



INTRODUCTION TO INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (IPOE)

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IPOE – Step 2 DESCRIBE THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT EFFECT





STEP 2: DESCRIBE THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT EFFECT

- Acty 1. Terrain Analysis
- Acty 2. Weather Analysis
- Acty 3. Analysis Other Operation Environment Characteristic
- Acty 4. Combine The Operation Environment Effects
- Analyse the environmental effects on both friendly & threat op





OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT EFFECT

- Terrain analysis
- Weather analysis
- Other OE characteristics analysis



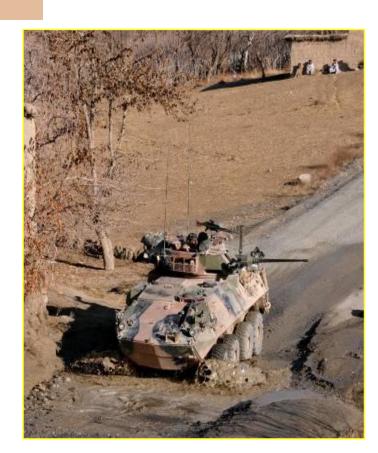




Why need to analyse OE effects?

Three Aims:

- Provide a clear and concise military view of the ground / battlespace;
- Predict threat use the ground, assisting development of EN COA;
- Assist development of FF COA that:
 - Enhance weapon capabilities
 - Provides, movement, concealment and protection







ACTY 1: TERRAIN ANALYSIS

- Determine how the terrain can be used most effectively & exploit it to interfere with the threat
- Mil aspect of battlefield's terrain



- Obsn & fd of fire
- Cover & Concealment
- Obstacle
- Key Terrain (KT)
- Avenue of Approach (AA)





ACTY 1: TERRAIN ANALYSIS

- ❖Terrain analysis is subject to re-evaluation due to natural or artificial changes, such as heavy rainfall, fires caused by incendiary munitions and the destruction of urban areas
- Analysis of the mil aspect of terrain aim to identify:
 - KT
 - Decisive Terrain
 - AA to key and decisive terrain
 - EA
 - Battle posn
 - Infiltration lanes
 - Point of entry
 - Best loc for specific combat, CS and CSS systems... etc

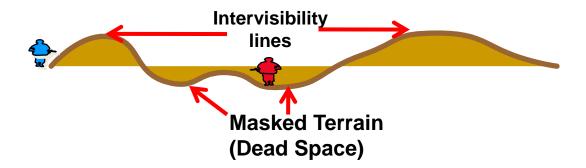






Obsn & Fd of Fire

 Obsn: ability to see visually or through devices for early wng, int gathering & con of fire



 Fd of Fire: The area that a wpn/gp of wpn can effectively cover with fire fm a given posn







Obsn & Fd of Fire

Engage vs Observe: obsn & fd of fire not always equate to each other. You may be able to see 5 km, but if you only armed with a rifle, then your fd of fire is limited to 500 m.

*Obsn is TERRAIN dependent!

*Visibilty is WEATHER dependent!

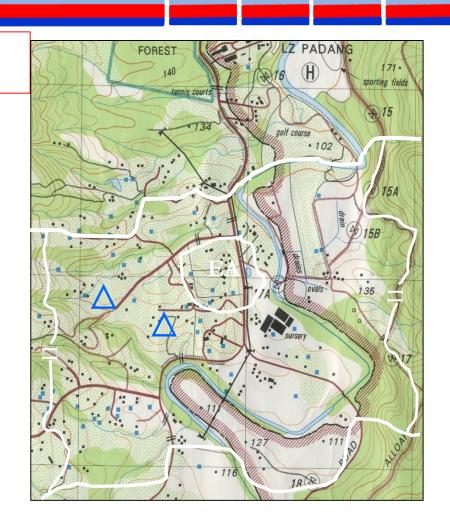




ASSIST TO IDENTIFY

- Potential EA
- Def terrain & specific sy posn
- Vulnerable areas
- Surv areas
- Potential ops/RSI

*Terrain that offers good obsn and fd of fire generally favours defensive COAs









COVER & CONCEALMENT

COVER

- Protection fm the effects of dir & indir fires
- •May be provided by dead ground, buildings, sunken roads, river banks, embankments, tunnel systems, caves and field fortifications

CONCEALMENT

- Protection fm obsn
- May be provided by darkness, fog, rain, vegetation, camouflage, materials, deliberate obscurants and infrastructure





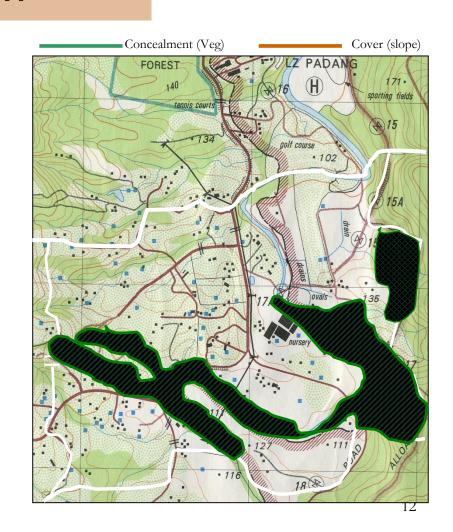




COVER & CONCEALMENT

WHAT CAN BE IDENTIFIED?

