

Learning Activity- UNMO STM

Table Top Exercise (TTX)

Student Read Ahead

Description / Primer

Purpose: This exercise is a learning activity to consolidate the learning outcomes and help reinforce the lesson “Take Away”.

Target audience: In training EOD leadership, staff and key personnel of the deploying staffs that deploy EOD.

Definition: TTXs are set in an informal setting where the target audience is able to discuss the principles and concepts of operating in a United Nations Peacekeeping operation using the hypothetical, scenario, specific situations and incidents. This TTX is based on a modified Course of Action (COA) development process with a set of criteria for analysis based on United Nations integration. This exercise is used to help reinforce the learning objectives. More importantly, this TTX helps participants to better understand the manifestation of integrating units in a peacekeeping environment. Also, it can be a learning activity that reinforces and helps TCCs, prior to deployment, make adjustments to their current planning, policies, procedures, training, logistics, resources, and command and control. The effectiveness of a TTX is derived from the energetic involvement of participants and their assessment of recommended revisions to the COAs that may affect current policies, procedures, and plans to be able to operate effectively / efficiently in a UN peacekeeping environment.

Methodology:

Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth through a slow-paced problem solving methodology, rather than the rapid, spontaneous decision making or a long drawn out detailed orders development drill. Instead the TTX is a modified Course of Action (COA) development process. Using their national problem solving doctrine, methodology, the military decision making process (MDMP), troop leading procedure (TLP), analyze the situation / scenarios, mission / tasks, and present an analysis of COAs to be executed in a UN peacekeeping operation.

Additionally, injects “what if” drills and brain storming potential incidents that may occur during the discussion in order for the EOD units to be ready to respond and take corrective actions. The effectiveness of a TTX is derived from the active involvement of participants and their assessment of possible adjustments and revisions to their current procedures and plans to be tailored to a peacekeeping environment.

Facilitators/ Instructors / Mentors: Under the guidance of experienced instructors and mentors, the participants will conduct Mission Analysis to understand the following:

- Operating Environment (Use scenario, map, and EH Historical Database)
- UNMIC Mission (Including non-military priorities)
- Specified and Implied Tasks for the EOD unit
- Constraints (things we MUST do) and restraints (Things we can NOT do)
- Sector 2 Mission and Task Organization
- Current EH threats and trends

The team will then develop one Course of Action (COA) and assess the Feasibility (will it accomplish the mission), Suitability (is the proposed COA IAW UN Mandate, International Humanitarian Law, Commander's Guidance, EOD Philosophy, etc) , and Acceptability (are the risk to mission and force acceptable to the Force CDR, Sector Commander, and SRSG). The COA should include as a

minimum the mission(s), Task Organization, Concept of the Mission, Key Tasks, staff and HN coordination required, and risk. Instructors should highlight the adequacy of the core elements of the COAs in support of peacekeeping operations and if needed, assist the participants in bridging any gaps in the scenario, and the transition from a national standard military operation toward a peacekeeping operations and peacekeeping environment.

Scenario

The current crisis in Carana (see attached map), an island country off the eastern coast of Southern Africa, has its origins in pre-colonial times. In the 1800s the Cambo tribe was forced to flee from its ancestral lands around Karaoy and Shamalgan by the more powerful Payat. The Payat retained possession of the land now called Greater Pyatiletka, while the Cambo eventually settled east of the Payat, in what is now the province of Cambona. The Cambo have never abandoned their claims to Greater Pyatiletka.

