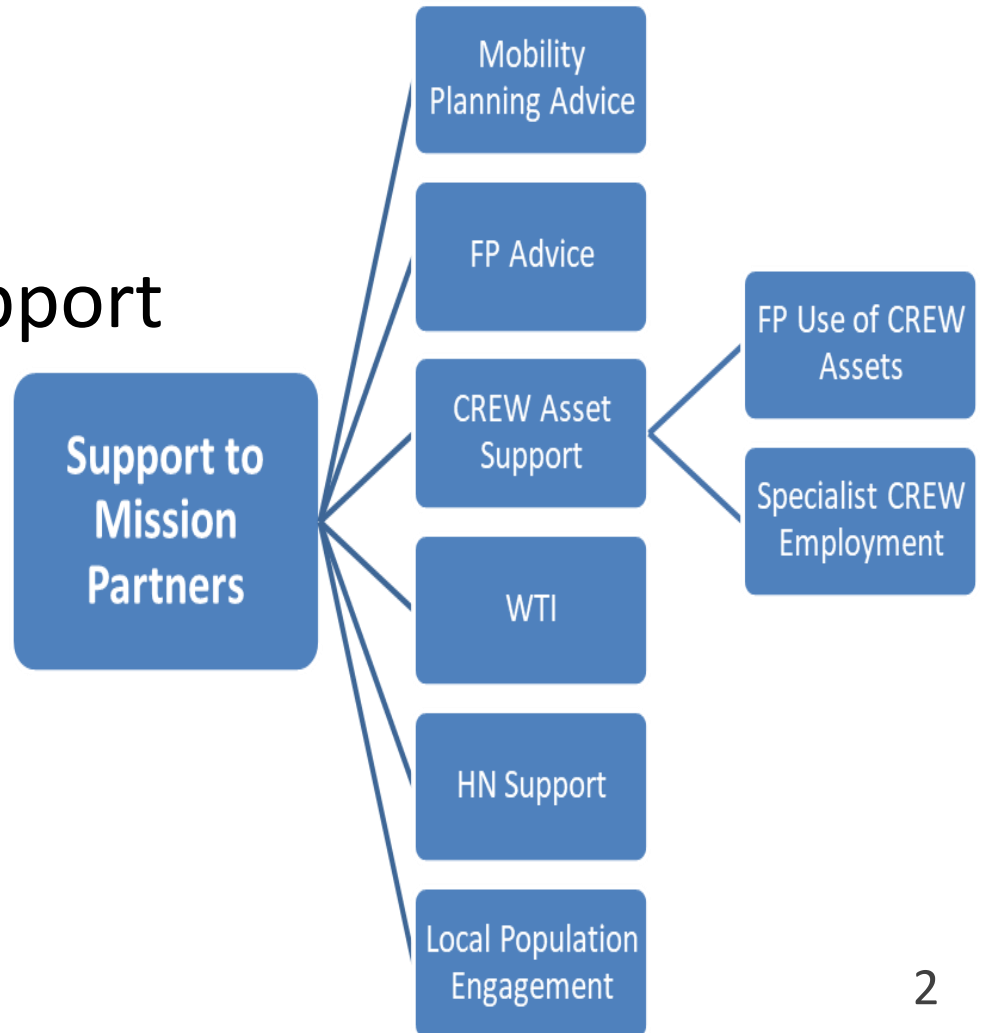




Lesson 1.4 UN MILEOD Capabilities

Lesson 1.4 Content

- Modern comprehensive approach to EOD
- CMD activities
- IEDD activities
- Mission Partners support



Learning Outcomes Lesson 1.4

- Explain the modern approach to EOD operations
- Outline the differences and relationship between CMD and IEDD activities
- Explain the support that MILEOD can provide to mission partners

Core Capabilities of UN Military EOD units

Core capabilities of UN military EOD units include:

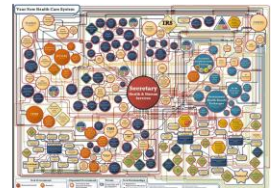
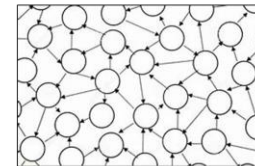
- CMD activities
- IEDD activities
- Support to mission partners

Modern Comprehensive Approach to EOD

Modern approach to operations is a comprehensive one which is often required in EO threat mitigation activities, wider ERW clearance operations and IEDD.



