**NAME: PRINCESS FAVOUR SADO**

**MATRIC NO: 18/SMS09/081**

**DEPARMENT: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY**

**COURSE CODE: IRD 214**

**QUESTION 1: IN NOT MORE THAN 3 PAGES, DISCUSS THE STAGES OF INSURGENCY?**

**QUESTION 2: IN NOT MORE THAN 3 PAGES, DISCUSS THE TACTICS EMPLOYED IN COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATION?**

Firstly, the word INSURGENCY, maybe defined as a process by which some set of individuals or organization rebel against authorities. It is a movement or uprising of a group of people that goes against a constituted authority.

The stages of Insurgency are as follows:

**Organization, Consolidation and Preservation of Base Areas:** This is the conceptual stage for the rebels, since the numbers in these areas are small; it is easy for the insurgents keeping tabs on the population. Insurgents generally arrive in remotely areas, and live with locals; these are places towards which government has little or no attention.

**Decision:** This involves an all out war against the government, it may begin with the militia taking up arms against a small government structure to gather resources, killing informants, looting weapons cache etc. This would result in the buildup of a massive military force eventually taking over the country.

**Guerrilla Warfare:** This as to do with the use of military means to heightened political effect; isolated attacks are planned- which are meant to serve a political purpose and to forward their propaganda.

Moving to the tactics employed in counterinsurgency operation. We can consider basic tactics common to counterinsurgency operations, categorized first by **terrain**, and then by **troops**. As for any type of operation, the commander and staff must consider all relevant operational and mission variables, and their effects on operations. These additional considerations for terrain and troops allow the commander to better visualize the conduct of counterinsurgency operations as he accomplishes the assigned mission.

**Terrain:** As with any type military operation, terrain plays a key role in counterinsurgency operations. Insurgencies are fought in either urban or a rural terrain, each with its own characteristics.

**Troops:** Counterinsurgency operations typically involve actions that combine joint, interagency, multinational, and nongovernmental organizations efforts. The increased number of military and nonmilitary participants and their divergent missions and methods are a coordination and unity of effort challenge. Achieving unity of effort requires the greatest possible common purpose and direction among all agencies. One means of achieving this is using a long-range plan designed around the seven Counterinsurgency lines of effort which are:

**Establish Civil Security**

Conduct ambushes with and without Host Nation security forces at likely insurgent crossing sites.

**Establish Civil Control**

Conduct training of Host Nation police and border forces to increase the speed and results of searches.

**Support Host Nation Security Forces**

Integrate and maximize the number and effectiveness of Host Nation border, police and Army forces.

**Support to Governance**

Establish or convene a village or tribal council from both sides of the border to identify and solve issues.

**Restore Essential Services**

 Provide projects, such as restoration of irrigation systems to villages that assist the government’s efforts to close the border. Projects should provide positive reinforcement of desired behavior.

**Support to Economic and Infrastructure Development**

 Provide economic stimuli such as hiring village personnel to build border fences or to act as guards. Hire from villages that are neutral to increase their support for the government.

**Conduct Information Engagement**

Create information engagements to canalize movement through official points of entry and establish the legitimacy of the border in the eyes of the populace.