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In not more than three pages, discuss the tactics employed in counter-insurgency operations.

**TERRAIN**
Like all type operation, terrain plays a key role in counterinsurgency operations. Insurgencies are fought in either urban or a rural terrain, each with its own characteristics.

**URBAN AREAS**
The urbanization of the world population continues to increase. The temporary nature and size of urban populations increasingly reduces a counterinsurgent’s ability to detect and identify insurgents. Insurgents use urban centres for freedom of movement, quick access to their mass base and closeness to targets. Popular support at the outset of this type of insurgency isn't necessary, but are often gained through belittling and attacking basic services provided by the government. With a greater population density, urban areas need more government functions and services than rural areas. this needs more government organizations for operations and a balanced approach using all LOEs.
Insurgencies thrive in an urban environment. Operations against urban insurgents vary from operations designed to manage the population to operations that involve seeking out and killing or capturing the insurgent. In these urban areas, counterinsurgency forces may must emphasize intelligence and police operations to counter intelligence, logistic, and terrorist activities. Military counterinsurgency forces must be ready to communicate with HN police forces and other agencies involved in operations.

**Considerations during Counterinsurgencies**
Military forces must reinforce police or defeat insurgent forces inside the geographic region, leaders must closely control and coordinate operations. However, the regime determines the extent of intensity at which urban operations are conducted. Military forces should be withdrawn as soon as police forces can manage true. Basic urban counterinsurgency considerations include:
Maintaining a calm, forward presence with the population. Acquiring and spread accurate and timely intelligence. Avoiding overreaction to insurgent activity. Ensuring the population has the essential level of essential services. Developing relationships with skilled Host Nation officials. Using counter sniper operations, especially at roadblocks, outposts, and watchman. Reacting to the invasion of patrols and firing on helicopters. Emphasizing countermeasures against explosive hazards (to include improvised explosive devices and mines) and booby traps of each kind. Controlling access to weapons, uniforms and other supplies the insurgents may use. Protecting industry and public services from attack and damages. Preventing riots, protests and other large population incidents.

**RURAL AREAS**
Much of the guerrilla warfare within the 20th Century occurred in an exceedingly rural setting the mountains of Yugoslavia in WWII, the jungles of Asian country within the 1950s and 1960s, and also the jungles of Columbia within the 1980s and 1990s. The reduced potential for casualty, limited infrastructure, and also the death of urban development, and also the characteristics of the agricultural setting itself influence both insurgent and counterinsurgent operations.

**Considerations during Counterinsurgencies**
Counterinsurgency operations in an exceedingly rural environment may yield the potential application of full military combat power and fewer restrictive rules of engagement due to a lower population density. However, leaders, still plan for the applying of the minimum-essential force required to accomplish the mission. supportive element of the population, just like the mass base and emergency, from providing supplies and intelligence.

**TROOPS**
Counterinsurgency operations typically involve actions that combine joint, interagency, multinational, and nongovernmental organizations efforts. The increased number of military and non-military participants and their varying missions and methods are a coordination and unity of effort challenge. Achieving unity of effort requires the most effective possible common purpose and direction among all agencies. One means of achieving this may be employing a long-range plan designed around the seven COIN lines of effort.

**TASK ORGANIZATION**
The organization for, and conduct of, counterinsurgency operations depends on the mission variables and also the OE. However, COIN operations place a top on boots on the underside. Task organization is that the temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a particular mission. Task organization for counterinsurgency operations is usually greatly different from how units are task organized in normal operations. During counterinsurgency operations, many units don't perform their traditional role. as an example, in Iraq and Afghanistan, many artillerymen have served in infantry, civil affairs, force, or intelligence roles.

**TROOPS-TO-TASK ANALYSIS**
Given the extended nature of COIN, tactical units must maximize all available assets to accomplish missions in each of the COIN LOEs and sustain Soldier proficiency, fitness, and emotional and psychological well-being. a way to maximise the use of all assets is spoken as troops-to-task analysis. This process enables units to properly assign tasks to units of appropriate size and capabilities. Often conducted during MDMP, staffs and tactical units begin troops-to-task analysis by determining a typical size element to use as a baseline (Infantry platoon, Armour platoon, Cavalry platoon, company, or others). The staff determines the forces available (often including HN security forces). Then, the staff or tactical unit lists and prioritizes each task and determines the forces required to accomplish each task using the baseline unit as a measure. Finally, the tactical unit and staff uses the commander’s planning guidance to array forces and assign tasks.