Countering the threat posed by Improvised Explosive Devices in Lebanon.

1- The activities of countering the threat posed by the Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) are divided into two main categories:

   a- The Improvised Explosive Devices found in South and Bekaa regions, previously laid by the Israeli enemy during the occupation of Lebanon and the militias that were cooperating with them at that time.
   
   b- The IEDs found all over the rest of the Lebanese territory as Explosive Remnant of war (ERW) or used by the terrorist organizations.

2- The most common IEDs found are: Vehicle IEDs (VIEDs), road side bombs, suicide bombers belts, rock IEDs (camouflaged as rocks in the previous Israeli enemy military positions and their neighbored); the booby trapped and victim operated IEDs.

3- The most common explosives used in the IEDs are: Dynamite, TNT, C4, PE4A, black powder, Ammonium, Nitrate, Semtex, Aluminum Powder, RDX, Penta Erytritol Tetra Nitrate (PETN), Tri Acetone Tri Peroxide (TATP), Gel explosives, homemade compositions...

4- But as for the initiating devices, the most used are non electric firing devices, electric firing devices, Remote Control Firing Devices (RCFD), time devices and chemical devices.

5- Moreover, the old unexploded military ordnance (UXO) as remnant of war is also sometimes used as a main charge in the IEDs in order to increase the explosion effect.

6- Countering the IEDs is conducted by either reconnaissance, information and intelligence gathering by concerned official bodies in Lebanon and/or by mitigating their proliferations throughout the borders; or by disrupting and disposing of the IEDs and by training experts to neutralize them; and as a last resort, in case of explosions, a post blast investigation is executed on the bomb scene by the concerned authorities and under the supervision of the judicial authorities and the evidence are collected, packed and reported to these authorities through the chain of custody to the courts according to the Lebanese law.