

EXERCISE ONLY: FOR TRAINING PURPOSES

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| Name of Exercise | IED-TM Exercise 2 – Threat Assessment Part 2 |
| Objective of Exercise | To allow the students to practically exercise the threat assessment process and link this to applying threat mitigation measures. |
| Situation | <p>Situation.</p> <p>You are an IED threat Mitigation Advisor working in a Battalion as part of the UN Mission in Carana (UNMIC). Your battalion was deployed as part of a peacekeeping force to help respond to the instability caused by insurgent groups operating in CARANA seeking to overthrow the legitimate government. Your battalion is located in a Main Operating Base. One of the Companies in your Battalion is located in a nearby Forward Operating Base near a small village to provide local security. The Company has no specialist counter IED assets.</p> <p>In addition to normal vehicle patrols, the Company conducts regular foot patrols through the centre of village to reassure the population and deter the insurgent group from gaining popular support.</p> <p>The patrols tend to take place in the morning before the heat of the day and they always use the route shown either clockwise or anti clockwise, normally stopping for a water break on route. The local population routinely use this same routes in the village area but they do not use the routes near the FOB area.</p> <p>A friendly source of intelligence suggest that a small number of insurgents have moved into the area and wish to mount an attack against UN troops to undermine their capability and discourage them from conducting patrols. This will give the insurgents greater freedom of movement and opportunity to influence the population and gain support.</p> <p>The insurgents operating in CARANA are known to have the capability to carry out all types of IED attacks and have access to both homemade explosives and military ordinance. However as they are operating in small group, they are likely to only have small quantities of explosive at this stage and only simple IED making equipment.</p> |
| Exercise Requirements | As the Threat mitigation advisor you are to carry out a threat assessment and make recommendations of what the Company could do to reduce the threat of an attack. |

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Your syndicate must, as a minimum;

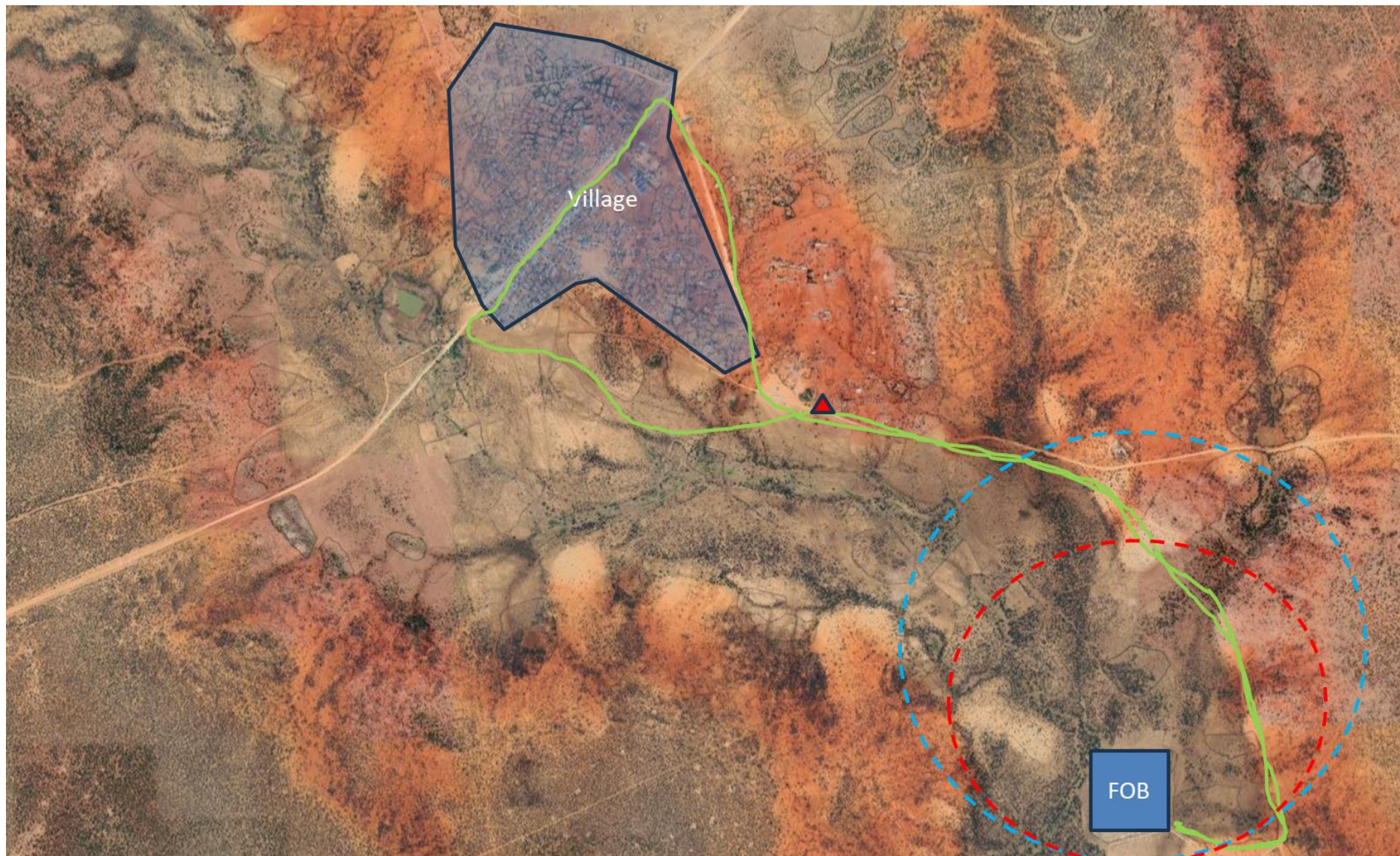
- Complete the threat assessment using the 6Ws.
- Specifically identify the VPs and VA's and be able to qualify them. i.e. explain why they are VA's and VPs.
- Identify the most likely type of attack at the VP/VA.
- Make recommendations of what the FOB could do to reduce the threat.

