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MATRIC NUMBER : 18/SMS09/051

COURSE CODE: IRD 214

DEPARTMENT: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

QUESTION

IN NOT MORE 3 PAGES, DISCUSS THE TACTICS EMPLOYED IN COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS.

Counter insurgency is defined by the US military as the combination of measures under taken by the government and their multi-national support partners to defeat an insurgent. Counter insurgency make use of all instruments of national power to integrate and synchronize the political, security, legal, economic, development and psychological activities carried out by the nations and their allies to create a holistic approach aimed at weakening the insurgents and why simultaneously bolstering the government legitimacy in the eyes of the population. Insurgencies use both violent and nonviolent means to achieve their aims and objectives. Nonviolent tactics tries to achieve its political goals without using force. Insurgent violent tactics are often work hard in hard with a variety of nonviolent tactics. Insurgents are seen to have asymmetric threat.

COIN involves all political, economic, military, paramilitary, psychological, and civic actions that can be taken by a government to defeat an insurgency. COIN operations include supporting a Host Nation's military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken to defeat an insurgency. Avoiding the creation of new insurgents and forcing existing insurgents to end their participation is vital to defeating an insurgency. COIN operations often include security assistance programs such as foreign military sales programs, the foreign military financing program, and international military training and education programs. Counterinsurgency operations, on the other hand, focus on detecting and defeating the armed insurgent or guerrilla, without solving the society's underlying problems. Military efforts alone, however, cannot defeat an insurgency.

There are different tactics employed in counter insurgency,

1. POPULATION CONTROL:

This commonly used by the government against the insurgents, With regard to tactics, it involves the forced relocation of the population to expose the rebels or insurgents. In other words, relocation deprives the aforementioned of the support, cover, and resources of the local population. It is one of the earliest examples of strategy that was applied by the British Empire during the Second Boer War; to segregate potential Boer supporters from Boer Commandos, scorched earth tactics were used to destroy Boer farmland while Boers were shipped abroad or confined to concentration camps converted from refugee camps for displaced Boers.

This tactic was used extensively by US forces in South Vietnam until 1969, initially by forcing the rural population into fenced, secured villages, referred to as Strategic Hamlets, and later by declaring the areas people in the Strategic Hamlets had come from as free-fire zones to remove the remainder of the population from their villages and farms.

2. NONVIOLENT TACTICS

Insurgents that use both nonviolent tactics in connection with violent tactics are most likely to gain more success. We should also have in mind that Subversion and propaganda are the two most common forms of nonviolent warfare. Although some subversive activities can lead to violent activities, for the purposes of this FM, subversion will emphasize the nonviolent activities that define the nonviolent nature of subversion. Nonviolent tactics include, but are not

Limited to

- Denial and Deception
- Hoaxes
- Strikes
- Demonstrations
- Infiltration

A. Subversion :

Is an action designed to undermine the military, political, psychological, or economic strength of the insurgency.

B. Propaganda :

Is a form of non violent tactics, insurgents groups commonly use progaganda to increase their base of support or reduce support for the counter insurgency forces. The meaning of progaganda is any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or even behaviour of any group in order to benefit the sponsor, directly or indirectly. In this case the government use progaganda to further their own ends.

3. Air operations:

It is an important role in counter insurgency and also capable of carrying out a wide range of operations like Transportation in support of combatants and civilians alike, including casualty evacuations.gathering of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, Psychological operations, through leaflet drops, loudspeakers, and radio broadcasts, Air-to-ground attack against soft targets.

4. VIOLENT TACTICS

Violent insurgent tactics are in most cases made up of elusiveness, surprise, and brief, violent action. These tactics are often grouped between terrorism and guerrilla warfare early in the insurgency. In Phase III of the insurgency, it is normal to see more typical operations. When insurgents use violence there are three likely tactics they include; terrorism, guerrilla tactics, conventional tactics and criminal activity. The main thing in everyone's mind is that at any given

chance the insurgent group could use any of them for Clarity, the term 'guerrilla' is a term used by any insurgent forces performing any of these four types of violence.

- Ambushes.
- Arson.
- Assassination.
- Bombing and high explosives
- Hijacking and skyjacking.
- Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons.
- Kidnapping
- Seizure
- Indirect fire
- Sabotage

4. Public diplomacy:

One of many other tactics described to help win in counter insurgency is the use of public diplomacy through military means. Counter insurgency is more effective when it's integrated into a comprehensive strategy employing all instruments of national power, which also includes public diplomacy. One major goal of counter insurgency operations is to render the insurgents as ineffective and non-influential, by having a strong and secure relations with the population of the host of nation. Counter insurgency can be more effective when there is a clear understanding of the culture and population at hand. One of the biggest factors needed for defeating an insurgent group involves understanding the populace.,how they interact with the insurgents, how they also interact with the non- government organisation in the area, and lastly how they view the counter insurgency operations.

5. Cordon and search

Cordon and search is said to be a military tactic, and also one of the basic counter-insurgency operations in which an area is cordoned off and the premises are searched for weapons or insurgents. Cordon and search" is part of new doctrine called Stability and Support Operations or SASO. It is a technique used where there is no hard intelligence of weapons in the house and therefore is less intense than a normal house search. It is used in urban neighborhoods. The purpose of the mission is to search a house with as little inconvenience to the resident family as possible.

Reference

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-insurgency>

Tactics in counterinsurgency March (2009).