



CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



ANNEX 3-22 FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE

INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO FID

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Because the internal dynamics of insurgency, counterinsurgency, and other forms of internal conflict vary with each situation, [foreign internal defense](#) (FID) planning should begin with an analysis of the operational environment. Intelligence requirements are based on the commander's information needs and can include risk assessments, analyses of friendly and enemy forces and infrastructures, endemic health threats to deployed personnel, situation reporting, and targeting data. [Human intelligence](#) (HUMINT) is a major source of information for FID planning and execution.

Critical HUMINT is constructed from conflict and crisis backgrounds such as historical analysis and cultural factors; social, economic, and political components of the conflict; and the personalities and ambitions of the key players. Early intelligence estimates provide a foundation for establishing proper correlation and priorities among military and nonmilitary airpower roles for both the host nation and Air Force FID forces. Early assessments derived from basic and estimative intelligence also increase [host nation](#) (HN) chances to counter the insurgent or terrorist threat with the least amount of force.

The key to effective employment of US intelligence is early development of [essential elements of information](#) (EEIs) by combatant commanders, air component commanders, and intelligence analysts. In all cases, it is essential that commanders understand the operational environment well enough to accurately determine the EEIs for intelligence planning and execution. Commanders should have access to regional area specialists to help develop these EEIs. These EEIs should be translated into collection requirements for intelligence collection processes, resources, and methodologies.

If an insurgency progresses to the point where intelligence activities are reduced to crisis reporting, non-military options are severely limited. At the crisis stage, the EEIs focus primarily on how large the enemy force is, what its capabilities and intent are, where it is located, and how it can be destroyed. During the early incipient phase, the questions shift from what and where to who and why. Knowing the answers to this last set of questions allows defenders to address the insurgency, not just the insurgent.