



Lesson 3.1

UN Peacekeeping-Intelligence

Content



-
- Principles of UN Peacekeeping-Intelligence (UN PK-I) and UN Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence (UN MPK-I)
 - UN PK-I Cycle
 - UN PK-I Structure

Learning Outcomes



- Explain the UN peacekeeping-intelligence principles
- Identify the steps and requirements of UN PK-I Cycle and UN MPK-I Cycle
- Identify key mechanisms for the management of UN PK-I in missions

Definition



UN PK-I is the **non-clandestine** acquisition and processing of information by a mission within a **directed mission intelligence cycle** to meet requirements for decision-making to ensure effective implementation of the Security Council mandate.



Objectives of UN PK-I

- Support a Common Operational Picture (COP)
- Provide early warning of imminent threats
- Identify risks and opportunities



Principles of UN PK-I

- Under Rules**
- Non-Clandestine**
- Areas of Application**
- Respect of State Sovereignty**
- Independence**
- Accountability, Capability and Authority**
- Security and Confidentiality**



Under Rules

- In line with mandates
- Full compliance with the UN Charter
- Consistent with overall legal framework
- Human rights standards and obligations

Clandestine activities are illicit and outside the boundaries of UN PK-I



Non-Clandestine

- Conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy and concealment of activities
- Inconsistent with the legal framework
- Illicit and outside the boundaries of UN PK-I



Areas of Application

- Enhance situational awareness
- Ensure safety and security of personnel
- Inform operations and activities related to the POC tasks

Respect of State Sovereignty



- Respect the sovereignty of Host Nations
- Respect the sovereignty of neighbouring countries



Independence

- Autonomous/independent of national systems or other operations
- Maintain exclusive international character
- Share intelligence with non-mission entities when UN conditions met

Accountability, Capability and Authority



- Authority to make decisions
- Proper capabilities to execute functions
- Accountable for the effective execution of responsibilities

Security and Confidentiality



- Secure information management and communications
- Shared and disseminated based on the “**Need to know**” and “**Need to share**” concepts

Principles of Military UN PK-I



- Command Led
- Centralised Control and Decentralised Execution
- Objectivity
- Accessibility and Timeliness
- Invest in ISP and & Operational Rhythm

Command Led



- Centrally coordinated process
- Leadership is continuous
- Commander sets priorities and directs effort
- Intelligence staff organise, collect and produce intelligence

Centralised Control – Decentralised Execution



- UN PK-I systems thrive under centralised control and decentralised execution
- Centralised planning and direction essential for unity of effort
- Disparate elements should be trusted to execute tasks without unnecessary interference

Objectivity



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- Unbiased Intelligence
 - Never distorted to fit a preconceived idea or to conform with senior leadership views
 - Moral courage is required



Accessibility and Timeliness

- Readily available to the user
- Suitable for immediate comprehension
- Reach those who need to know in time
- Appropriate security classification

Invest in Intelligence Support Plan and Operational Rhythm



- Clear responsibilities
- SOPs, timings, reports and returns
- Operational Rhythm sets conditions for success
- Provides COGs that make UN MPK-I machine work

UN PK-I and UN MPK-I



UN PK-I

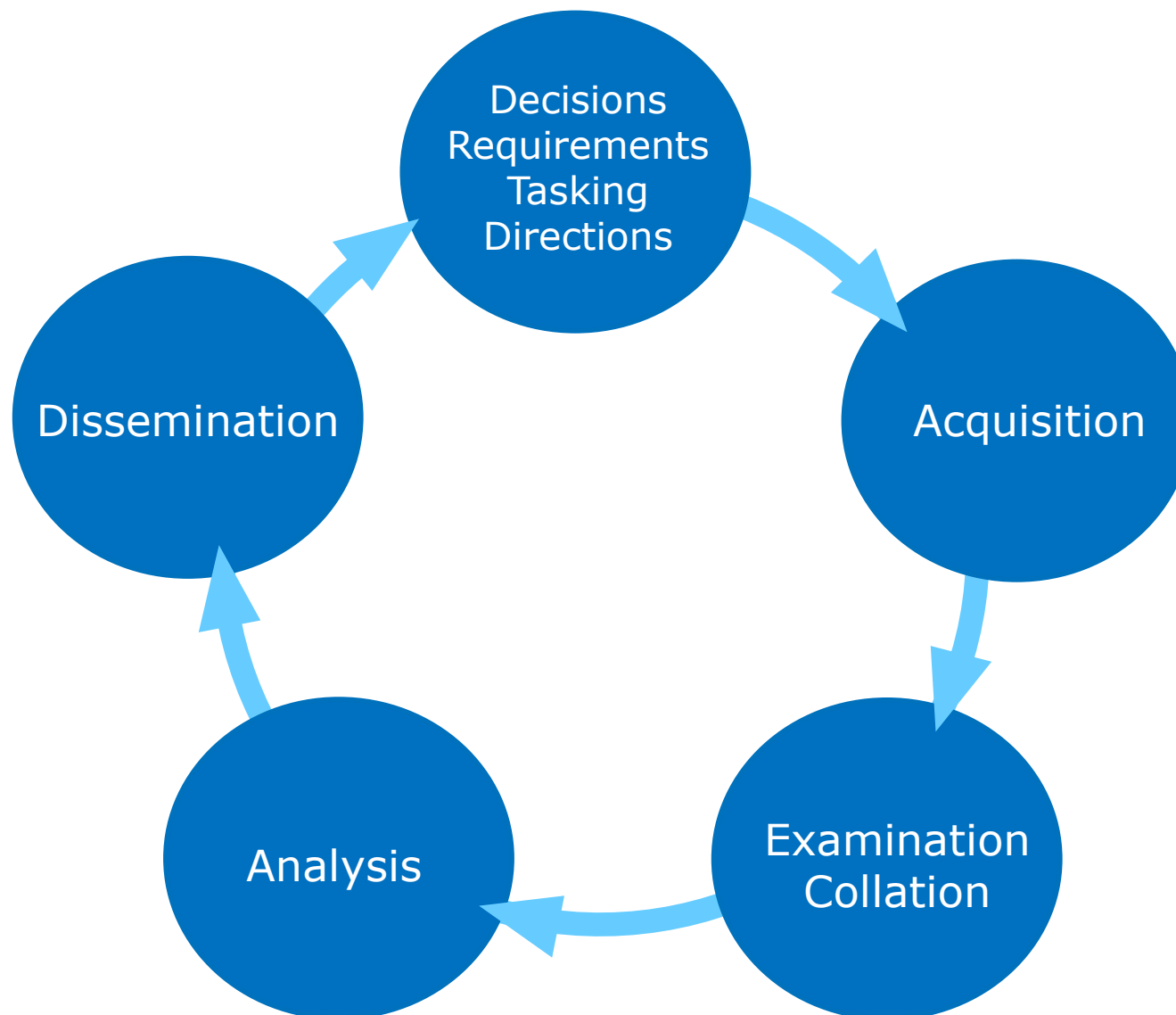
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UN MPK-I

