mitigation Handbook  
2024



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Air and Aviation Support

- Fixed Wing
  - Rotary Wing (helicopters)
  - Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)
- 
- May have a specific ISR role or employed for other purpose but able to support C-IED effort.
  - Capabilities vary between platforms.
  - Its not just about the platform – the sensors they carry are critical.





# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Air and Aviation Support – Fixed Wing



- May have specific surveillance and intelligence role or alternative role.
- Long range
- Can travel very fast and high to avoid threat
- Require a runway and cannot remain static over a target

# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Air and Aviation Support – Rotary Wing



- May have support/logistics role, surveillance and intelligence role or attack role.
- Shorter range and duration than fixed wing
- May have specialized sensors
- Have the ability to loiter and do not require large landing strips
- Can be used both as a sensor or to move troops (either specialist CIED or generalist troops to support CIED effort)

# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Air and Aviation Support – UAS



- UAS assets vary considerably in size. This affects range, endurance and sensors.
- Can be either fixed or rotary wing.
- May have specialized sensors.
- Depending on size it may have significant support requirements, or it can be carried and operated by one person.
- Sensitive to severe weather conditions.



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Air and Aviation Support – Sensors



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Search

- Locating specific Targets
  - Terrorist resources
  - IED Components
- Offensive Search
- Defensive Search

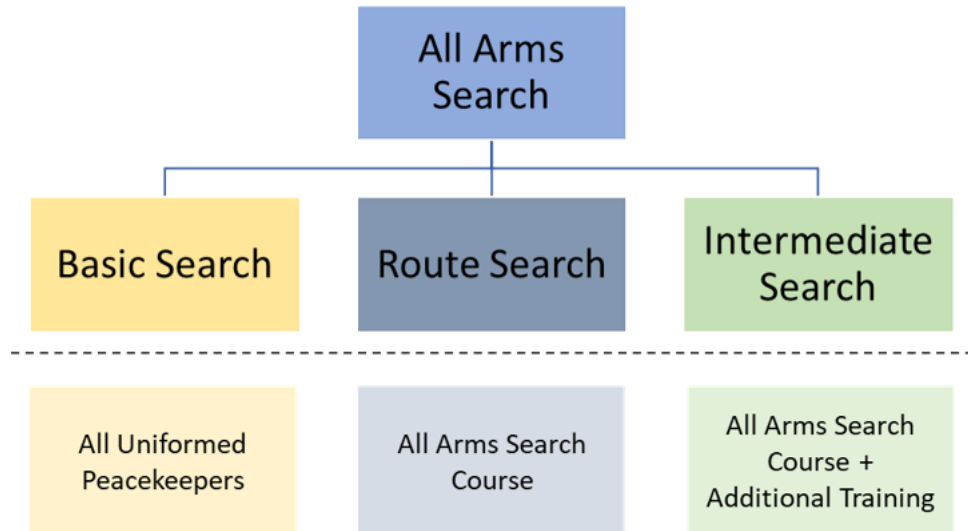
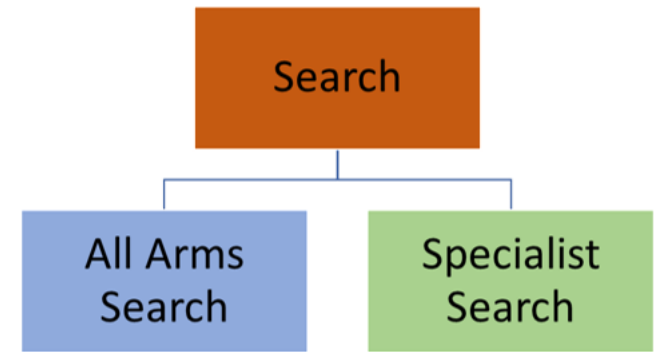
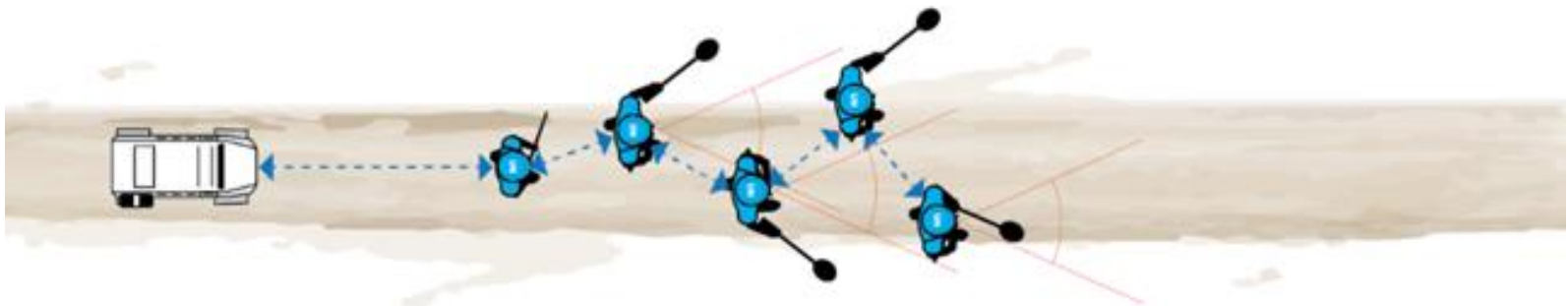


