



JOINT EXPEDITIONARY TEAM CIED Advisory Mission Summary (CAMSUM)

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JOINT EXPEDITIONARY TEAM CIED Advisory Mission Summary (CAMSUM)

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ANSF CIED TRAINING

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(U//FOUO) Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) C-IED Awareness Training is available upon request for any ANSF elements, including ANA, ANP, ANCOP, AUP, ALP, and Commando elements. The class size is usually limited to 25 students to maintain a 1:25 instructor to student ratio.

(U//FOUO) All ANSF Soldiers enrolled in Warrior Training (similar to USA Basic Combat Training) attend the training on the tenth day of the Warrior Training program. Other ANSF elements can request and attend training IAW their individual schedules, and if requested and logistically feasible, trainers will travel to other sites (FOBs/COPs) to conduct the training. However,

they are often unable to support many requests due to logistical constraints.

(U//FOUO) A contractor team leader and “green-suit” mentor supervise the training, but a civilian instructor that speaks Pashtu or Dari presents and leads the training. All training occurs outdoors and consists of lecture instruction followed by a Practical Exercise (PE) and remedial training as required. Question and answer sessions designed to determine student retention follow each period of training.

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of training.

(U//FOUO)

The training is C-IED Awareness only. They do not conduct any Defeat the Device training that utilizes any C-IED tools and vigorously reinforce that students are not to attempt to disable any suspected device.

(U//FOUO) These trainers also offer a 5-day Train the Trainer (T3) Course, but the lead trainer opined that the students, and ANSF as a whole, gain more from sending students to the 1-day C-IED Awareness Training. He stated that ANSF does not send their

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NCOs or Officers to the training, which negates the intended purpose of the course. His observations have led

him to conclude that having all Warrior Training students receive the training insures that 100% of the ANSF have some formal C-IED training, which would not be the case if the ANSF were to conduct their own internal leader led training. These C-IED Training Areas are also available for ANSF to conduct internal sustainment training, but it does not occur often due to a lack of leader emphasis.

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(U//FOUO) Based on their observations of tactical partnered operations in IED environments within the ATO, the JET Advisors believe that the value associated with having ANSF attend this formal training is immeasurable, and could be increased if the ANSF conducted sustainment training.

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NEGOTIATING URBAN OBSTACLES

(U//FOUO) JET recently worked with Soldiers on dismounted TTP's and best practices. The Soldiers were part of a Route Clearance Patrol (RCP) .

(U//FOUO) IED risk is mitigated by avoiding choke points and taking the least likely route. This is especially true in urban settings where Soldiers may be required to negotiate obstacles such as Qalat walls up to 6 feet high.



(U//FOUO) JET Advisors demonstrated climbing techniques for low and high walls. JET discussed planning considerations and SOP development for further mitigating risk at crossing points by establishing security and clearing crossing points with hand-held detectors (HHD).



(U//FOUO) JET then discussed and demonstrated special equipment and techniques used to assist the last man over high walls in full kit. The Soldiers conducted rehearsals of these climbing techniques using crawl, walk, run method. Unit was able to negotiate low and high wall obstacles with increased efficiency and maximum conservation of energy.

(U//FOUO) Soldiers must be provided training on proper climbing techniques and obstacle negotiation to increase efficiency of movement, reduce exposure time at obstacles, and increase energy conservation to maintain ability to react to contact.

(U//FOUO) Unit leaders must ensure dismounted teams establish an SOP for crossing obstacles as a Danger Area, focusing on the basic fundamentals of patrolling. SOP should focus on establishing near and far-side security, clearing near and far-side for VOIED threats, and accountability of Men/Weapons/Equipment upon successful negotiation of the obstacle. Leaders should enforce and supervise full-force rehearsals prior to each mission. Recommend SOPs be developed at Home Station and implemented at MRX location to validate.



(U)AFGHAN LOCAL POLICE (ALP)

(U//FOUO) JET observed an Infantry company build a robust Afghan Local Police (ALP) program as a way of setting the conditions for improved security, governance, and development. During a recent Counter-IED Advisory Mission (CAM) JET watched the unit work at aggressively recruiting and building the ALP. What made this ALP program different from others is that an Infantry unit was solely responsible for the program.

(U//FOUO) This particular Infantry unit trained 116 ALP, which are operating from five checkpoints and sub-stations located along key insurgent facilitation routes.