Comprehensive Approach!!



Other arms/capabilities often deployed in conjunction with EOD assets on ops e.g.



Conventional Munition Disposal

ERW = UXO and AXO



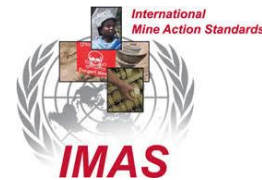
CMD – ERW Disposal

- ERW often taken not to include mines
- Mine disposal traditionally demined by TCCs
- Mine action by non-military organizations
- ERW disposal in relation to IED TM, include disposal of mines



CMD – Relation to IEDD

- ERW disposal of traditional EOD
- Excludes activities involving IEDs
- ERW disposal is undertaken by CMD teams
- IEDD teams qualified CMD up to IMAS level 3



CMD is not the same as IEDD

CMD-Support to IED Threat Mitigation

- CMD not only remove hazards from AO also removes IED components
- Key enabler in IED TM
- Mines & ERW items can be used in IEDs



IEDD

Location

Identification

Render
Safe

Final
Disposal

IEDD is a specialist skill
requiring specific training
and equipment

- Involves a Render Safe Procedure (RSP)

- Final elimination of EO hazards

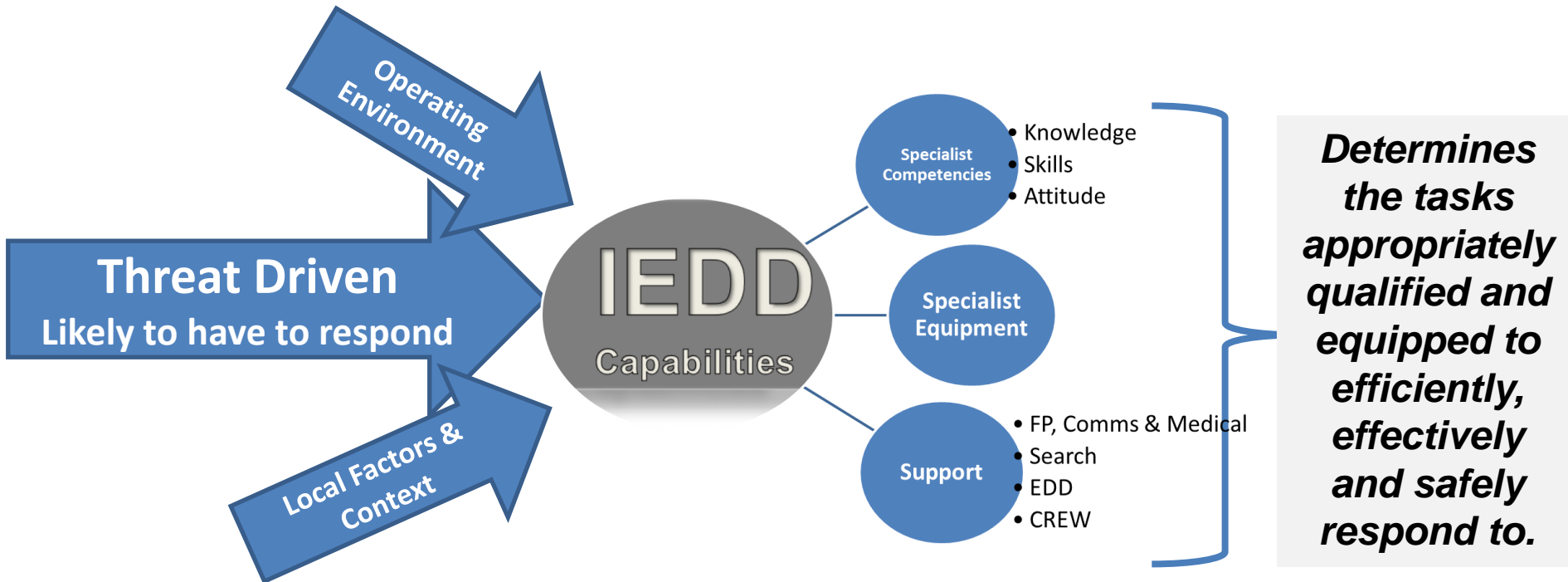
- Can be by demolition, **neutralization**