- Command Led
- Centralised Control Decentralised Execution
- Objectivity
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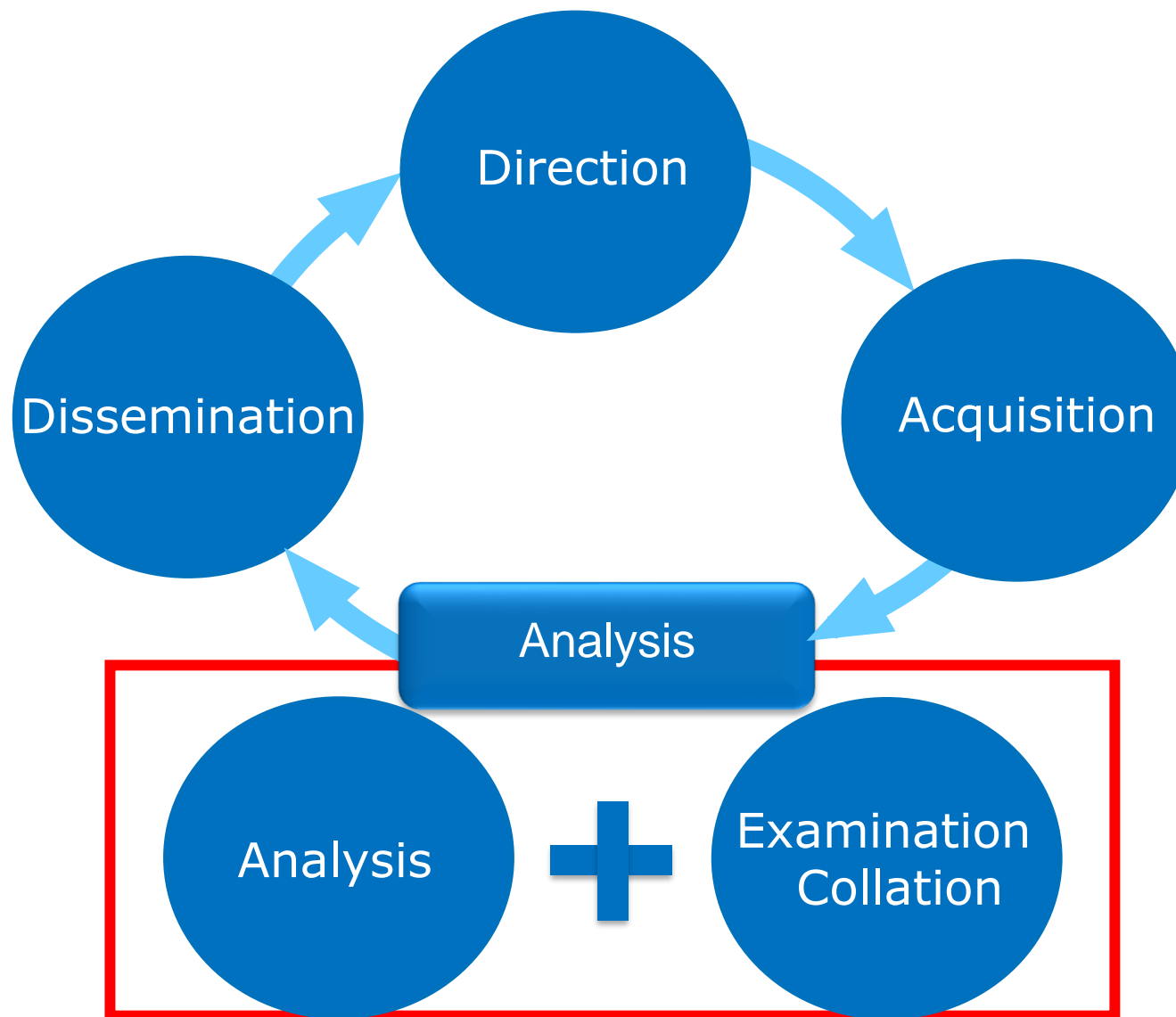