- Movement techniques
- Recon ability
- Formations
- RSI threshold
- Battle positions
- Avenues of approach
- Infiltration lanes
- Vulnerable area
- Key Terrain etc









OBSTACLE

- Natural or man-made terrain feature that:
 - Stop/Restrict
 - Delay/Impede
 - Divert/Channel
- Should be examined on their capacity to impede armd & inf, suitability for breaching, bypassing or improvement
- An evaluation of obs leads to the identification of MC. This in turn helps identify defensible terrain & AA







- □ VEGETATION (tree spacing & trunk diameter)
- SURFACE DRAINAGE (width, velocity, depth, bank slopes & height)
- □ SURFACE MATERIAL (soil type & cond that affect mob)
- ☐ OBS (natural/manmade)
- □ SURFACE CONFIGURATION (slopes that affect mob)
- ☐ TPT SYS (br classes & rd type)
- ☐ EFFECT OF WEATHER (forecast; flood, haze etc)

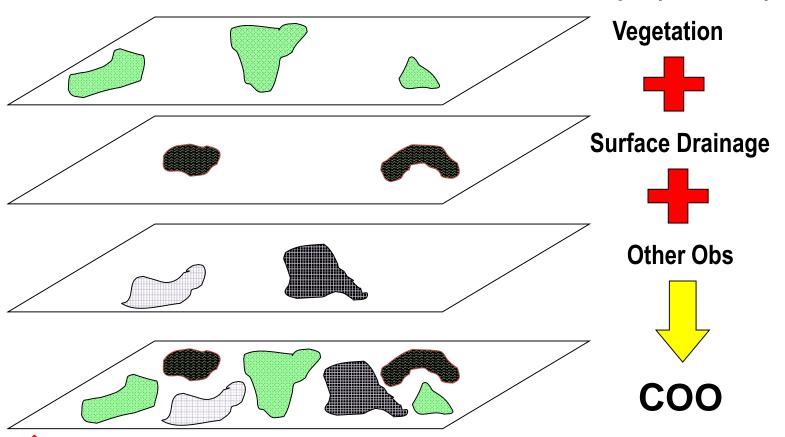
WHAT NEED TO BE IDENTIFIED?

- Vulnerable area
- Manoeuvre area
- C-Mob area





Combined Obs Overlay (COO)



- The effects of all obs onto one obs overlay COO.
- COO displays the cumulative evaluation of all obs using the mob classification





Symbols on Combined Obstacle Overlay

Restricted

TIOGE TO LOCAL

Vegetation

Very Restricted



Dense Vegetation Rainforest Pine Plantation

Medium Vegetation Vineyard Orchard



Slope



> 30 Degrees

20- 30 Degrees



Hydrography



Swamps
Dams
Coastal flats

Subject to inundation

Urban



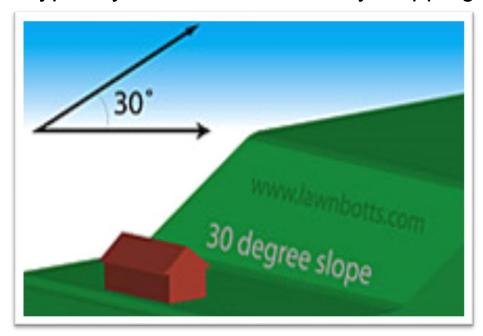




Mobility Classifications

UNRESTRICTED

- □ (0-30% slope) free mov fm any restriction for armd & mech force
- ☐ Typically fm flat to moderately slopping sp by well dev rd







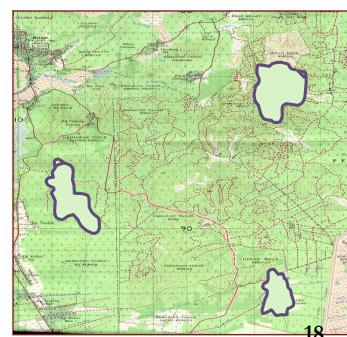


Mobility Classifications

RESTRICTED

- □ 31- 45% slope Terrain hinders mov to some degree especially to armd & mech (speed may be hindered/slowed little effort req)
- L of C also may be hindered by poorly dev rd







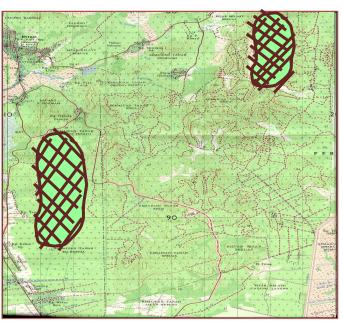


Mobility Classifications

VERY RESTRICTED

- □>45%/Steep slope + largely spaced obs Severely hinders or slows mov & great effort req Engr assets involve
- ☐ Cbt fmn mov be likely deviate fm doctrinal tactics