- RSP can be final disposal

Neutralization - preventing an IED from functioning as intended by the application of an external force which changes the environment around an IED

- Permanent or temporary
- May not be possible to confirm neutralization purely by visual means

IEDD Capabilities



Facing a significant, sophisticated IED threat, an effectively trained, equipped & supported IEDD capability is required to respond

IEDD personnel should not be put under pressure to operate outside their EOD capabilities except in extreme circumstances

IEDD Capabilities – Example

- Driven by the IED threat assessment (RCIED threat)
- Mission planning decides Counter RCIED Electronic Warfare (CREW) assets
- Employed - technology type, threat frequency targeted
- Deployed - existing team member or attached ECM specialist
- Maintained- Repairs and maintenance required
- Sustained – software, firmware, hardware upgrades

Support to Mission Partners

- CMD & IEDD - core EOD capabilities
- Mobility planning advice
- Force protection (FP) advice
- Electronic warfare support countering RCIED threats (CREW)
- Weapons Technical Intelligence (WTI)
- Host nation support
- Local population engagement

Support to Mission Partners

CMD & IEDD are core EOD capabilities

- Mutually interrelated and assist in IED TM directly
- Several other related activities that support EOD efforts

E.g. Technical and tactical analysis following IED incidents in support of WTI can provide technical advice on FP issues and mobility planning to contribute to IED TM



Mobility
Planning Advice

FP Advice

CREW Asset
Support

WTI

HN Support

Local Population
Engagement

FP Use of CREW
Assets

Specialist CREW
Employment

Mobility Planning Advice

Mobility & effort to maintain FoM in an IED threat environment is key operational activity

Contribute to FoM in an IED threat environment, advice for:

- **Terrain, route analysis to identify VP & VA**
- **Reduce IED risks at VP & VA**
- **Advice route clearance and use of assets**
- **Planning support**



A key input into the overall UN COP

Force Protection Advice

**Technical EOD expert assistance WITH IED threats;
intended to mitigate the threat against personnel,
vehicles and friendly force locations**

**FP advice may involve technical details on
the level of PPE required or simple IED or
wider explosive hazard threat awareness**

**FP advice can also extend to advice in
relation to the provision of tactical advice in
terms of the TTPs to be utilized by troops
operating in an IED threat environment**



A key input into the overall UN COP

Force Protection Advice

EID against UN Forces, SIDON, LEBONON 2011



Force Protection Advice



RC VBIED South Lebanon

Attack on UN Patrol 24 Jun 2007



EW Support Countering RCIED Threats

- Exploiting the electromagnetic spectrum
- Search, interception, identification of electromagnetic emissions
- Employment of electromagnetic energy to reduce / prevent hostile use of the spectrum
- CREW assets mitigate RCIED threats
- CREW assets use electronic: jamming, deception, neutralization

Force Protection Using CREW Assets

- CREW assets used as an all arms IED TM asset on vehicles or personnel moving through an area with an assessed RCIED threat
- Use of CREW assets require additional planning
- Considerations for commanders using CREW assets is covered in UN EOD Military Manual

Best practice - expert advice be sought when planning movements requiring CREW assets

Considerations Deploying CREW Assets

- Suite of systems to mitigate assessed risks
- Virtual envelope surrounding personnel
- Planning ranges, movement configurations
- CREW expertise with each deployment
- Units deployed with multiple CREW systems
- CREW assets, both mounted and dismounted
- De-conflict systems
- Adequate budgets to procure / life cycle management

Specialised EOD use of CREW Assets

- Use of ECM by either search or IEDD personnel
- Environment assessed to have RCIED threats
- Separate planning considerations required
- Man-pack vs vehicle mounted systems
- Expert advice to commanders