UN PK-I Cycle





UN MPK-I Cycle

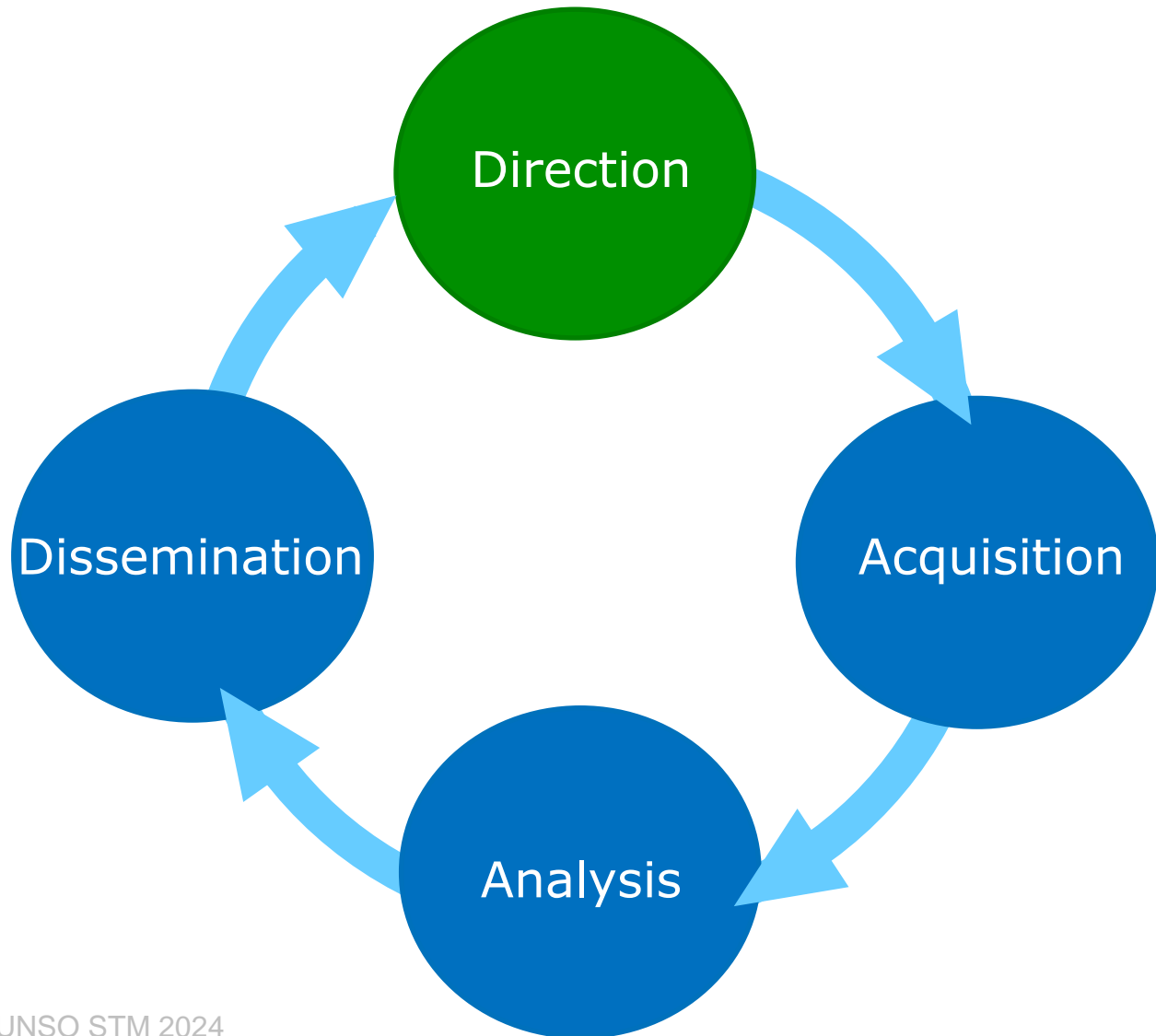


**United Nations
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Handbook**

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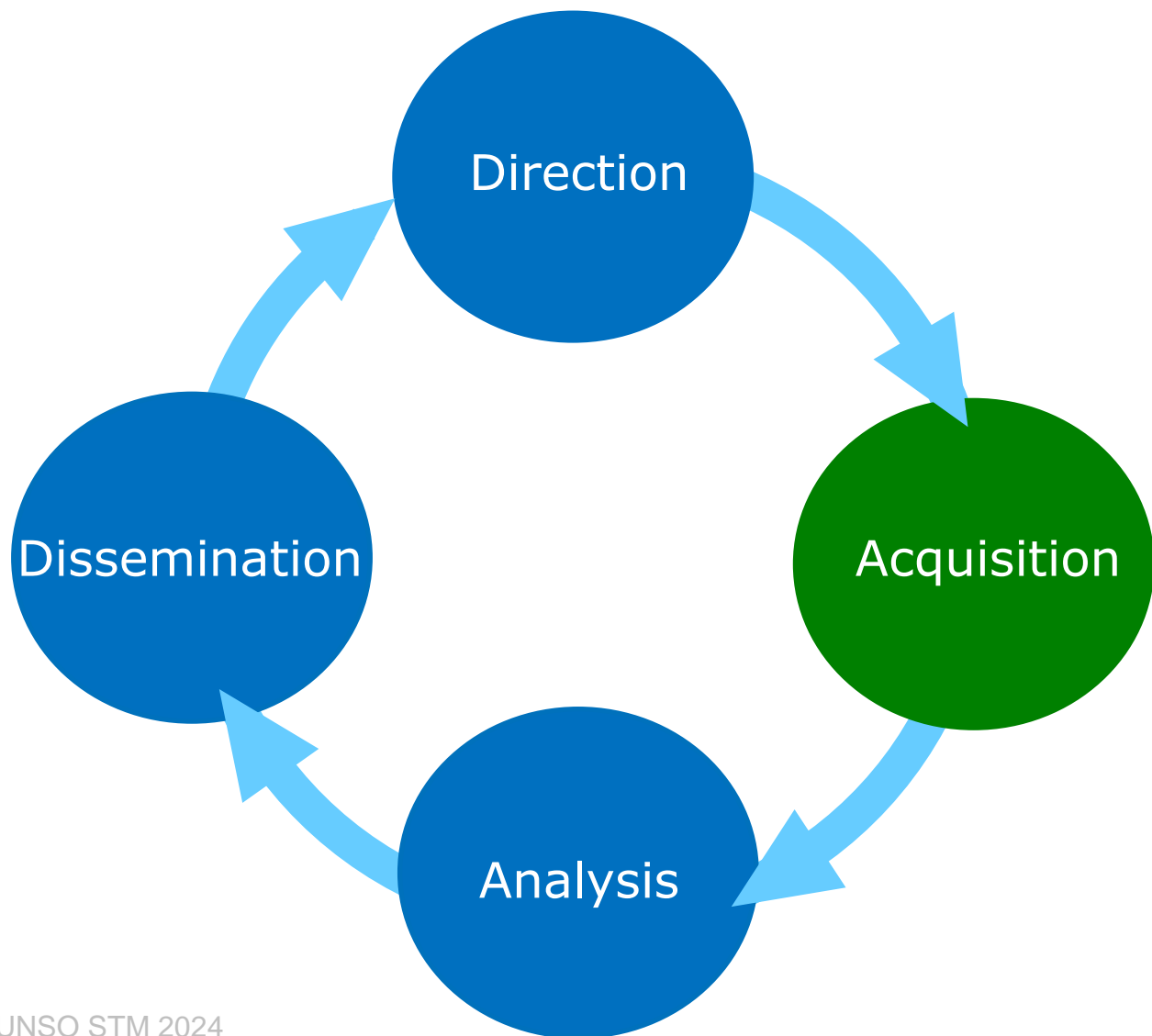
Direction



- Specify Info or Intelligence Requirements (IRs)
- Prioritisation of tasks and time frames
- Under authority and accountability of the HoM or delegated authority



Acquisition



- Operationalised through the Intelligence Acquisition Plan (IAP)
- Limited by capacity to collect
- Requires an understanding of given Direction