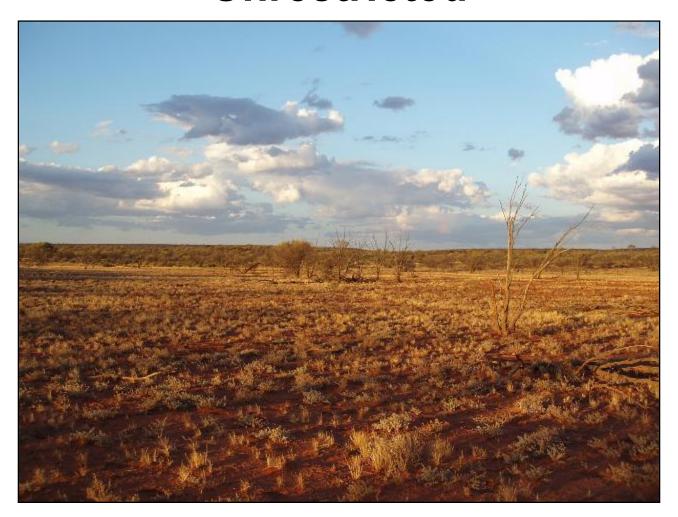








Unrestricted







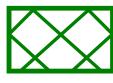
Vegetation







RESTRICTED



VERY RESTRICTED





Slope













Hydrography





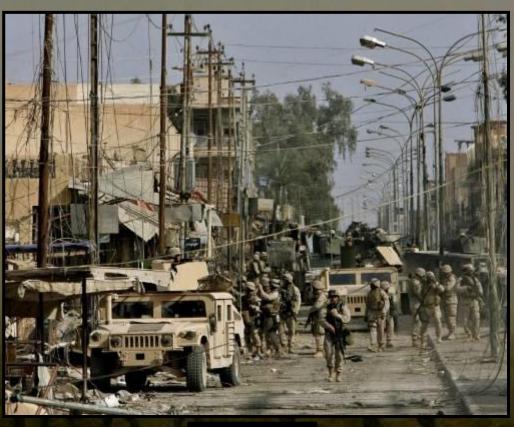






VERY RESTRICTED

Urban





VERY RESTRICTED





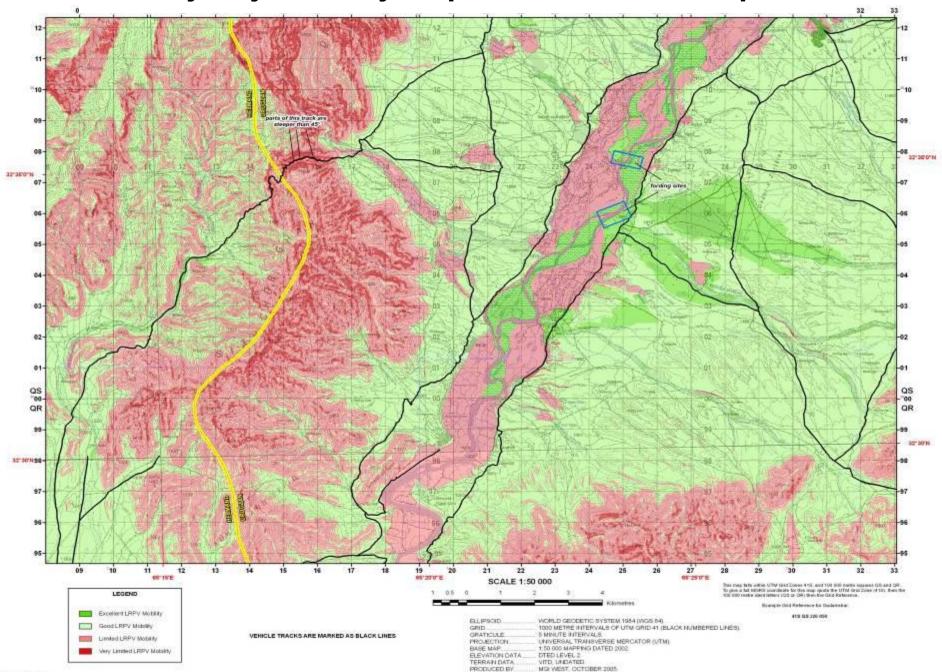
Vehicles vs. Foot





WHAT MIGHT BE UNRESTRICTED FOR SOME MIGHT NOT BE FOR OTHERS...

Mobility Analysis – Military Geospatial Information Teams – Spt IPOE



3-Dimensional Draping Gives the commander, particularly the tactical comd a better idea of the terrain relief he/she is likely to encounter

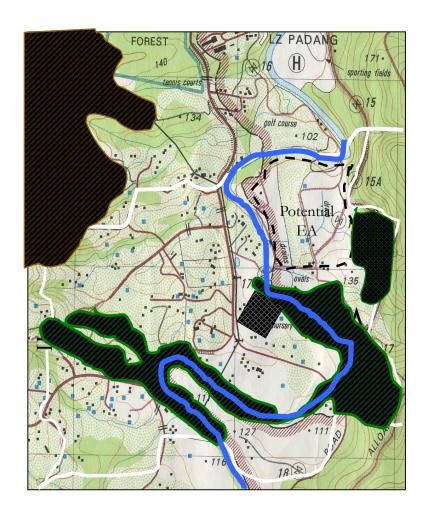




Output of the COO

WHAT CAN BE IDENTIFIED?