Figure B-1-3: Search Capabilities (2)

# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Search Team – Route +All Arms

- Operate as a team.
  - Team Commander
  - 2IC
  - 4 Searchers (6 for ATMIS)
- Distinct function to EOD
- All mobility Units must have 1-2 teams
- Specially equipped with detectors and ECM
- Planning Considerations – Time



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Search – Explosive Detection Dogs

- Explosive Detection Dogs (EDD) trained to locate and correctly indicate explosive substances
- Target active threats
- Considerations:
  - Handler + Dog
  - Special support required
  - Early planning





# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Search – Explosive Detection Dogs

- Limitations:
  - Time
  - Wind
  - Rain
  - Heat



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## **Route Clearance Package (RCP) or Mission Enabling Unit (MEU)**

- Identify and remove IED and explosive hazards
- Provide Freedom of movement
- Specifically Equipped
- Capability varies based on contributing countries



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## EOD

- Detection
- Identification
- On-site evaluation
- Rendering safe
- Recovery
- Disposal

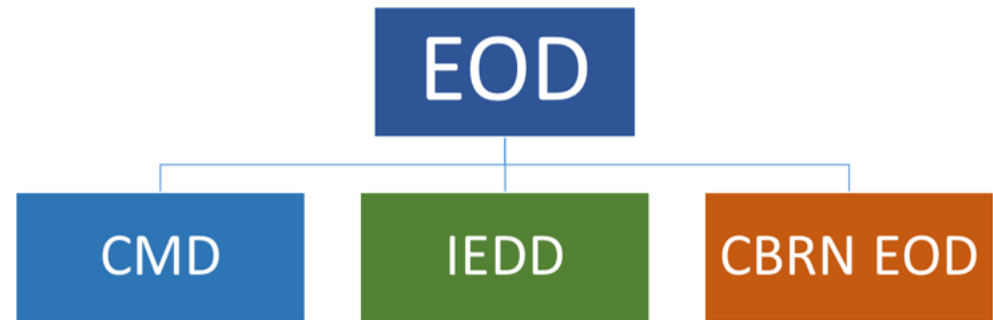