UN MPK-I Learning Activity



Group discussion

Total Time: 15 mins

Preparation: 8 min

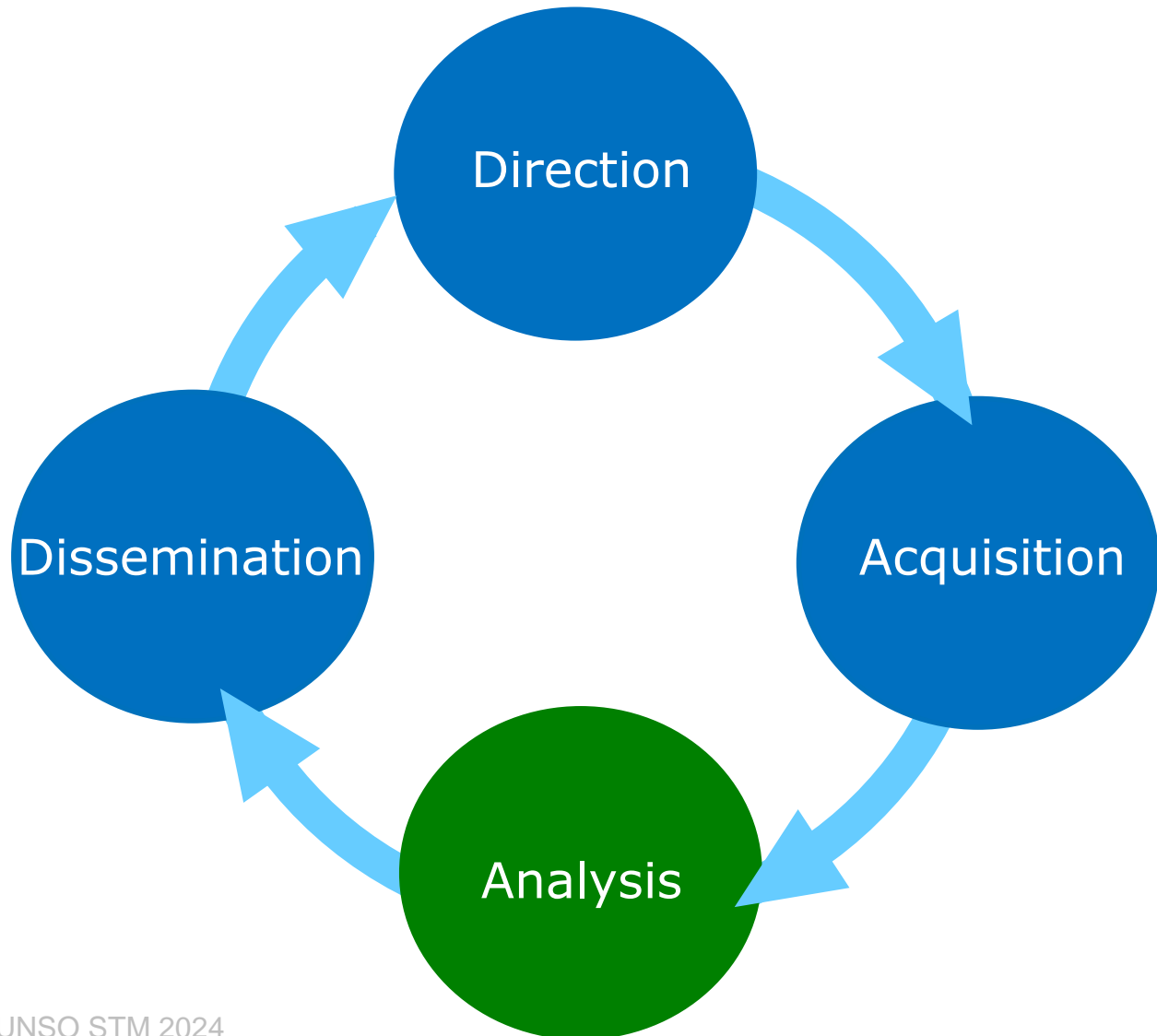
Discussion: 7 min

- What intelligence acquisition means are there in a Peace Operation?

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of each intelligence acquisition method?