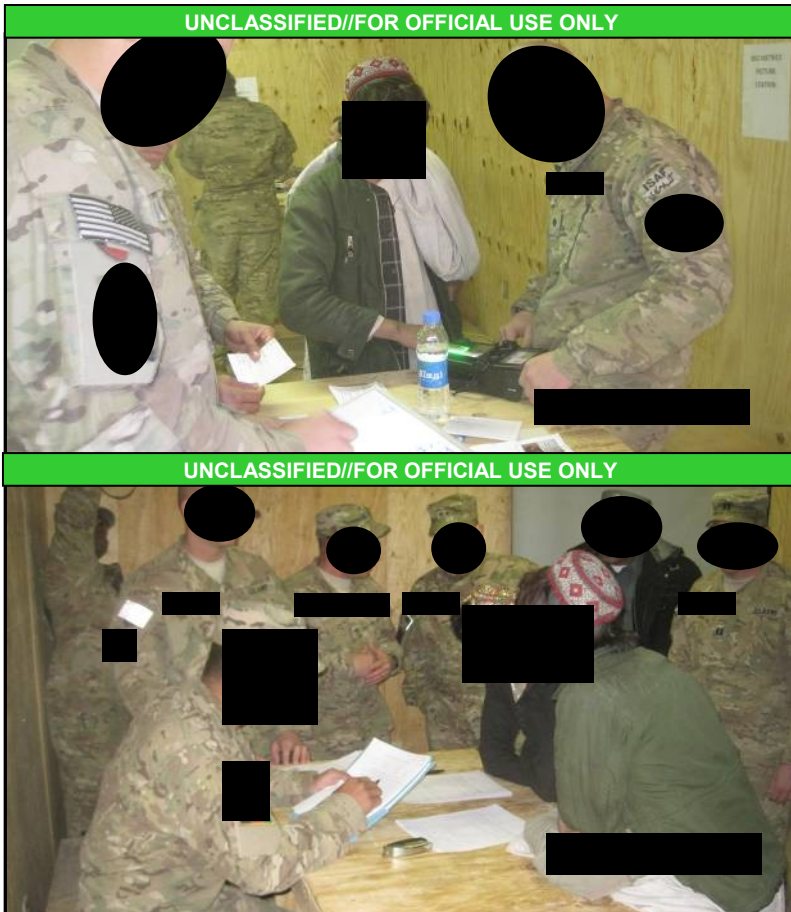
(U//FOUO) In July of 2010, the President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai, created the Afghan Local Police (ALP). The ALP program is a village-focused program that complements other Counterinsurgency (COIN) efforts by targeting rural areas with little or no Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) presence with the goal of improving security, governance and development.

(U//FOUO) The ALP is primarily a defensive force designed to provide small-scale, community based policing in their own village. The ALP is subject to the same rules and regulations as the ANP and can only use force in accordance with the laws of GIRoA. They have detention, but not arrest authority, and can

conduct investigations under direct supervision of the Deputy District Chief of Police (DCOP).

(U//FOUO) The ALP program promotes close coordination among ANSF, Coalition forces (CF), local shuras, and district and provincial officials by building and strengthening the link between local governance and GIRoA.

(U//FOUO) JET members observed the in-processing and training of forty-three (43) ALP recruits representing three villages. This was the third ALP training class conducted by the unit and they have trained 73 ALP recruits to date. The Infantry company worked closely with local village elders to select all of the recruits for the ALP training.



(U) AFGHAN LOCAL POLICE (ALP)

(U//FOUO) Screening and obtaining a digital photograph of all ALP recruits. The battalion issues each ALP an identification card after successfully completing the training.

(U//FOUO) All recruits undergo a medical screening and are required to sign a contract with the Mol. Members of the ALP sign yearly service contracts. Upon termination of their respective contracts or of the ALP program, qualified members will be eligible for integration into the ANSF (Afghan National Army, Afghan National Police or Afghan Border Police).

(U//FOUO) To be successful, leaders must select a team of U.S. Soldiers with the maturity, experience and patience to train the ALP recruits.

(U//FOUO) The ALP training is three weeks in duration. The Program Of Instruction (POI) consisted of the following common core (Afghan society-specific) classes:

- Afghan Constitution
- Police policies to include Handcuffing and Searching
- Afghan Penal Code
- Ethics, morals, and values
- Rule of law, human rights, and use of force



(U//FOUO) Additional classes focused on the “professionalizing” of the ALP included; (1) Officer safety and survival, (2) Search and detention procedures, (3) Defensive Baton, (4) IED and Mine awareness, detection, and training exercise, (5) Patrolling movement and Battle Drill TTPs, e.g. hand and arm signals, react to an ambush, hasty defense, sectors of fire, crossing danger areas, (7) Marksmanship (AK-47), (8) Communications, (9) Identification of CF Soldiers, (10) Driver training, (11) Vehicle and fixed check point procedures, (12) Medical classes, (13) Personal Hygiene, (14) Drug Awareness Investigations, (15) Physical training.

