

Force Generation / Training Guidance

For Explosive Ordnance Disposal Units

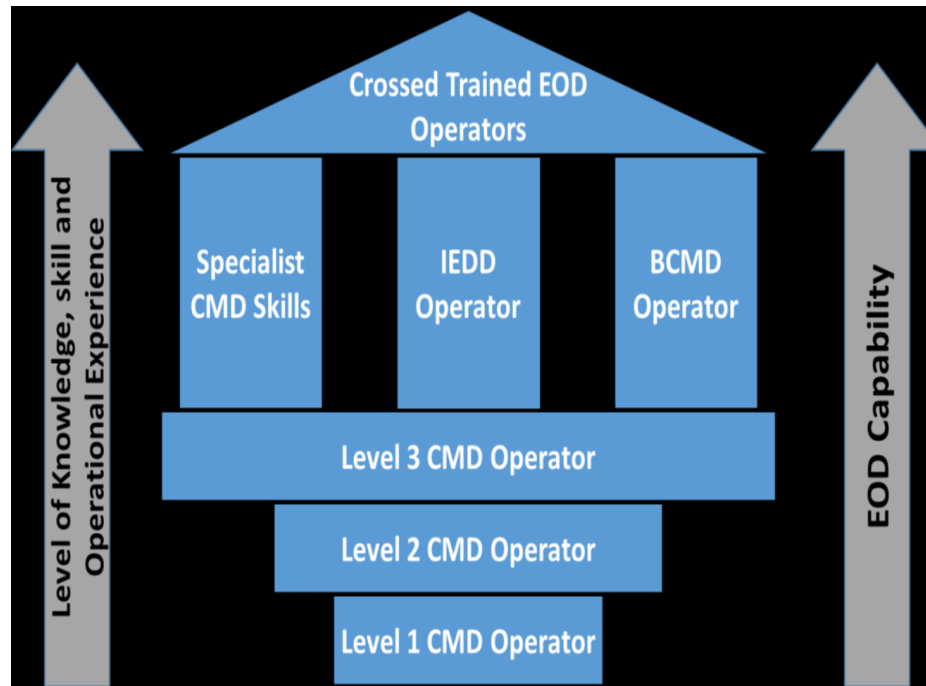


deploying to United Nations Peacekeeping
Operations

References

UN Peacekeeping Missions Military EOD Unit Manual September 2017

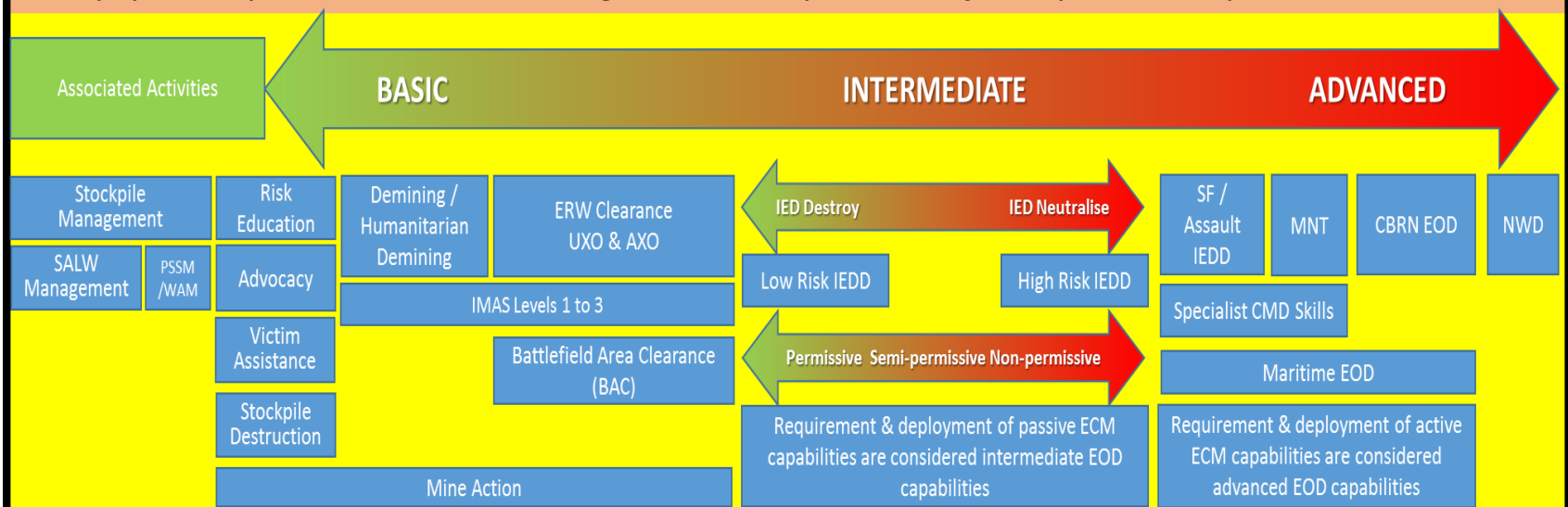
EOD Training Architecture



EOD Capabilities Spectrum

The objectives of EOD are the detection, identification, onsite evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded EO. EOD Capabilities are defined as the measure of the ability of a force, unit, team or person to achieve these objectives, especially in relation to its overall mission.

*The relative position of different capabilities on the spectrum are related to the following factors:
1. Equipment Specialisation 2. Knowledge, skill & competencies of the operators required 3. Risk involved*



The delineation of EOD capabilities is not rigid and as such the graphic must be viewed as a spectrum with considerable overlap at times due to regional requirements, threat faced and tactical requirements

NOTE: Although **Maritime EOD** is considered to be a specialist CMD capability, it is located on the intermediate to advanced portion of the EOD spectrum owing to the increased equipment specialization, operator knowledge, skill and competency requirements as well as the increased environmental challenges in comparison to the other specialist CMD skills.

A list of the definition of the terms used in the EOD spectrum above are provided in Annex I of

Force Generation Guidance

Responsibilities and Authorities (1/2)

- TCCs are responsible for force generation of capabilities being committed to UN operations in accordance with agreed terms of reference between national authorities and UN HQ.
- Evaluation and validation of declared operational capabilities / readiness of EOD units and supporting arms is a TCC National Command responsibility.
- Identification Early identification allows technical and procedural shortfalls to be addressed before they cause problems.
- TCCs lacking financial or technical ability to meet national and UN minimum standards must immediately seek to discuss their needs with DPO or DOS at UN HQ.

