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**QUESTION; IN NOT MORE THAN 3 PAGES, DISCUSS THE TACTICS EMPLOYED IN COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS.**

 Counter-insurgency in layman’s terms is solely trying to combat insurgency and insurgents, basically without the problem of insurgence there can’t be counter- insurgency. Counterinsurgency in line with the US military, includes military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions by a government designed to defeat an armed movement by a nonstate opponent geared toward the overthrow or territorial change of an incumbent government.

Basically within the tactics of counterinsurgency operations there are both composed and violent tactics.

* **The aid approach**

 Is a counterinsurgency tactic. An aid policy is targeted on 'operations to convince civilians to support central government by providing political, economic and development benefits within the style of direct assistance, education, treatment, infrastructure and other non-violent initiatives. assistance is used as a brief move identify any services that are provided to civilians to spice up their welfare. Some aid programs increase civilian support and co-operation, which successively allows the govt. to scale back insurgent attacks. Other programs don't appear to affect the dynamics of an insurgency. In an example of the Iraq war, scholars compared large-scale infrastructure construction projects managed by USAID and small-scale programs managed by battalion commanders designed to provide local general products. They observed that small-budget initiatives designed to handle particular local people needs were more successful in raising the support and participation of residents than large-budget programs that sought to impact progress in one local district.

* **Public diplomacy**

 The use of public diplomacy by military means is one in all the various techniques designed to assist win counterinsurgency warfare. When incorporated into a comprehensive strategy using all instruments of national power, counterinsurgency is successful.

One of the most important factors needed to resolve an insurgency is knowing the populace, how they convey with the rebels, how they engage with the area's non-governmental organizations, and the way they view the counterinsurgency operations in and of itself.

There are other aspects or rather deeper means to the utilization of public diplomacy within the sense that it’s a good tactic in counterinsurgency operations, these aspects include;

**Ethics**

Ethics may be a common public diplomacy aspect, where Insurgents win their war by targeting external resistance and internal power. To combat these strategies, counterinsurgency operations must treat their captives and hostages in an exceedingly humane way and in line with values and principles.

Political, social, and economic programs are generally simpler than traditional military operations in addressing the basis causes of the conflict and dismantling the insurgency. These programs are necessary to get public support. Those very programs are structured to form the indigenous residents feel safe, comfortable and more related to counterinsurgency efforts; this helps the host nation's people to trust the aims and intentions of counterinsurgency efforts, as critical the insurgents. A counterinsurgency may be a political battle and therefore the effective execution and development of those programmes. Even the representatives of the host nation will organize and implement the social, political and economic programs.

Counterinsurgency initiatives must identify the society during which the insurgency exists, so information and communication operations against insurgent philosophy or religion may be launched strategically. Operators of counterinsurgency information must also recognize key audiences, communicators and public figures so as to understand a way to influence and reach out with their information.

 Another aspect of the general public diplomacy is;

**Information operations**

 Public diplomacy in information operations can always be accomplished by an intensive understanding of the society during which it operates. Counterinsurgency operations should be able to view the environment from the perspective of the local people. to ascertain an in depth counterinsurgency cultural image efforts would invest within the jobs of "internet analysts, financial and business specialists, psychologists, etc.

Most significantly, counterinsurgency strategies must be able to understand why the local population is drawn into the insurgent ideology, like what are attractive elements and the way insurgents use knowledge to draw in their followers into the ideology. Communication efforts against insurgency need a transparent understanding of the beliefs, attitudes and opinions of the people within the field of operations to be able to undergo successful public diplomacy to defeat the insurgents

**Information and communication aspect**.

 The creation of information and communication strategies includes offering a credible alternative viewpoint, improving security and economic opportunities and strengthening family relations beyond the insurgency. To conduct public diplomacy through these methods, counterinsurgency communication needs to balance its actions with its terms.

Information given by public diplomacy during a counterinsurgency cannot mislead, knowledge and correspondence to citizens must always be honest and trustworthy in order to combat the insurgents effectively. Public diplomacy to influence public thoughts and ideas in counterinsurgency is a long-term effort and should not be achieved by divisive campaigns on the insurgent.Conducting public diplomacy by relaying information and engaging in a counterinsurgency with the public is most effective when there can be a dialogue between the counterinsurgency team and the local people in the field of action. Building public relations requires 'hearing, paying attention, and being sensitive and constructive,' which is appropriate for local communities.

 Public diplomacy is particularly important because, thanks to developments in increased communication and globalization, modern terrorists can more easily obtain support across a variety of outlets, both local and transnational. Consequently, modern counter-insurgency needs to concentrate on the national-to-local environment of an insurgency in order to rid the insurgency of its results.

**Population control**

 This is another tactic used in counterinsurgency operations. These population-control initiatives like vehicle and staff checkpoints and national identification cards are among the most successful tools.U.S. forces in South Vietnam used one example of this strategy until 1969, primarily by driving the rural population into fenced, fortified settlements, called Strategic Hamlets.

**Oil spot**

The solution to the oil spot is to concentrate counter-insurgent forces into an expanding, protected region. Marshal Hubert Lyautey, the leading theoretician of French colonial warfare and counter-insurgency policy, considers the roots of the term in its original use.

**Cordon and search**

Cordon and search is a military technique, one of the basic counter-insurgency operations whereby an area is cordoned off and premises are inspected for weapons or insurgents. Other similar operations are "Cordon and knock" and "Cordon and push." "Cordon and scan" is part of the new strategy called Stability and Support Operations**.** It is a technique that is used where there is no hard weapon knowledge in the house and hence is less intensive than a standard house search. It is used in communities in urban areas. The operation 's aim is to check for a house with as little discomfort as possible for the occupant family.

**Air operations**

Airforce, capable of launching out a broad range of missions, can play a significant role in counter-insurgency: Transportation, including casualty evacuations, in support of both combatants and civilians;

Gathering information, monitoring, and recognition;

Psychological operations, through leaflet drops, loudspeakers and radio transmissions;

Air-to-ground assault on targets which are 'soft.