(U//FOUO) Success in the ALP program will require persistent presence, patience, command emphasis, an understanding of the OE, an understanding of the threat, and effective partnering with all ANSF. Leaders MUST cultivate the ALP and leverage their knowledge of the local populace to enable a successful transition.



“We must get the people involved as active participants in the success of their communities.”

-ISAF Commander

(U) JET OBSERVING TRANSITION

(U//FOUO) As the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) transitions the responsibility for Afghanistan's security to the many different elements of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), the Joint Expeditionary Team (JET) is working to assist this effort by providing relevant, timely, and focused observations from the field in four areas.

1. (U//FOUO) What *IS* working for the Afghans?
2. (U//FOUO) What *IS NOT* working for the Afghans?
3. (U//FOUO) What *capability* do they have that they don't want or are not using?
4. (U//FOUO) What *capability* do they need that they don't have?

(U//FOUO) These comments are intended to generate discussion and ideas on how well we are transitioning and where we might improve.

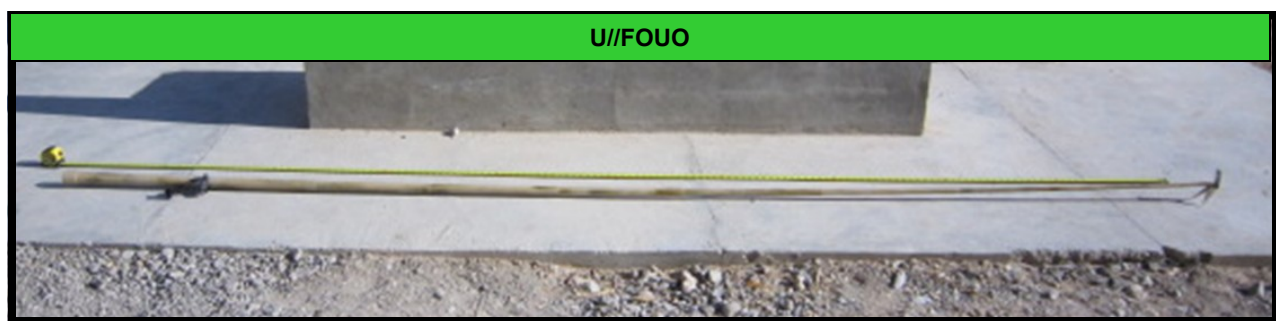
(U//FOUO) These anecdotal observations are a "snapshot" in time and may or may not apply across the board. All recommendations should be considered in this light.

(U//FOUO) What *capability* do they need that they don't have?

(U//FOUO) Sickle\Holley sticks

(U//FOUO) Sickle/Holley sticks have proven their value time and again with CF. They can be another tool in the kit bag that assists in the discovery and/or disruption of an IED. Furthermore they are inexpensive and easily mass produced.

(U//FOUO) Recommend that the sickle/holley sticks be added to the basic CMRG equipment issue and provide training on the sickle/holley stick during the course of instruction. Also look at providing sickle/holley sticks to ANSF/ALP as well as training.



(U//FOUO) Partner Unit – A capability that consists of a maneuver unit that is co-located with or in close proximity to an ANSF unit counterpart that is Established, Developing, or Effective with Partners. The partner unit holds primary responsibility for ensuring that ANSF transitions into the lead. Partnering units are replaced by Advisor teams when ANSF units reach 'Effective with Advisors', but still provides C2, support, and coalition capabilities to support the ANSF.

(U//FOUO) As directed by the JIEDDO, the Joint Expeditionary Team (JET) supports all echelons of U.S. Forces, interagency and U.S. coalition partners to train, advise, observe, analyze and to collect and disseminate tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs), lessons learned, and best practices to mitigate the IED threat utilizing material and non-material solutions, and enhance C-IED operations, initiatives and strategies. The JET will operate within JIEDDO's lines of operation (LOOs) CONUS and OCONUS to include operational embeds and C-IED Advisory Missions (CAMs) - JET CONOP dtd 10 MAR 2010

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JIEDDO's Lines of Operation (LOOs)

Attack the Network

Activities aimed at finding and eliminating negative influencers, e.g. IED cell leaders, bomb makers, financiers, and their supply sources prior to assembling and emplacing IEDs.



Train the Force

The Joint Expeditionary Team participates in all pre- and post-deployment training events and exercises in an effort to bring currency and relevant observations directly from the theater of operation to units and individual leaders who are preparing for and/or performing combat operations.