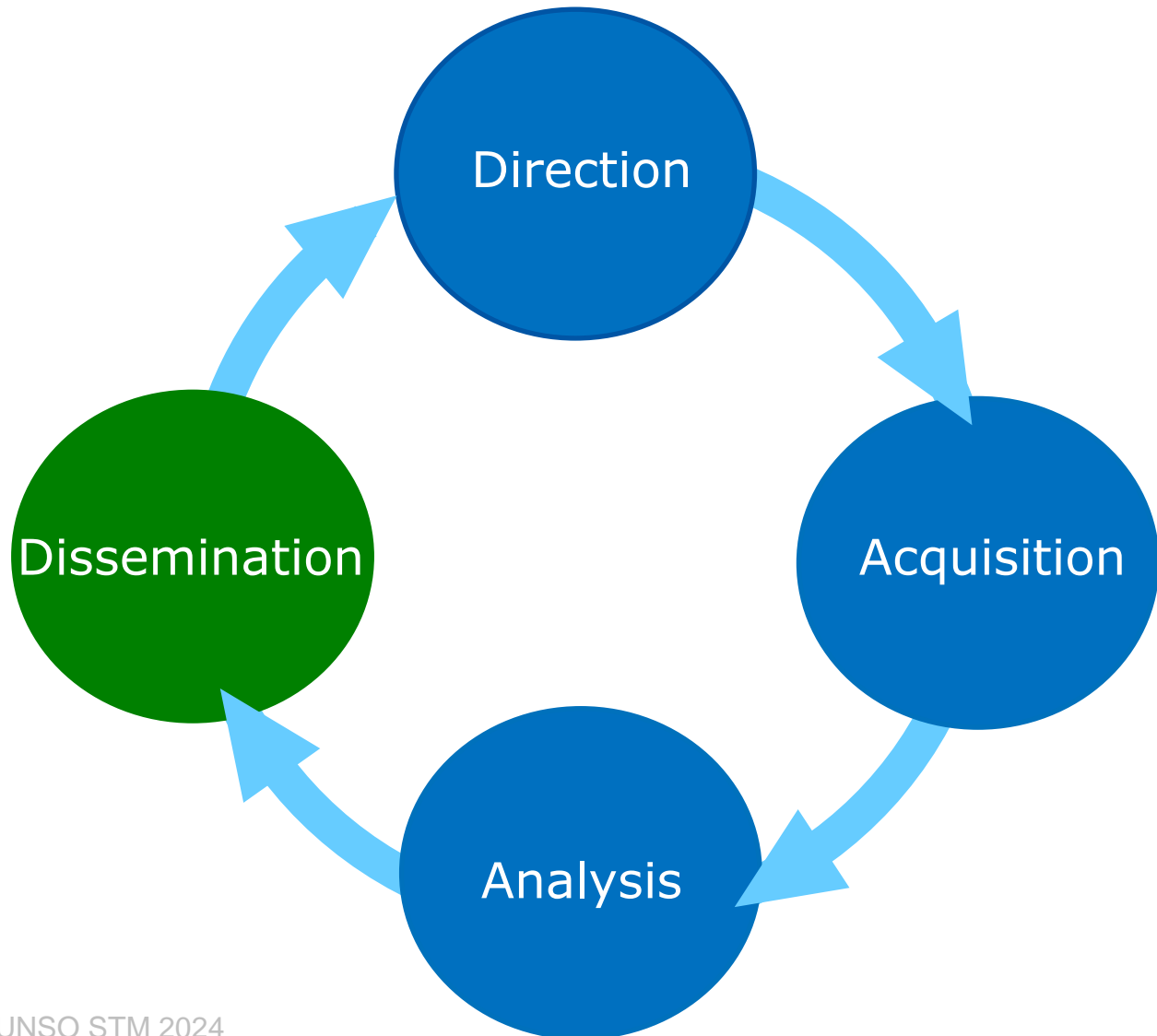
Analysis



- Process where data and info is converted into intelligence
- Collation and integration: Grouping and recording of info for retrieval, comparison and evaluation
- Evaluation: Review of info to assess reliability and credibility



Dissemination



- Output from analysis is distributed as formatted intelligence products
- For users in decision-making and planning process
- Timeliness Vs. completeness
- Follows “Need to know/Need to share” concept
- Degrees of processing

Dissemination



**UN Strictly
Confidential**