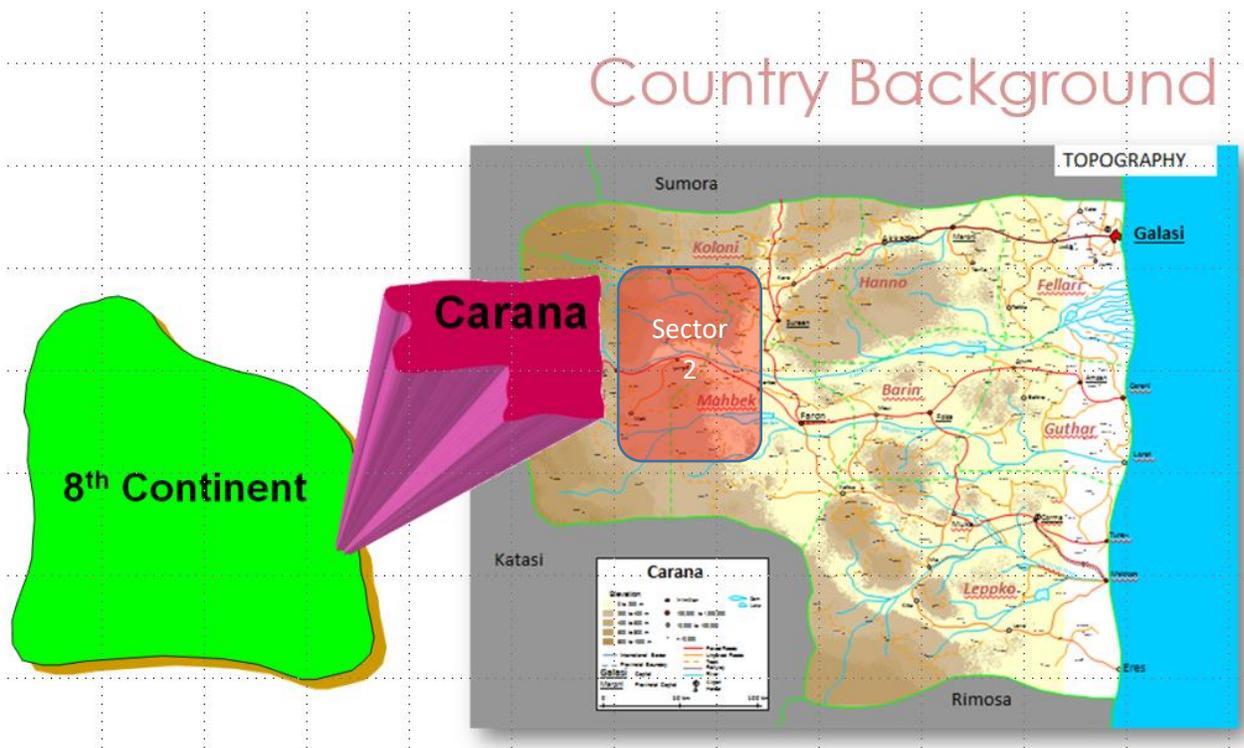
During the 1960s, the Cambo launched an unprovoked attack on Greater Pyatiletka, which the Payat successfully halted. The areas held by the belligerent parties at the end of those hostilities established the current provincial boundaries. Those boundaries have never been accepted by belligerents, despite efforts by the Carana Government to mediate. Since then, repeated minor combats have taken place between the two provinces and both sides have formed militias that have caches of weapons and landmines at their disposal.

In recent times, the Cambo Independent Security Council (CISC) and the Payat Resistance Movement (PRM) have launched several attacks on each other's provinces. Despite heavy fighting which has resulted in a large number of casualties, especially among the civilian population, neither of the belligerents has been able to achieve its military objectives. The Carana Government was unable to provide safety and security to civilians in the area because all security forces are securing the capitol region. Carana has been able to negotiate a ceasefire (Treaty of Windhoek) and both parties agreed to international mediation and intervention.