Figure 1-1: The three branches of EOD

# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

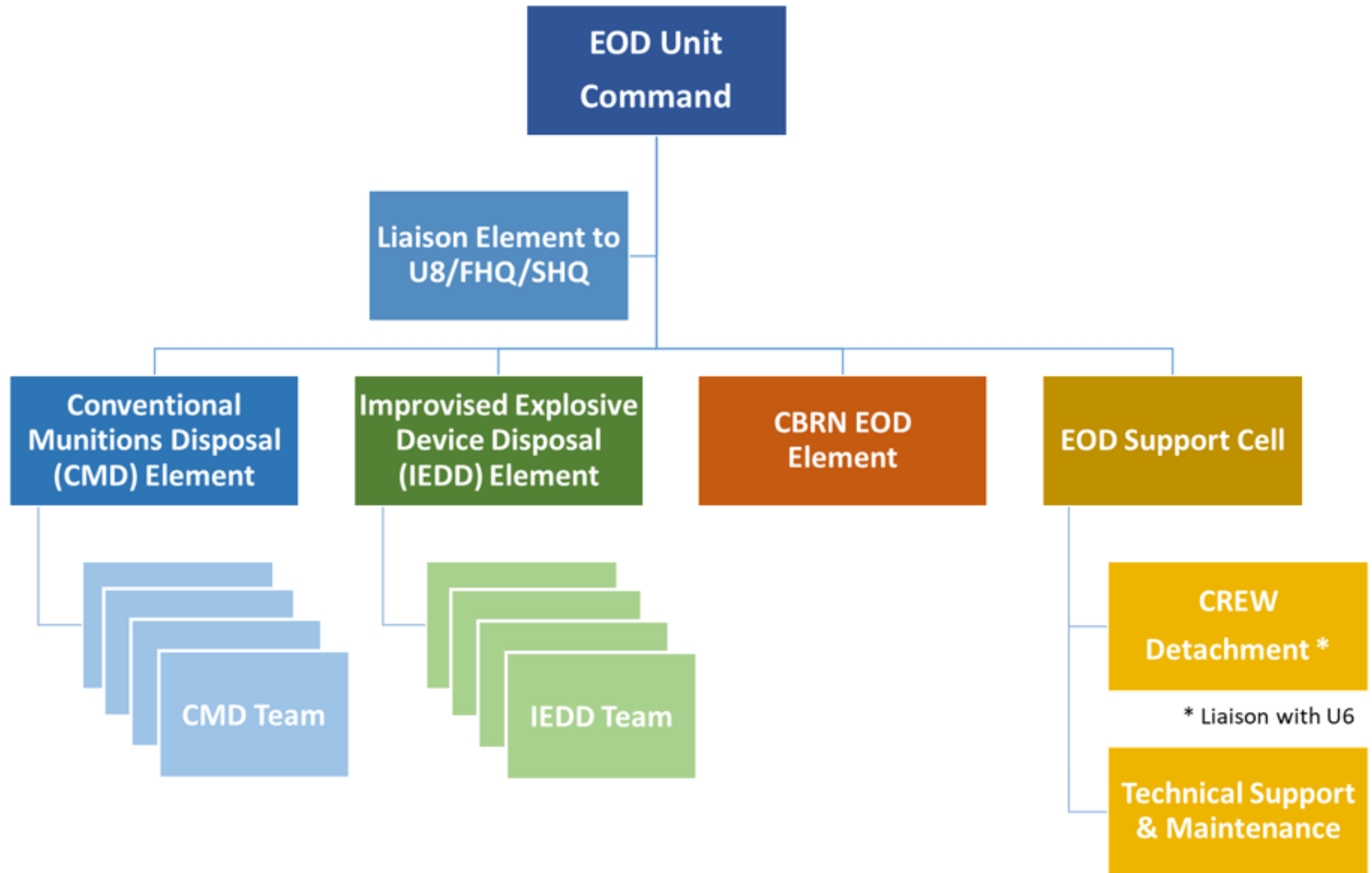


Figure 3-1: Generic EOD Unit structure



# EOD Unit Tasking



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Conventional Munitions Disposal (CMD)

Some of the roles of CMD include:

- Mine clearance operations.
- Dispose of ERW discovered
- Dispose of deteriorated or damaged ordnance
- Not all CMD operators are trained to the same level and they must operate within the limits of their training.



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## IEDD

- IEDD component of EOD
- Operator specific selection and training
- IEDD capabilities driven by assessed threat
- Not all IEDD operators are trained to the same level and they must operate within the limits of their training.



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Technical Exploitation:

- Carried out by specialists
  - EOD operators trained in Post/pre-Blast Investigation
  - Specialist Weapons Technical Investigators.
  - Device must be rendered safe before any exploitation
- 3 Levels of Exploitation:
  - Field Exploitation
  - In Country Exploitation
  - Out of Mission Area Exploitation