UN Confidential

**UN
Classified**

**Information should be classified on an exceptional basis,
and only as required**



Strategic UN PK-I

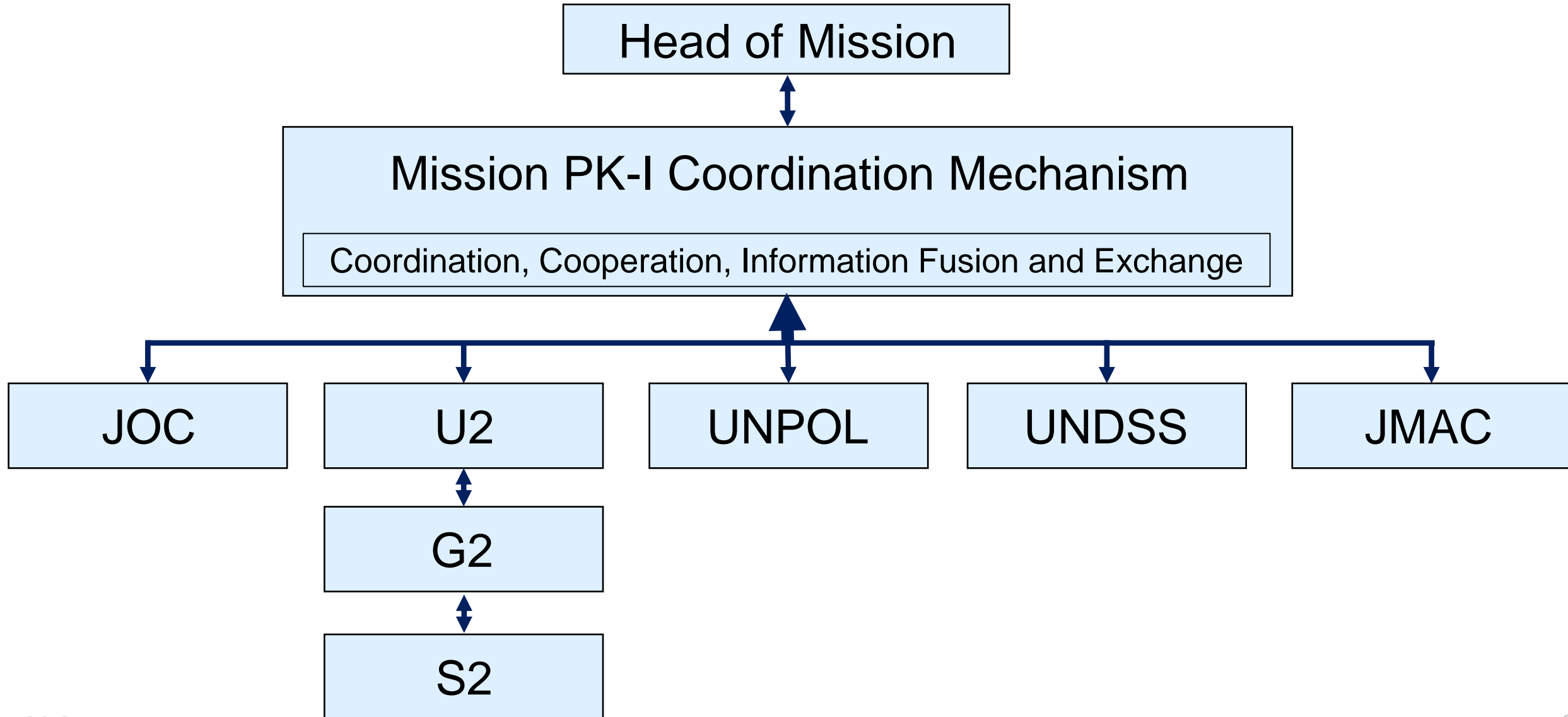
- **Department of Peace Operations (DPO)**
 - Current Military Operation Service (CMOS)
 - Assessment Team (AT)
- **Office of USG DPO**
 - PK-I Coordination Team (PICT)
- **DPO and DPPA**
 - Single Regional Structure (SRS)
- **Department of Safety and Security (DSS)**
 - Threat and Risk Assessment Service (TRS)
- **United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre (UNOCC)**