- Vulnerable Areas
- Manouevre Areas
- C-Mob Areas





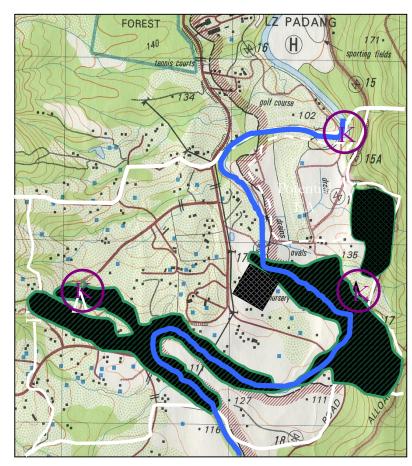




KEY TERRAIN

Is any locality or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a *marked* advantage to either combatant

- Must be controlled, not necessarily occupied
- Controlled by either direct fire or manoeuvre
- Good Observations and FoF
- Choke point or influence mobility
- Access control point
- Economically/ politically important
- Key personnel







VITAL GND (VG)/TERRAIN

- Based on one or more KT identified which affords msn success
- Has an extraordinary impact on ops need to be retained or seized





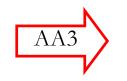




AVENUES OF APPROACH

- Air or gnd route of an attacking force of a given size leading to its objor KT. All COA that involve maneuver depend upon available AA
- Determination should consider:
 - Access to KT & adjacent avenue
 - Degree of canalization & ease of mov (wide enough to permit manoeuvre)
 - Use of cover & concealment
 - Use of obsn & fd of fire
 - Sustainability
 - Directness to the obj











MOBILITY CORRIDOR (MC)

- Areas where a force will be canalized due to terrain restrictions
- Indicate the size of the force that can manoeuvre in battle formation
 - Relatively free of obs
 - Allows mil forces to capitalize mass & speed
 - Best MCs use unrestd terrain & wide enough to permit manoeuvre
 - Categorize MC's by size of force must consider size of force that suits the MC





MOBILITY CORRIDOR (MC)