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

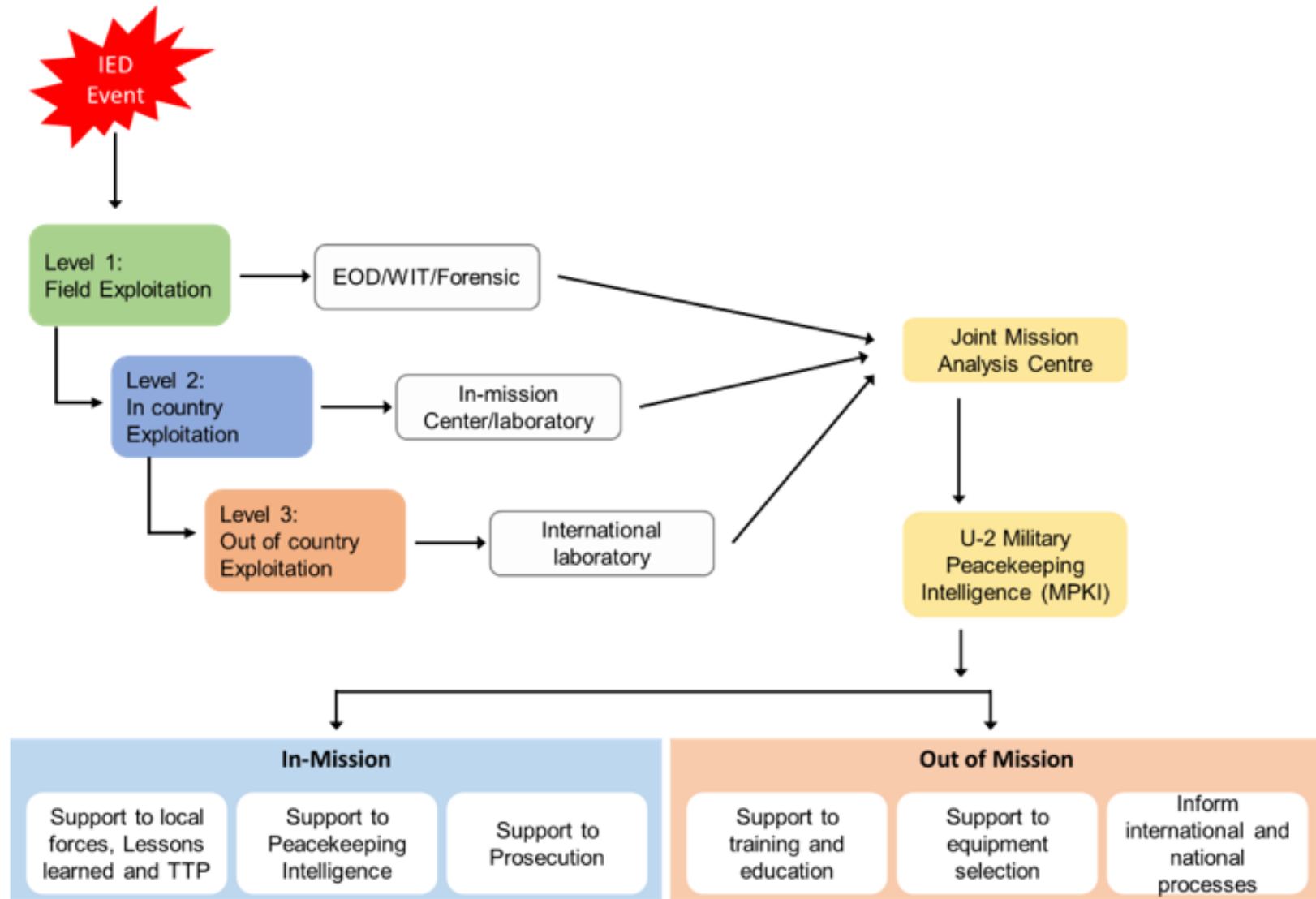


Figure 4-9: Levels of Exploitation, Responsibilities and Effects

# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## Military Engineers

- Combat Engineers
- Construction or General Support Engineers
- EOD
- Specialist Engineers (support to mission partners)





# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## **Military Engineers - Force Protection Engineering**

- FP reduces effectiveness of IED attacks
- Ensures freedom of movement
- Protects local populace and infrastructure