Operational UN PK-I and Mission Intelligence Coordination Mechanism



- Joint Mission Analysis Centre (JMAC)
- Joint Operations Centre (JOC)
- FHQ MPK-I Cell (U2)
- Crime PK-I Unit (CPKIU)
- Chief Security Advisor (CSA)
- Other Entities

Mission Peacekeeping-Intelligence Coordination Mechanism Organisation



Mission Peacekeeping-Intelligence Coordination Mechanism: Tasks and Roles



- Define Priority UN PK-I Requirements (PIRs)
- Manage the Mission Information Acquisition Plan (MIAP)
- Develop and maintain the Mission UN PK-I Support Plan (MISP)



Information Acquisition Plan

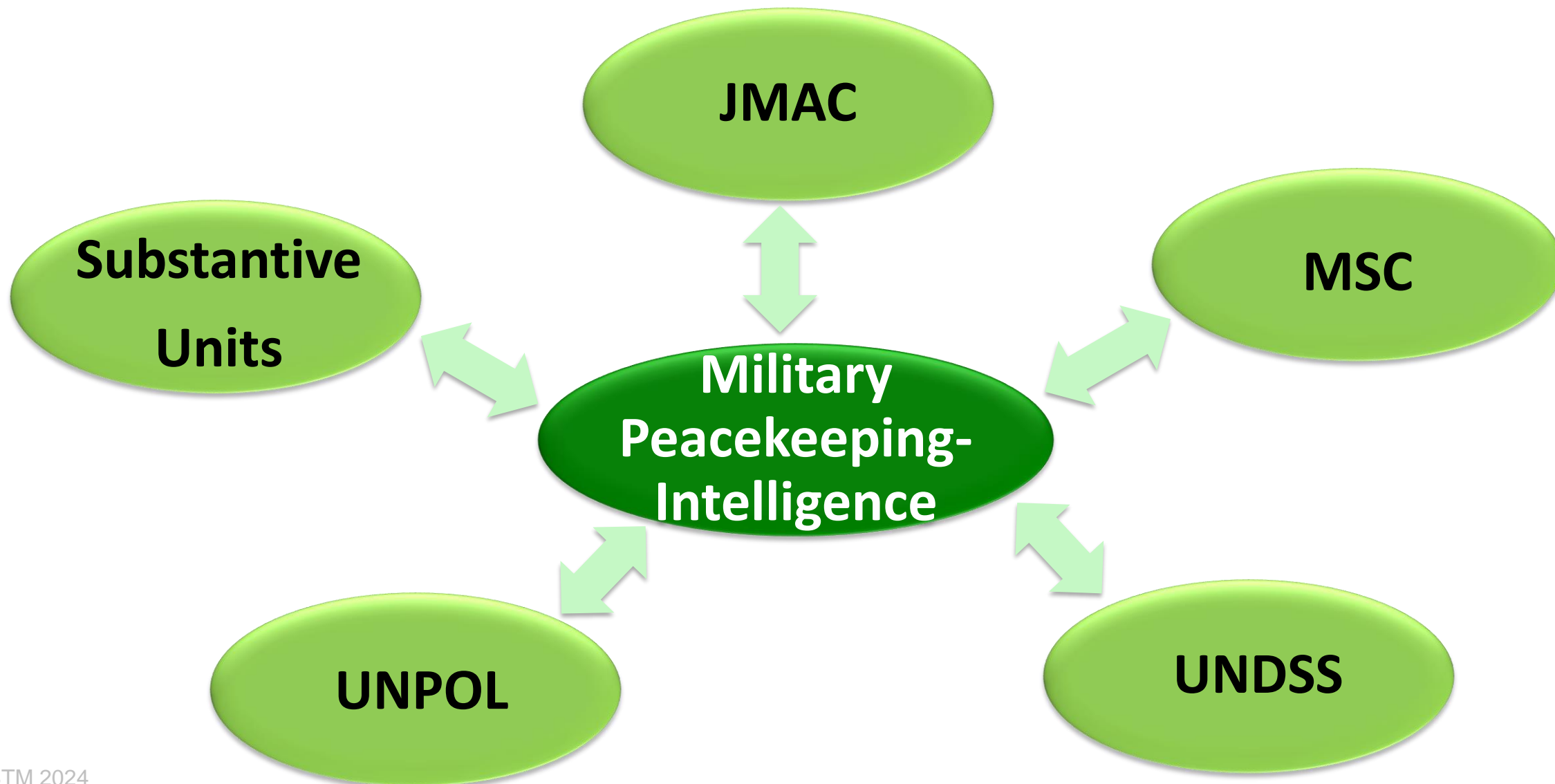
- Tool to capture the directions from the mission leadership
- Living document
- More than one IAP in the Mission
- Basis for execution orders, via an Info acquisition list