Must consider size of force that suits the MC

Coy

- 0.5 km

Bn

- 1.5 km

Regt/Bde

- 3 km

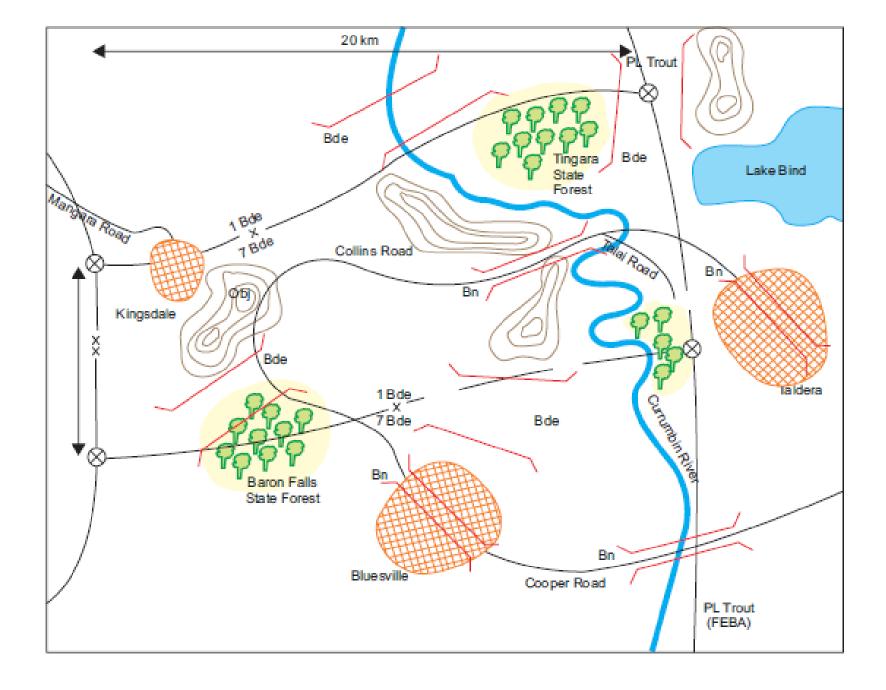
Div

- 6 km

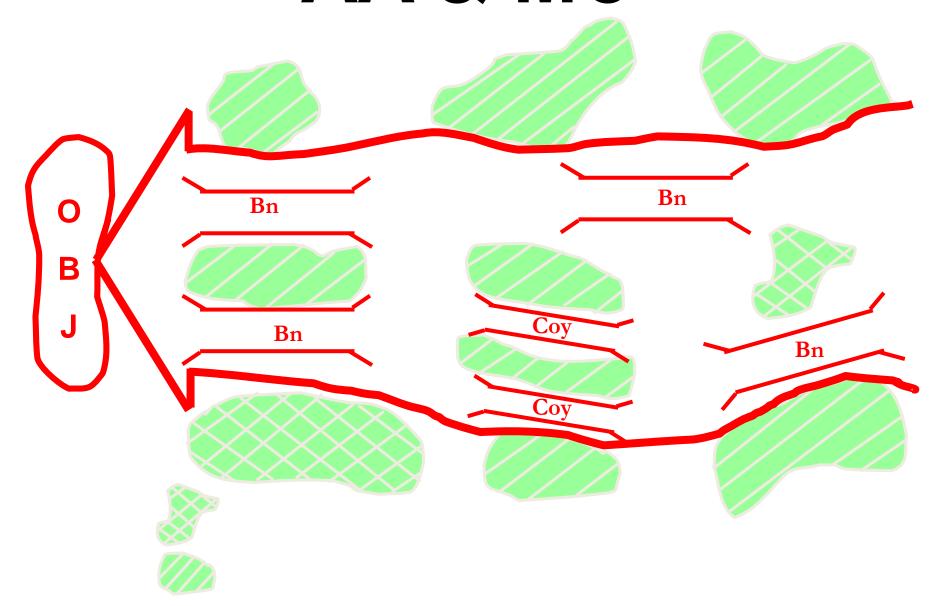
Symbol:

<u>BN</u>

BN



AA & MC







PRODUCE MCOO

MCOO reflects the results of terrain analysis & the battlespace's effects on mil ops.



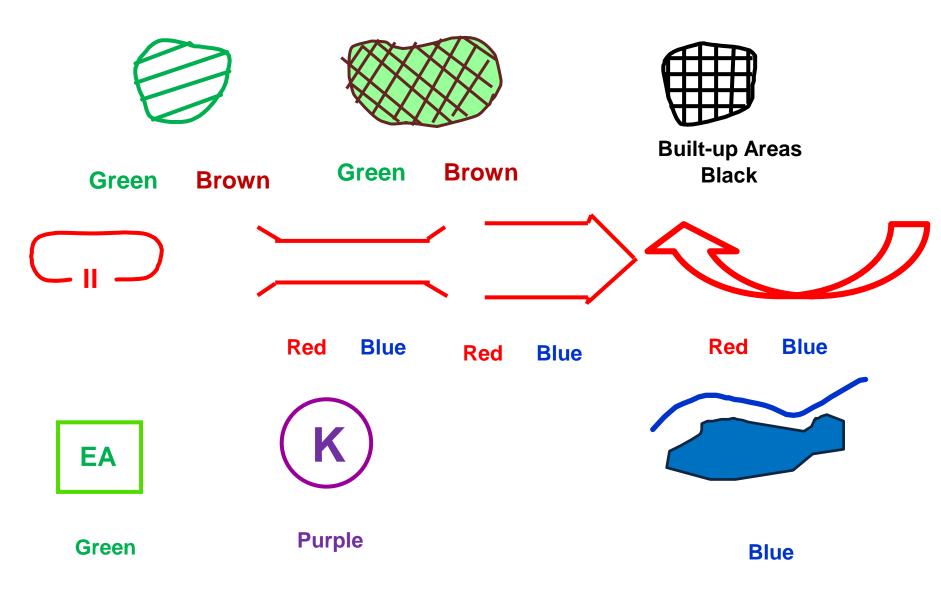


PRODUCE MCOO

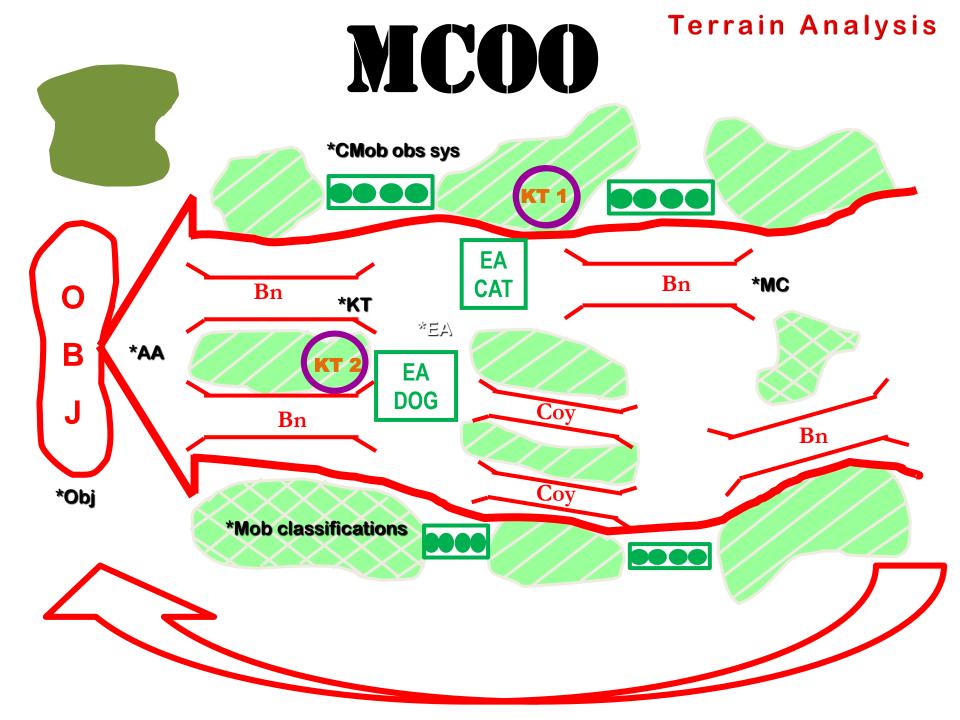
- Begin with the COO & consider adding:
 - Mob classifications (Unrestd, Restd, & Severely Restd)
 - AA
 - MC
 - CMob obs sys (own & threat)
 - Defensible terrain
 - EA
 - KT
 - Obj
- MCOO reflects the results of terrain analysis & the OE effects on mil ops