You have 45 minutes to carry out the assessment. You are to provide a 10-minute brief to the class on your assessment and recommendations.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ASK

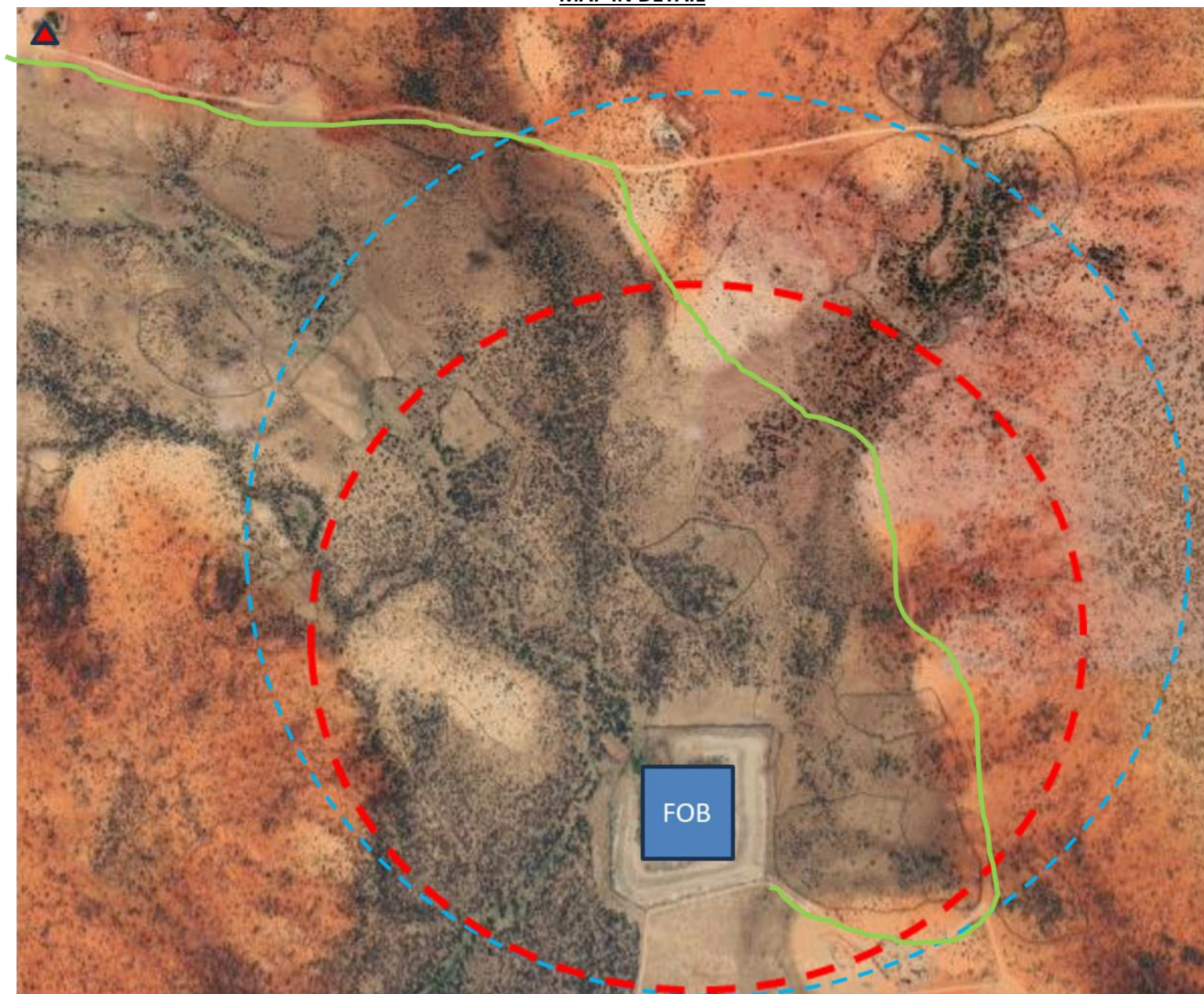
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MAP IN GENERAL