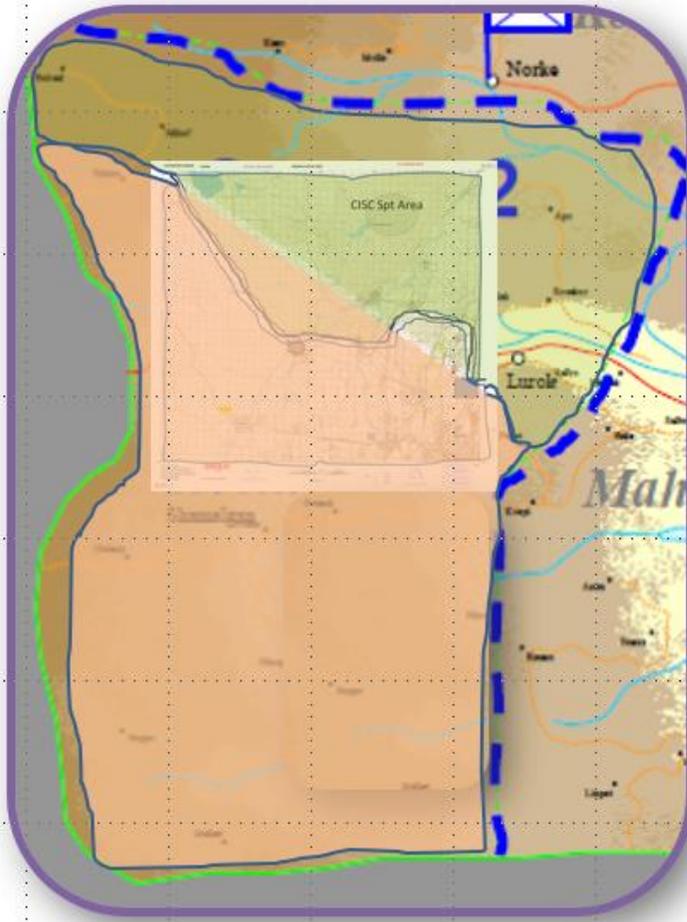
The UN has responded by deploying primarily an observer mission, with a small military security force, EOD detachment, DDR element, and police force via a UN mandate; United Nations Mission in Carana (UNMIC), to monitor the belligerent parties and assist the Carana Government in the protection of civilians. The Treaty of Windhoek set in motion the establishment of a demilitarized zone (DMZ) 10 km either side of the current provincial boundaries and disarmament of militias (DDR). Both sides were required to provide UNMAS locations of known minefields. They have complied by identifying known minefields north of Karaoy although there have been a number of deaths and

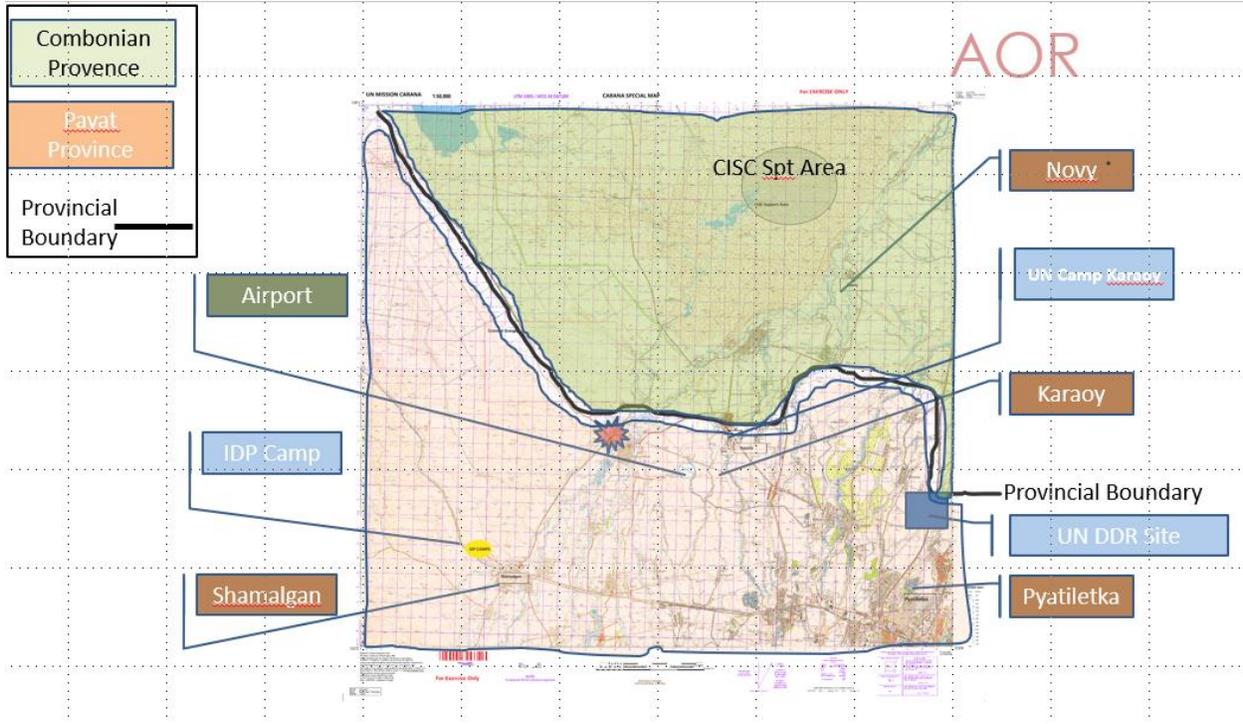
injuries from both antitank (TM62) and antipersonnel (PMN2 and Valmarra) landmines in the AOR. There have also been a number of IED incidents in recent months. UNMIC has now been deployed for 8 months.