MCOO Symbols



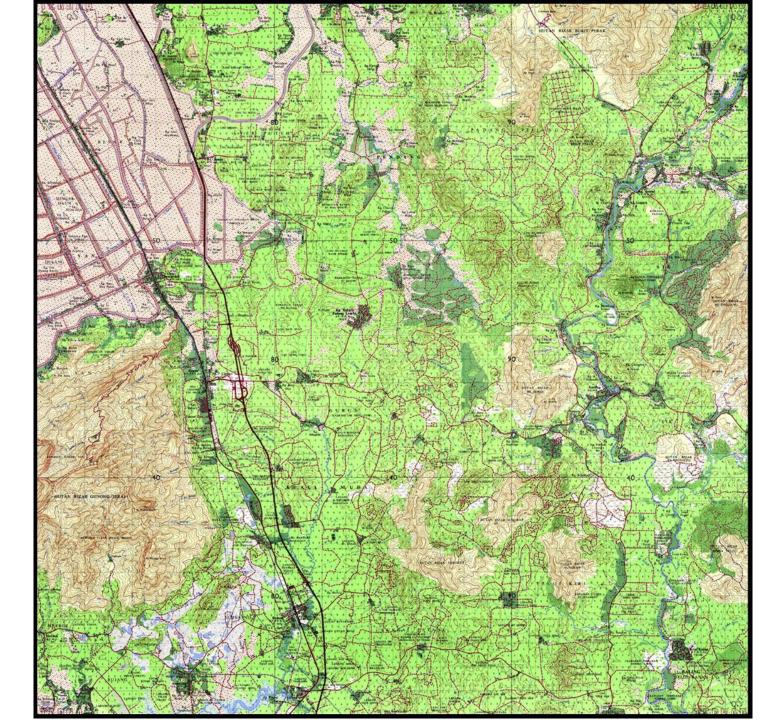
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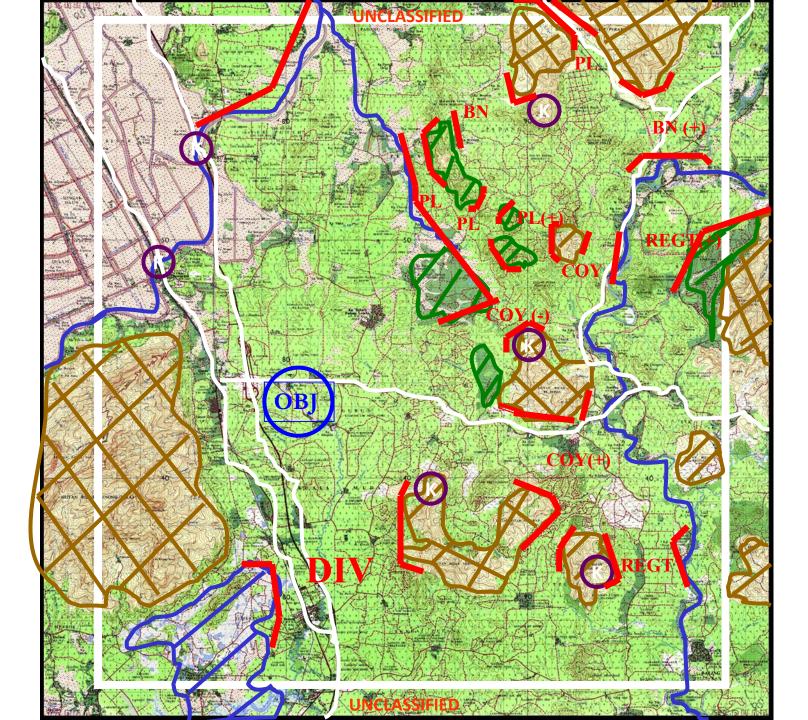