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

## CIMIC / Engagement Platoon



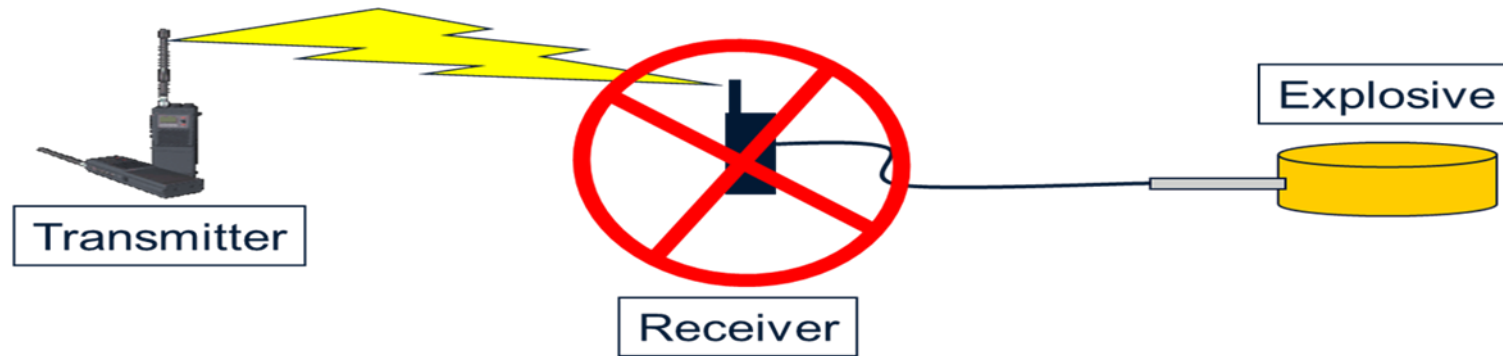


# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

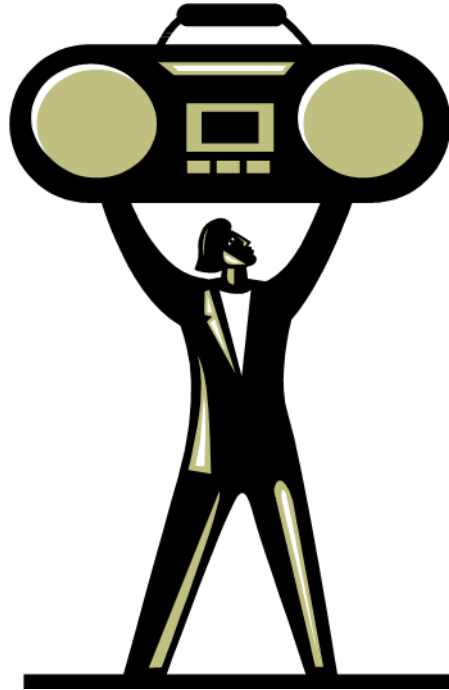
**Electronic Counter Measure (ECM)** - Protective measure designed for use against threat of Remote Controlled Improvised Explosive Devices (RCIED)



# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets

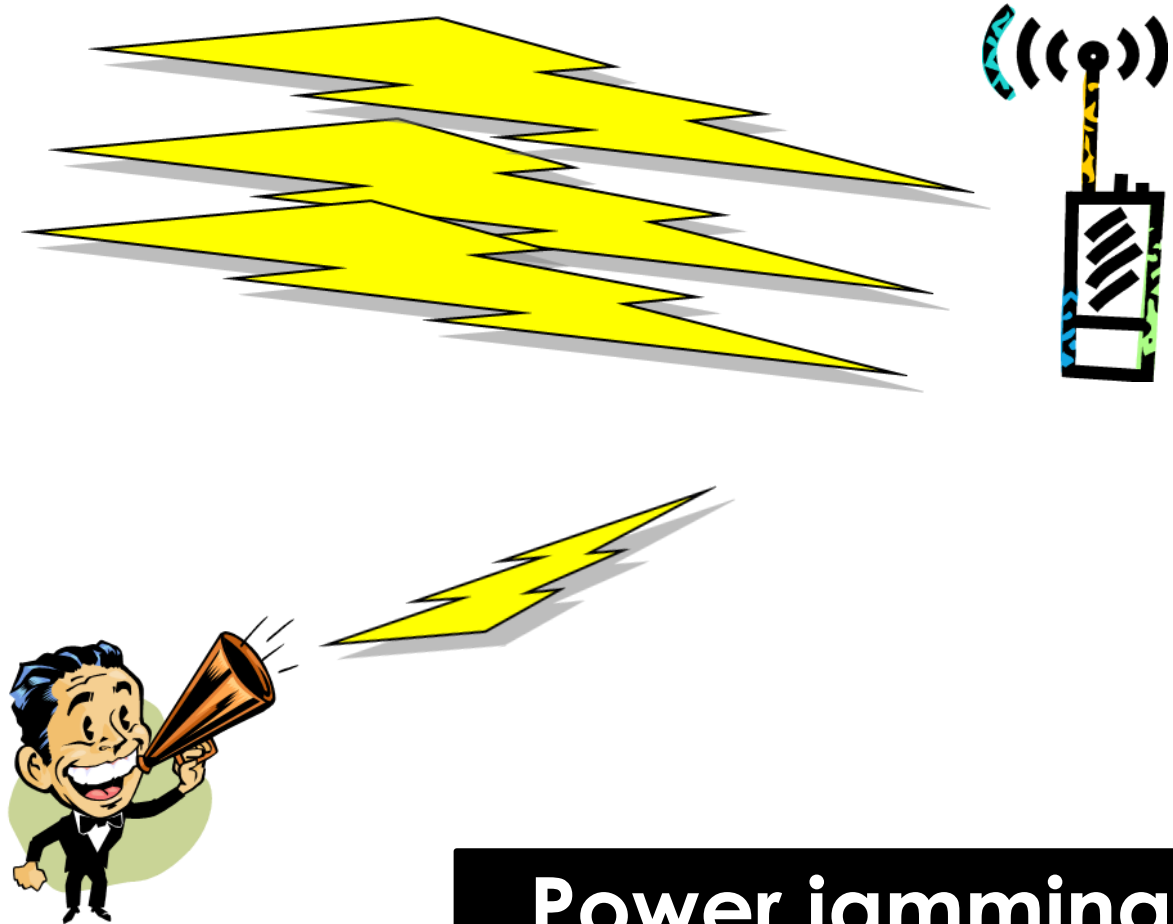


# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets



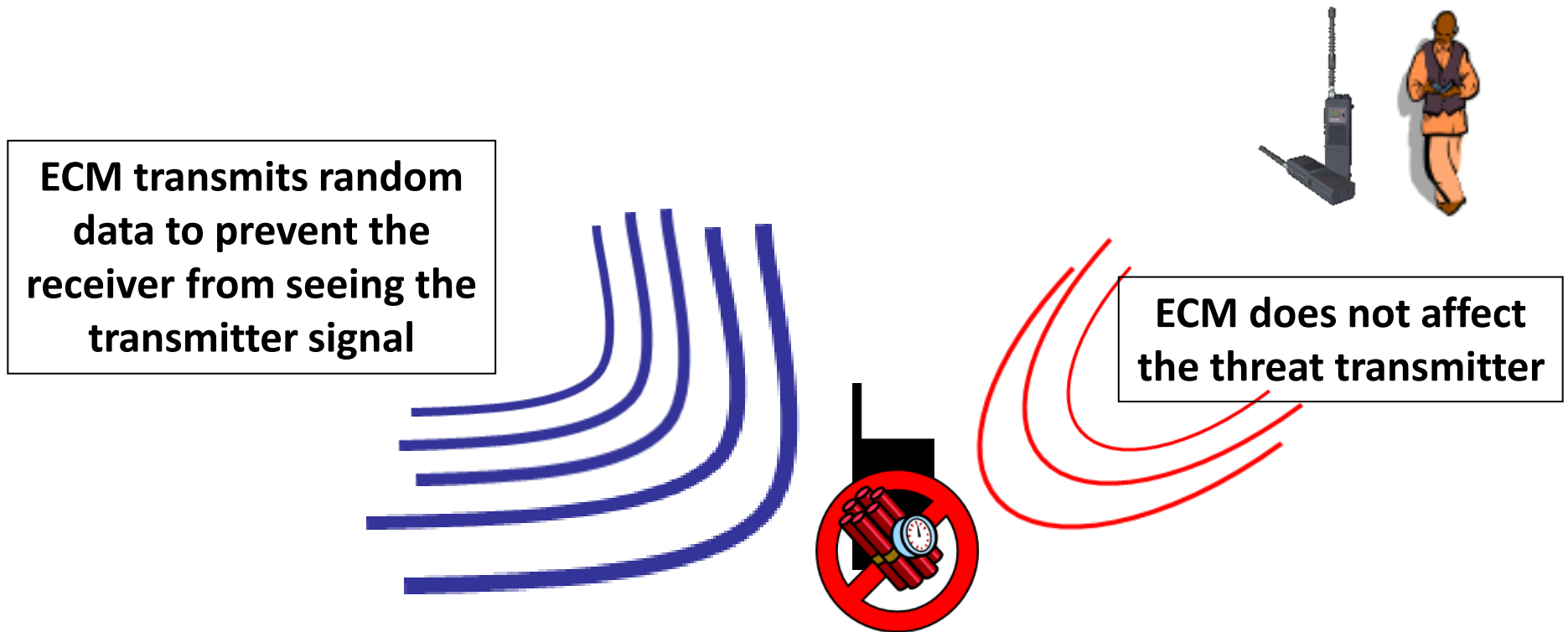
ECM System

ECM transmits an overwhelming signal such that the receiver cannot determine the transmitters signal