Map of Carana



Sector 2 Area Overview





Situation

During the past month, various incidents have occurred that indicate an upsurge in tension among the two parties, including several shooting incidents, reports of smuggling, unrest and recruitment in the internally displaced persons (IDP) camps near Shamalgan, and evidence of freshly laid anti-personnel mines and IEDs. In recent days there has been continuous deterioration in the security situation in the AOR. The locals are complaining that the government and UN are not doing enough for their safety and security. They are still witnessing armed robbery, kidnaping, human rights violations by armed groups, unemployment and bad roads among others. They are accusing the UN of doing nothing to improve the situation. In view of this, they have decided not to allow the UN to go on any further patrols as part of their mandate. This morning, your team woke up only to observe that the locals had surrounded and block all routes to and from the UNMIC Pyatiletka DDR site.

Current Events

The Alpha Company Commander who is providing security at the DDR site has asked your battalion commander for an EOD team once the protests end in order to help triage the munitions being turned in and keep the DDR process on schedule.

About 20 mines ago a World Food Program (WFP) convoy observed an IED being emplaced near an intersection where UN and civilian convoys normally travel (vic 43TFJ383135). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General has tasked the Chief Military Observer to facilitate in reducing tensions with the armed groups and local leaders to help stabilize the situation and reaffirm the UN's commitment to the implementation of the ceasefire agreement. Your battalion commander thinks this is a good idea because this is a primary part of the UNMIC mandate.

About 30 minutes ago members of the Cambodian Engineer Platoon located at Shamalgan, undertaking work in support of the UNDP and UNICEF in building offices for the UN IDP Camp at (43TFJ295057), were contacted by a civilian contractor involved in drilling boreholes at the center of the Camp. They informed the Cambodian Engineer Platoon that they had found a rocket when they were excavating a site. The drilling contractor is working as a contractor for the UNDP. No Cambodian engineer personnel have taken any action or approached the area but have instructed that all work should cease, and the area should be cleared. They also advised that SHQ should be contacted to determine how the item should be dealt with? The UNDP country director contacted the SHQ Commander to have the item removed ASAP.

Task

You are a 3 person staff serving as the focal point on the IN BN staff. You have the task to plan, organize, prepare, and instruct the EOD teams to conduct operations to facilitate reducing tensions, assist DDR operations, and ensure the POC; (to include dealing with the IED and mine threats). Develop COAs for the execution of these tasks / mission; and what guidance and instructions do you give the EOD teams?

