

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b> Post H Planning CMAP</p> <p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>CMAP is a combat decision-making tool that is derived from the IMAP and is used post H-hour in response to a contact or incident that requires an immediate response. It draws on the commander's knowledge of the previous IMAP, accumulated battlespace knowledge, military judgment and tactical experience.</p> <p>The four steps of the CMAP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Step 1 – Mission Analysis;</li> <li>- Step 2 – Enemy/Threat Analysis;</li> <li>- Step 3 – Terrain Analysis; and</li> <li>- Step 4 – Develop and Execute.</li> </ul> <p><b>Step 1 : Mission Analysis</b></p> <p>Mission analysis has been distilled into four fundamental questions:</p> <p><b>What does the commander want me to do and why?</b></p> <p>From your patrol orders you will have a mission statement including task verbs and also a commanders intent. These detail what the commander wants you to do and gives you the purpose, method and endstate. Will the post H incident affect the task and are you still able to achieve the commander's intent?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Lead</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Mentor</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Train</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Lead	Mentor	Train	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3</b></p> <p><b>Step 2: Enemy/Threat Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where is the enemy and what are its key dispositions?</li> <li>- What is the enemy plan?</li> <li>- Why is the enemy conducting this operation?</li> <li>- What is the enemy's likely action on contact?</li> <li>- What are the enemy's key strengths?</li> <li>- What are the enemy's key weaknesses?</li> <li>- What are the other threats and their impacts?</li> </ul> <p><b>Step 3: Terrain Analysis</b></p> <p>During terrain analysis, the commander's analysis should follow the OCOKA methodology. The key question during this step is:</p> <p>How can I best use the terrain to achieve the mission?</p> <p>Have you been detected by the enemy? Can you use the terrain to conceal your movement and maintain the element of surprise? Where will you locate the FUP? Is it covered and concealed? Can you shape the enemy to move into a piece of terrain of your choosing? These are some things you can consider when asking how to best use the terrain.</p> <p>The answer is reflected in the 'topography' part of SMEAC, and the analysis of terrain determines how terrain will be used during the execution of the plan</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Lead</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Mentor</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Train</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Lead	Mentor	Train
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2</b></p> <p><b>What are the ROE?</b></p> <p>Will the ROE affect you from achieving the mission? What natures of ammunition can you use within different environments? What are the effects of those ammunition natures? How close to historical or religious protected buildings are you? Are there civilians in the area? These will need to be considered as a part of ROE.</p> <p><b>What are the critical timings?</b></p> <p>The critical timings will be sourced from the original set of patrol orders. Are you still going to be able to achieve your timings as a result of what happened? Are you going to request a time extension? Are there external assets that have to be synchronised to your effort?</p> <p><b>Do I have the mission-critical resources?</b></p> <p>You will have a detailed understanding of your Platoon or Troop and what attachments you have. Within that organisation, you will know what resources you have available, whether that is specialist or standard items. Identify whether you will require any additional resources. Do you have enough resources to resolve the post H situation? Consider allocating troops to task to ensure you have the resources required. As part of this analysis, understanding force ratios and combat multipliers is essential.</p> <p>These questions should be reflected within the 'situation, mission and execution' parts of the orders format.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Lead</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Mentor</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Train</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Lead	Mentor	Train	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4</b></p> <p><b>Step 4 :Develop and Execute</b></p> <p>The develop and execute step of the CMAP combines the last three steps of the IMAP. Due to time constraints, there will rarely be time to develop more than one COA, which means that commanders must intuitively consider the COA while analysing the hostile force, threats and terrain.</p> <p>The key questions during this step are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What resources and support are available?</li> <li>- What are the relevant or required coordination and control measures?</li> </ul> <p>In developing and executing a COA, commanders should consider the associated risks and the risk tolerance threshold allocated by their superior commander. Commanders should also ensure that the COA meets the superior commander's intent; if it does then execute.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>Tactical action often requires commanders to analyse, decide and act quickly. This requires training and practice, and relies on intuition more than logic. It is in high-stress combat situations when commanders are under pressure to act quickly that the CMAP should be used to analyse the key factors and determine the best workable solution.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Lead</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Mentor</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Train</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Lead	Mentor	Train
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