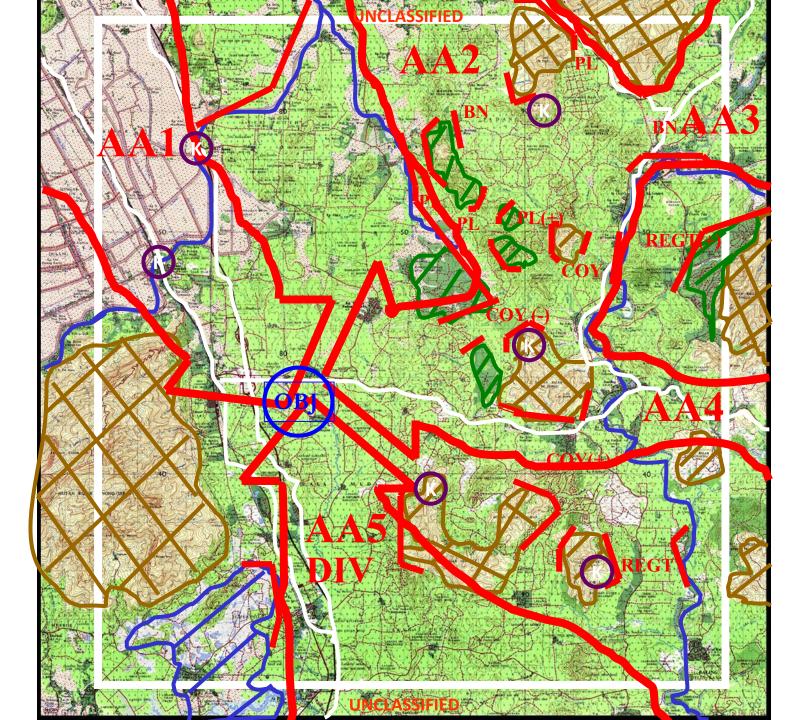




EXAMPLE - Modified Combined Obstacles Overlay (MCOO)











ACTY 2. WEATHER ANALYSIS

■ ELM 1 - IDENTIFY THE EFFECT OF WEATHER

MIL ASPECT OF WEATHER

- Analysis based on:
 - Visibility
 - Wind
 - Precipitation
 - Cloud Cover
 - Temperature & Humidity
- Weather is neutral







ACTY 2. WEATHER ANALYSIS

LIPSELM 2 - PRODUCE THE WEATHER EFFECT MATRIX

Products:

- Weather Effects Matrix (daily or weekly)
- Key deductions / assessments on climate.





ACTY 2. WEATHER ANALYSIS

Visibility

- Measures in metres
- Aided by technology
- Natural illumination

Effects

- Concealment
- Target acquisition
- Engagement ranges
- Air operations







ACTY 2. WEATHER ANALYSIS

Wind

Strong winds effect:

- Moves obscurants
- Visibility better when viewing downwind
- Limits air operations
- Rough seas limit amphibious operations
- Engagement ranges
- Reduced weapon accuracy





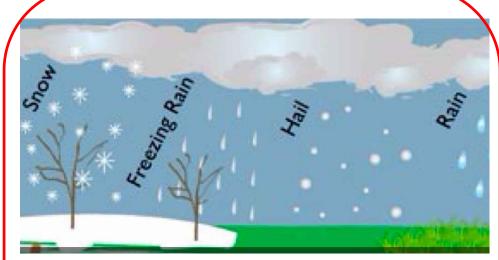


Precipitation

 Any form of water - liquid or solid - falling from the sky. It includes rain, sleet, snow, hail and drizzle plus a few less common occurrences such as ice pellets, diamond dust and freezing rain

Effects

- Reduces soil trafficability
- Reduced visibility
- Reduced air ops
- Snow reduces comms
- In dusty climate rain can reduce dust signature
- Health



Light Rain

Drops are easily seen, very little spray.2.5mm per hour

Moderate Rain

 Drops are not easily seen, spray noticeable, puddles form rapidly. 2.6-7.5mm per hour

Heavy Rain

 Drops are not seen, heavy spray, puddles form quickly, greater than 7.6mm





Cloud Cover

- Expressed in 'eights'
 - Few
 - Clouds cover 1/8 to 2/8 the sky
 - Scattered
 - Clouds cover 3/8 to 4/8 the sky
 - Broken
 - Clouds cover 5/8 to 7/8 of the sky
 - Overcast
 - Clouds cover 8/8 of the entire sky

Effects

- limits illumination
- reduces temperatures
- degrades many TA systems
- reduces effectiveness of air operations
- Cloud-free LOS is required for delivery of precision-guided munitions from aircraft









Temperature & Humidity

Humidity: The state of atmosphere with respect to water vapor content

- Affect air density.
- Air density decreases as the temperature or humidity increases
- Aided by technology

Effects

- Visibility (haze/glare)
- Impact water sources
- Heat/cold injuries
- impact in shelter and equipment
- degrades thermal devices
- Reduces battery life
- reduce personnel and equipment capabilities and may necessitate a reduction of aircraft payloads