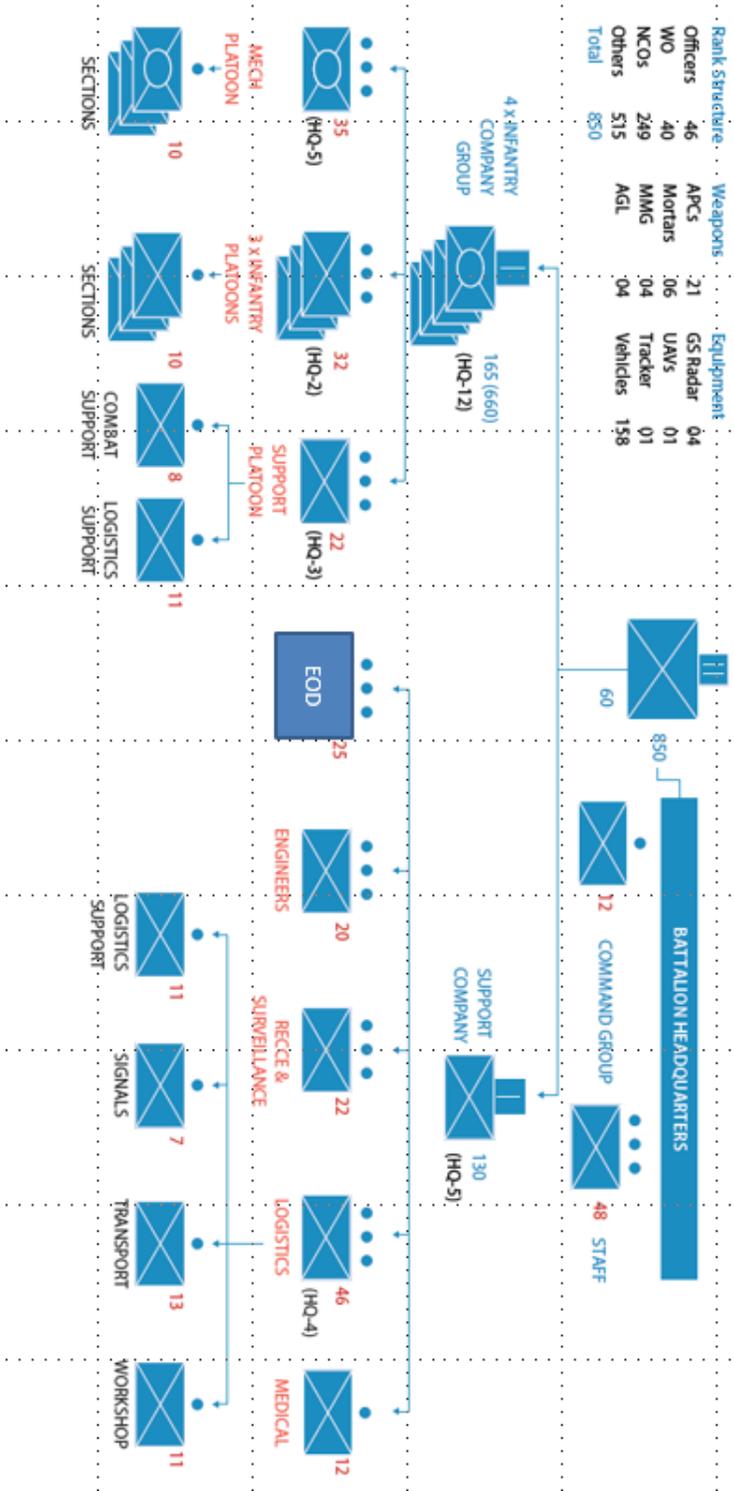
Points to consider:

- Contact the closest protection force for security awareness
- Contact the security warden for necessary security arrangement
- Task organize for the mission to deal with the armed groups, dissatisfaction civilian population, and POC (including mine and IED threats)
- Convey the situation to your chain of command...use reports
- What resources are needed for the site and coordination
- Who else can help with the POC mandate and execute the proper procedures for the site
- Break up in two groups and independently deduct and analyze the mission / tasks and consider possible COAs and merits of COA
- In general, how will you organize
- How will you facilitate security both to civilians, UN personnel and your own personnel

- If required, how do transport of personnel and equipment; request support helio, logistics and medical spt
 - How will you support your operation
 - How will you command and control and communicate, who do you report to
 - Any other considerations, DDR personnel etc.
 - Have the students use the TTPs, principles provided and reinforce “what to do”
 - Because you are operating in a UN peacekeeping environment under UN policies, procedures, SOFA, ROE, etc. ; are there areas or specific tasks, techniques, or procedures that may have to be adjusted from your current national / contingent military SOPs and policies (highlight these in the discussions)
1. Develop a set of agreed criteria for analyzing COAs (focus on the above bullet)
 2. Groups should brief the collective group on 1 COA using a simple sketch, drawing, or map for a visual aide

