
Integrated Response
Continuing Operations

INTEGRATED RESPONSE

Governmental responsibility includes measures to maintain law and order and a system for meeting the needs of the people. Exercising this responsibility properly should help win the support of the people and thus help prevent insurgency. In countries where insurgency is incipient, governments look for ways to improve on their fulfillment of this responsibility.

This section outlines in general terms an integrated response to a Mass Strategy during each of its three phases. It is understood that there is no exact point at which insurgency passes into a higher or lower phase. The government's strategy should be designed to prevent insurgent activities from escalating and, ultimately, to improve unsatisfactory conditions and eliminate the insurgent threat. The response should be flexible and able to adjust to the intensity of insurgent activities and conditions within the country. Also, the host country activities described below must be modified to fit the particular situation. A more complete discussion of host country IDAD activities is provided on pages 69 through 82 and the remainder of this chapter.

Phase I Insurgency (includes latent and incipient insurgency during which subversive incidents may occur; however, there are no major outbreaks of violence). Certain host country activities appear particularly important during Phase I. These normally include action to improve police performance, intelligence and counterintelligence operations; PSYOP; upgrading security forces; training military forces; civic action; developmental actions to improve political, economic, or social conditions; and measures to strengthen the psychological and organizational links between government and populace. Depending on the circumstances, some populace and resources control measures may be appropriate.

Phase II Insurgency (includes organized guerrilla warfare and related forms of violence). Increasing conflict normally requires changes in emphasis on activities initiated during Phase I and introduction of other measures. These normally include strengthening territorial security forces, increasing populace and resources control measures and PSYOP to isolate the insurgents physically and psychologically from the populace, and conducting tactical operations to seek out and defeat insurgent armed elements.

Phase III Insurgency (reached when insurgent military forces have attained a capability to challenge the armed forces of the government in a war of movement). Should the government fail to contain insurgency in earlier phases, it may face the danger of military defeat in Phase III. During this phase, internal defense activities become more comprehensive and are administered more strictly as the government attempts to consolidate support and defeat insurgent forces. In Phase III, combat may approach that of mid-intensity conflict and will probably have to take priority over other activities.