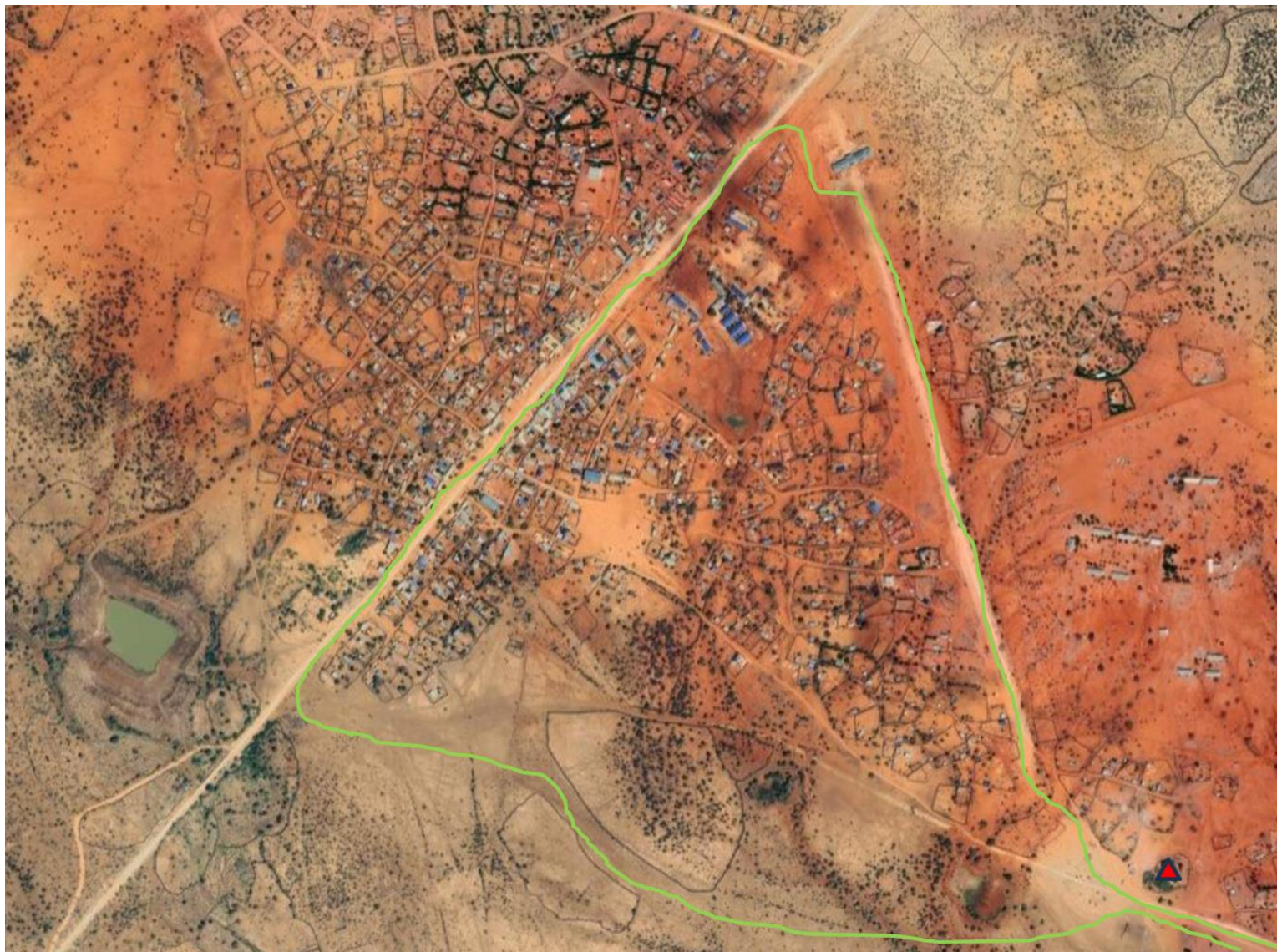
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MAP IN DETAIL



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Instructor Guidance – NOT TO BE ISSUED TO STUDENTS

The students should be encouraged to use the 6Ws for completing the threat assessment process:

Intent

Who is the threat from – the students should identify who the threat is from. In this case, it is simply the local insurgent group.

Who is the target – the students should highlight that the insurgent group is specifically targeting the UN patrol, and not intending to affect the civilian population.

Why – the students should extract from the scenario.

Capability

What – the insurgents have all types of IED but the limited access to resources should steer the students toward the use of small Victim Operated, Time or Command Operated IEDs targeting dismounted patrols.

Opportunity.

Where – the student must identify to the likely terrain and situational VPs. These include the channelled areas of the route, the areas where the FOB cannot observe, the situational VP created by the stop off location. The congested urban area could be identified as a VA also. Student should highlight that the observed area by the FOB by night should not be a VA/VP.

When – If the students highlight that there is a situational VP created by the stop off location, they will need to highlight there is a time based threat.

Type of attack.

The student should link each of the VPs with a likely type of attack. There is no correct answer here but the logic of the intended target and location of VP must support the use of the type of IED. examples:

- The VA of the busy street – Command IED to prevent risk to civilians
- VPs in channelled areas in close proximity – command IED to prevent risk to civilians who routinely use the routes.
- Stop off point – Time or command.
- VPs between town and FOB – likely to be victim operated.

Possible Mitigation measures could include:

- Changing the route on a daily basis

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- Changing the location of the stop off point
- Changing the times of the patrols
- Conducting searches of known VPs
- Conducting EHAT and GSA training
- Increasing observation
 - Increasing visibility of FOB
 - Placing units out to maintain visibility of route
 - Developing a surveillance plan to routinely observe Vas/VPs – in person or by using UAS or remote cameras
- Conducting deterrence operations
 - Engaging with local police to establish check points to carry out person and vehicle searches
 - Conduct engagements with civilian population to gather sources of information.