Task Organization

INF BATT Organization



Capabilities

EOD Platoon Capabilities

- PAX 25
- Capability Level
 - 1 Section CMD (Level-2)
 - 1 Section CMD (Level-3)
 - 1 Section IEDD (Intermediate)
 - 1 Level-3 Operator (Platoon NCOIC)
- 3 x Mine Protected Vehicle (PMV)
- 1 Commercial drone with 30 min TOF
- 1x Dismounted Crew

UNMIC Explosive Hazard Database

Date	Location	Incident	Responding Unit	Description	Action Taken
D-180	Camp Karaoy	UXO Found	Previous EDD Tm 1	RFPG 7 found while excavating for the housing expansion of Camp Karaoy An AP mine was found during recon of the UN DDR site. Based on the condition of the mine and the surrounding area it was determined that the mine was a MPN1 landmine that had been emplaced during previous fighting.	UXO was moved to centralized disposal area on southeast corner Camp Karaoy and destroyed.
D-180	Future Payat DDR Site vic 43TFJ6105	AP mine	Previous EDD Tm 2		Local police said they would remove and destroy the device after the recon. The final disposition is the device is unknown but local Payat police confirmed that it was removed. Investigations and subsequent search on the lake shore found 7 Valmura Type 59 AP handmines. It was unclear how long the mines had been emplaced. Some appeared to be very weathered while others were in nearly factory condition. Locals say that they have not seen this type of thing around the lake before the IDP camp arrived. They blame refugees in the camp for the landmines but there appeared to be no evidence that this was the case. The mines were destroyed on site and mine warning signs installed on several of the Local police LU says that their bomb squad was quick to destroy the "old Chinese munitions." No further information could be acquired about the devices. The local Bomb Squad didn't document anything from the scene. It was unclear if the police actually had information and were not going to share or if there really was no records kept. There are a number of criminal groups that operate in the mining area primarily dealing in the legal export of precious metals and stones.
D-92	vic 43TFJ295043	AP Mine	Police EDD Tm 101	A group of girls were gathering water from the river when one of them stepped on the lammine killing her and injuring 3 others.	
D-90	Northwest Mining Camp 12 vic 43TFJ347177	IFRL	Local EDD	The site manager at Deepore Mining Camp #12 found what he described as 3 rockets on a rack at the north end of the facility. They had to have been put there in the last few days because they had just removed pipe from this area during the previous week and would have seen it. At 0200 hrs local police observed an explosion on the eastern edge of the "old minefields" along the river approx. 10 km north of Camp Karaoy. They found one pickup truck from Cabo-Quick. Construction partially destroyed inside the marked area. Two unidentified teens were found dead from blast injuries at the scene. Several AT and AP mines were scattered about the area. It appeared that the boys were	Police removed the bodies and closed the single strand concertina fence surrounding the minefield. They dug a log across the road to ensure locals would stop and see the mine warning signs. Local EDD removed the munitions after documenting the cache for evidence. Charges were brought against the shop owner and his 3 sons. The disposition of the case is unknown but there was an plea from a Cambodian elder to have the man transferred to a Cambodian jurisdiction where he could get a "fair trial." The Karaoy mayor declined.
B-40	vic 43TFJ467198	AV mine strike	Local EDD 2		
D-31	Karaoy Market 2 Km north of Camp Karaoy Outside the west fence line of the Shamagan IDP Camp vic	Cache	Local EDD2	During a counter drug raid in market area Karaoy police found a cache of 20 previously used TM-62 landmines, 10-PMN-2 AP mines, 12-RPG-7, and various small arms.	EDD Tm 1 searched the local area and found 4 more AP mines and remnants of the detonated munition. They were all PMN-2 landmines. The devices were moved into a nearby crater and destroyed on site.
D-30		AP mine IDP Camp vic	EDD Tm1	A 12 year old girls was gathering wood for cooking when it appears she stepped on an AP mine. She survived but lost her leg below the knee.	