Mission UN PK-I Support Plan

- UN PK-I concept of operations
- Acceptable and unacceptable methods
- Specific considerations to be observed
- Information management tools
- Arrangement for information sharing

Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence Coordination with other Mission Entities

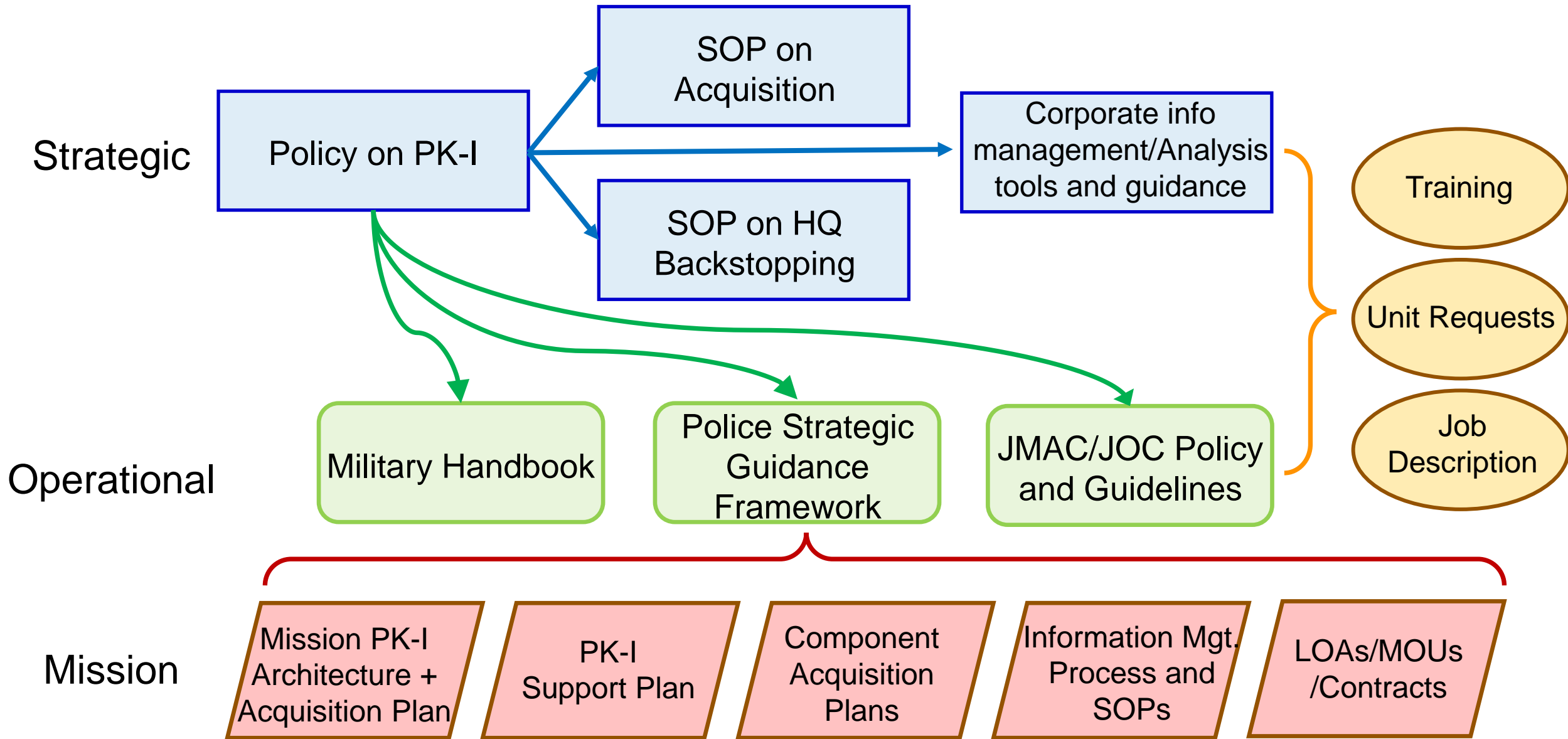


Example: POC Mission-wide Peacekeeping- Intelligence Support



- Have a comprehensive and current understanding of the threat environment
- Identify trends of violence against civilian communities, UN personnel and facilities
- Assess the intentions and capabilities of perpetrators
- Predict potential threats to civilians (sexual violence, oppression, etc.)

UN PK-I Policy Framework





Summary of Key Messages

- UN PK-I/MPK-I principles help guide the management of intelligence activities in UN Peace Operations
- MPK-I cycle is how the military acquires, processes, and uses intelligence according to set needs
- Missions shall establish a MICS to direct and oversee the PK-I cycle within the mission
- IRs, IAP and MISP are the key tools that support mission peacekeeping-intelligence coordination