WEATHER EFFECTS MATRIX

FORECAST TIME PERIOD														
Oct /Nov 2015	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
ASSET														
PERS														
OPTICS														
IR DEVICE														
C3														
MOBILITY TRACKED														
MOBILITY WHEELED														
MOBILITY FOOT														
HELI RECON														

FAVOURABLE	NO EFFECT
MARGINAL	EFEECTIVENESS REDUCED BY 25%
UNFAVOURABLE	EFFECTIVENESS REDUCED MORE THAN 25%

Note: For helos, flyable in the morning and weather deteriorating in the afternoon





Key deductions / assessments on climate -

Weather's Effects on Mil Ops

- Evaluate the weather's effects on:
 - Pers
 - Eqpt
 - Mil Ops
- Revise weather effects on Terrain Analysis as the weather changes



Example: Panti River Valley gets dark very quickly. Around 0620/1825 use of NVG between sunset and midnight will be impacted by lack of moon illumination. Fog may impact on observation in the first hour after sunrise





Changes in IPOE...





ACTY 3. Analyze Other OE Characteristic

- ❖ Other characteristics include any other aspects of the OE not addressed by terrain and weather analysis
- Other characteristics vary and will depend on the situation
- The following two mnemonics can be useful in analyzing other operational environment characteristics:

ASCOPE

- (1) A = area
- (2) S = structure
- (3) C = capabilities and communication
- (4) O = organisation
- (5) P = people
- (6) E = events

PMESII

- (1) P = political
- (2) M = military
- (3) E = economic
- (4) S = social
- (5) I = infrastructure
- (6) I = information





	Political	Economic	Military/Security	Social	Infrastructure	Information
A Areas	District/Provincial boundary, Party affiliation areas, INS shadow govt influence area	Bazaars, farming areas, livestock dealers, auto repair shops, smuggling routes, illicit exchange areas	Coalition bases, historic ambush/IED sites/ Insurgent bases	Traditional picnic areas, bazaars, outdoor shura sites	Irrigation networks, water tables, areas with medical services	Radio/TV/paper coverage areas, word of mouth gathering points, graffiti, posters
S Structures	Provincial/District Centres, Shura halls, polling sites, Court Houses, Mobile Courts	Bazaar, wheat storage, banks, mining structure, industrial plants	Provincial/District Police HQ's, INS known leader house/business	Mosques, wedding halls, popular restaurants	Roads, bridges, electrical lines, gabion walls, dams	Cell, radio and TV towers, print shops
C Capabilities	Dispute resolution, INS local leadership, INS impact on Judiciary capacity	Access to banks, ability to withstand drought, development, size of black market, irrigation potential	provide 24/7 security? QRF? INS strength/wpns? INS recruiting potential	Strength of tribal/village, traditional structures, mullahs, means of justice	Ability to build/maintain roads, walls, check dams, irrigation systems, sewage	Literacy rate, availability of electronic media, phone service
Organisations	Political parties, INS group affiliations, GOV & NGO, Court system, trainers	Banks, large landholders, cooperatives, economic NGO's, Major illicit industry	Coalition present, INS groups present, outside stakeholders	Tribal, clans, families, sports shuras, youth shuras	Government Ministries, Construction companies	News organisations, influential mosques, INS IO groups
People	Governors, councils, shura members, elders, mullahs, parliamentarians, Judges, prosecutors, TB Ombudsman	Bankers, landholders, merchants, money lenders, illegal facilitators, smuggling chain	Coalition, INS military leaders	Mullahs, maliks, elders, shura members, influential families, entertainment figures	Builders, road contractors, local development councils	Media owners, mullahs, maliks, elders, heads of families
E vents	Elections, shuras, jirgas, provincial council meetings, speeches	Drought, harvest, business opening, loss of business	Kinetic events, unit RIPs	Friday prayers, holidays, weddings, festivals	Road/bridge construction, well digging	Friday prayers, publishing dates, IO campaigns





Analyze other OE Characteristic

- ❖ Determine the EFFECTS, in term of its impact on broad friendly & threat COA
- In mil sp ops or MOOTW, these effects may be more important than terrain & weather factors itself







ACTY 4. Combine The OE Effect

Combine the evaluation of the effects (terrain, weather & other characteristics) into MCOO

Operational environment total effects

- Terrain
 - Physical,
 - Human,
 - Informational
 - Weather
 - Stakeholders
- Combine all above
- Focus on the battlefield environment's total effects on threat & friendly broad COAs.





ACTY 4. Combine The OE Effect

- ☐ Produce a simple narrative of broad threat COAs based on the effects of the environment (MCOO) only
- Produce a recommendation indicating which of the broad threat & friendly COAs (options) based on MCOO
- Update the RSI plan further collection





STEP 2 OUTPUT

- COO
- MCOO (Initial & Refined)
- Weather Matrix
- Broad Threat COA (Battle Effects based on MCOO)





HOW

to conduct IPOE?

- Define the Operational Environment
 - Describe the Operational Environment Effects
 - 3 Evaluate the Threat





Clarification and Questions