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Responsibilities and Authorities (2/2)

- Evaluation of battle rhythm and staff procedures supporting EOD operations must be a rigorous and continuous process, due to the capable of adapted to the known operational situation and environment.
- TCCs are encouraged to modify and formalize the evaluation methodology, criteria and procedures presented herein to suit their needs in conducting their evaluations.
- Standards of evaluation focused on EOD competencies and preparedness will yield benefits in terms of operational readiness and identification of unit capabilities that need improvement.
- Once EOD units are deployed, the UN Force Chain of Command (CoC) is authorized to employ them within their advertised capabilities and limitations IAW the reference and established theatre Rules of Engagement.

Mitigation of Force Generation Deficiencies and Capability Gaps

- EOD operations require relatively specialized skill sets which demand significant resources to achieve and maintain.
- Force Generation (FG) and maintenance of advanced EOD capabilities demand increased resources and carry an equally rapid skill fade when these skills are not sufficiently exercised.
- TCCs lacking financial or technical ability to meet declared / agreed national and UN minimum standards must immediately seek to discuss their needs with DPO and DOS at UN HQ.
- Early identification of FG deficiencies and timely submission of appropriate RTPs to assist and/or augment TCC FG capability can sufficiently mitigate such concerns.

Force Generation of EODCC Staff

- EODCC Staff must clearly understand of the capabilities and limitations of EOD Teams under their control IAW the reference.
- This understanding will enable EOD staff to adequately anticipate and coordinate support necessary to achieve assigned EOD tasks in accordance with (IAW) established theatre SOPs, ROE and Commander's intent.
- Particularly where the presence of IED threat networks are seen to target, Evaluation of battle rhythm and staff procedures supporting EOD operations must be a rigorous and continuous process.