Weapons Technical Intelligence (WTI)

- **WTI - intelligence derived from processes , capabilities that collect, exploit, analyse *asymmetric threats***
- **Explosive Site Investigation (ESI)**
- **WIT related to WTI & ESI smaller units to undertake WTI & ESI**
- **WTI is within IED TM that benefits all**
- **MILEOD provides technical information**
- **Planning for IED consider such capabilities and establish how IED components related evidence**



MILEOD Host Nation (HN) Support

- Under mandate / SOFA
- May involve support to UNCT, local government, international agencies, NGOs
- Facilitate partner activities; contribute to stabilization / security
- Coordinated with UNCT agency to ensure compliance and unity of effort
- Requires input, advice of EOD focal point
- Capacity building and training tasks done under authority / direction of HoM/SRSG
- May include building local humanitarian or HNSF EOD capabilities; involves significant planning, resourcing, coordination



Local Population Engagement

- IED use loss of FoM and security vacuum
- Aggressors have freedom and control to operate
- Locals now less likely to cooperate
- Leads to non/semi-permissive environments
- MILEOD involve wider CIMIC and local population engagement to legitimise UN mission
- Similarly, culturally sensitive KLE a means for IED related information to be passed
- Initiatives that MILEOD can support local population engagement – MRE programmes and EID / explosive hazard education



Lesson 1.4 Take Away

Modern comprehensive approach to EOD operations involve CMD & IEDD activities in conjunction with FP, Search, EDD & CREW assets / elements

CMD = Disposal of Conventional Items of EO

ERW = UXO + AXO

ERW often does not include mines

EOD = CMD + IEDD

CMD ≠ IEDD

EOD capabilities = KSA & Competencies Personnel + Equipment & Spt Available

IEDD Capabilities determined by threat and IEDD tasks

Support to Mission Partners:

- Mobility planning advice
- Force protection advice
- Electronic warfare support in countering RCIED threats – CREW assets
- Weapons Technical Intelligence (WTI)
- Host nation support & local population engagement

Questions

Abbreviations

- AO: Area of Operation
- ASM: Ammunition Security Management
- AXO: Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
- CIMIC: Civil-Military Cooperation
- CMD: Conventional Munitions Disposal
- CREW: Counter RCIED Electronic Warfare
- DDR: Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation
- DFFC: Directional Focused Fragmentation Charge
- DPKO: Department of Peace-keeping Office
- ECM: Electronic Counter Measures
- EDD: Explosive Detection Dog
- EFP: Explosively Formed Projectile
- EOD: Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- ERW: Explosive Remnants of War
- ESI: Explosive Site Investigation
- EW: Electronic Warfare
- FoM: Freedom of Movement
- FP: Force Protection
- HN: Host Nation
- HNSF: Host Nation Security Force
- HoM: Head of Mission
- ICP: Incident Control Point
- IED: Improvised Explosive Device
- IEDD: Improvised Explosive Device Disposal
- IED TM: IED Threat Mitigation
- IMAS: International Mine Action Standards
- KLE: Key Leader Engagement
- LOO: Lines of Operation
- MA: Mine Action
- MEODU: Military EOD Units
- Mil Eng: Military Engineer
- MILORD: Military Ordnance
- MP: Military Police
- NGOs: Non-Governmental Organization
- PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
- PSSM: Physical Stockpile Security Management
- RCIED: Remote Controlled Improvised Device
- SALW: Small Arms and Light weapons
- SRSG: /Special Representative of the Secretary General
- SSR: Security Sector Reform
- TCC: Troop Contributing Country
- TTPs: Tactics, Techniques & Procedures
- UN COP: UN Common Operating Picture
- UNIBAM: United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual
- UNCT: United Nations Country Team
- UNMAS: United Nations Mine Action Service
- UXO: Unexploded Ordnance
- VA: Vulnerable Area
- VBIED: Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device
- VP: Vulnerable Point
- WAM: Weapons and Ammunition Management
- WIT: Weapons Intelligence Team
- WTI: Weapons Technical Intelligence