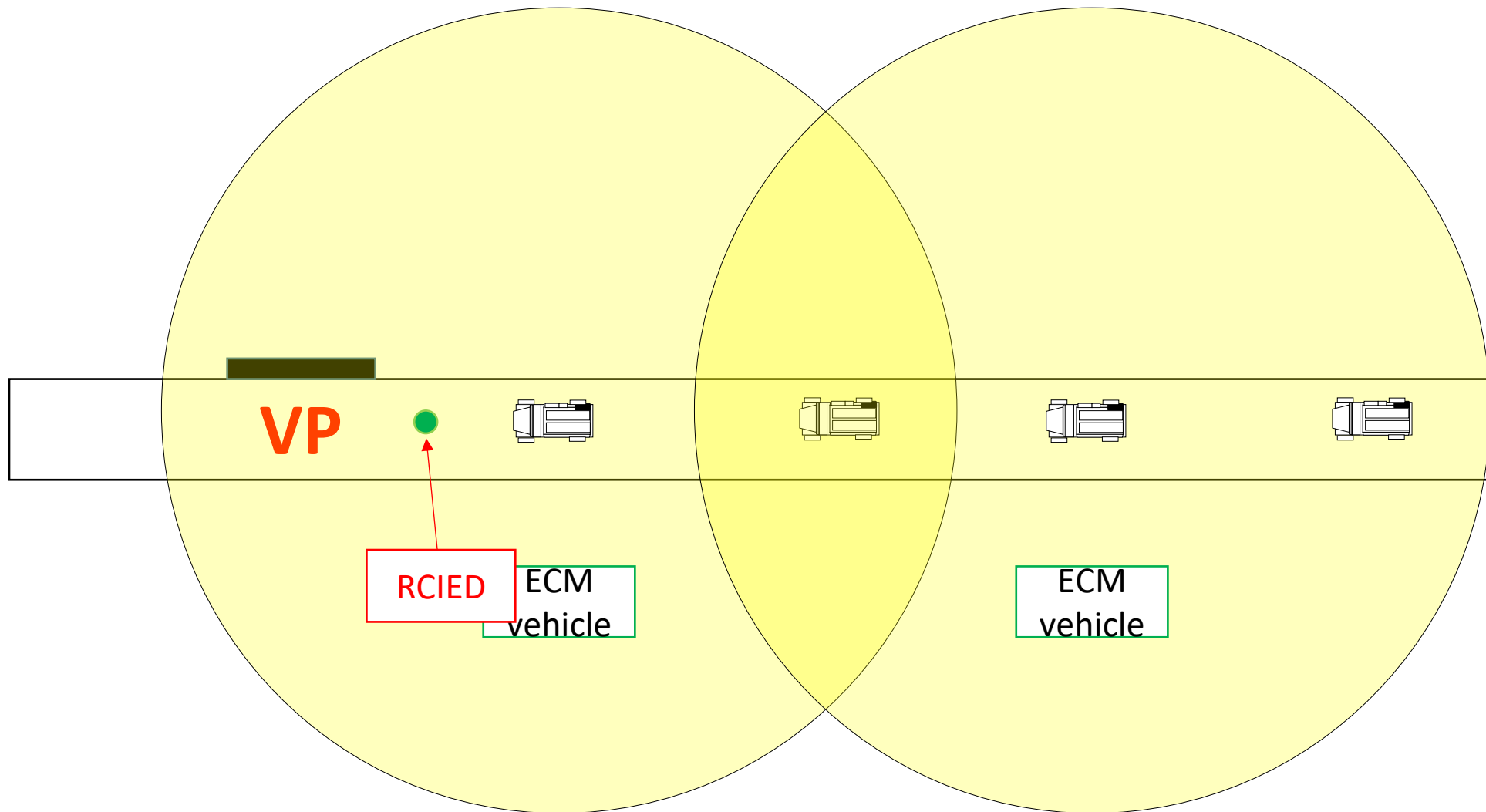
**Power jamming**

# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets



**Sequence manipulation**

# C-IED Mission Enabling Assets





# Questions?

