

Lesson 3.5d

Human Terrain (HT)

Analysis

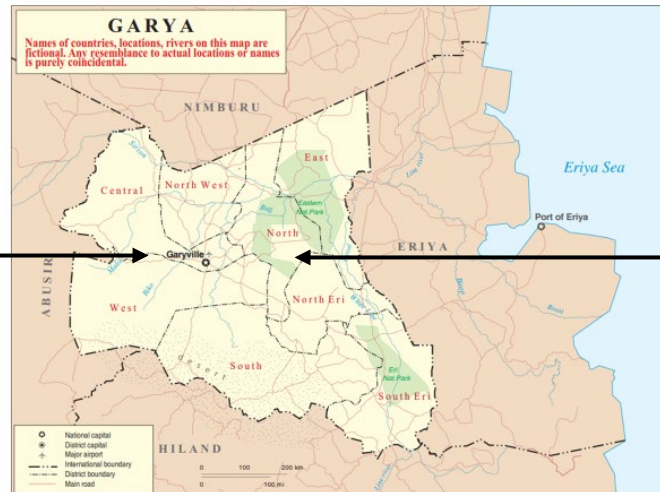
Content

- Introduction to HT
- HT and gender
- HT evaluation
- HT mapping / overlays
- Items of High Importance (IHI) List

Learning Outcomes

- Explain why HT is important
- Develop a HT evaluation in a sector
- List IHIs for the UN and threat actors
- Develop map overlays for HT

Introduction to HT



The Centrality of Human Terrain

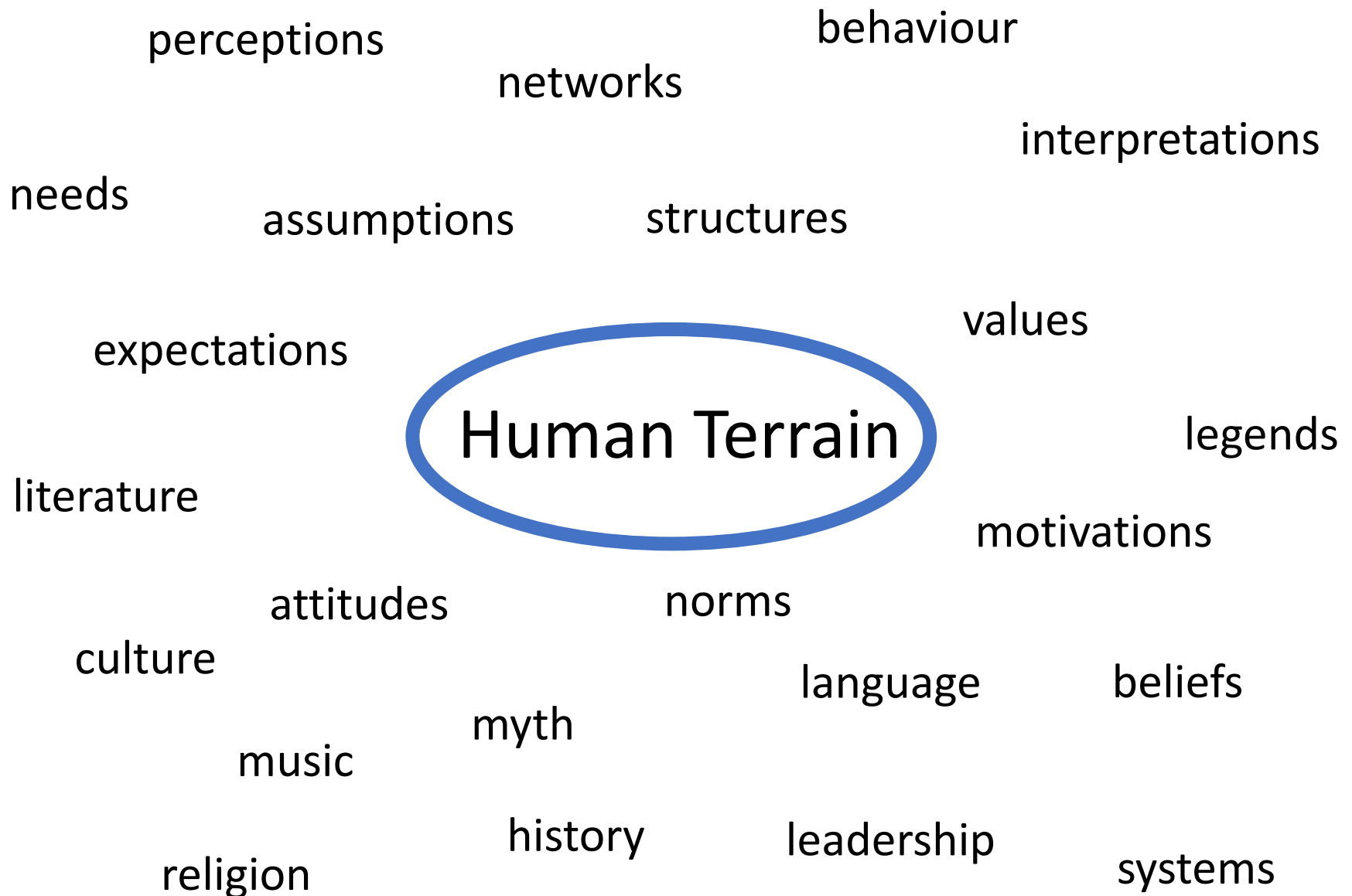


HT - Central element of the operating environment

- Humans are **causes** of conflict
- Humans are **victims** of conflict



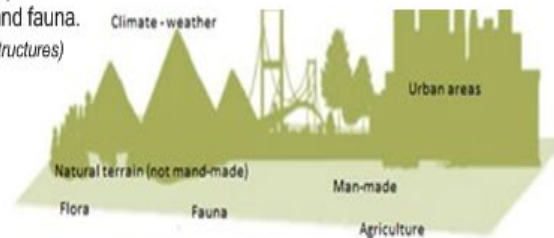
Human Terrain – Elements



Human Terrain- Part of AOE

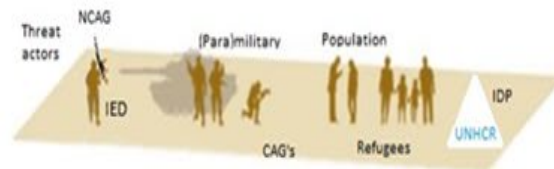
Physical Terrain (FT)

incl. Climate, weather, flora and fauna.
(Natural and man-made – infrastructures)



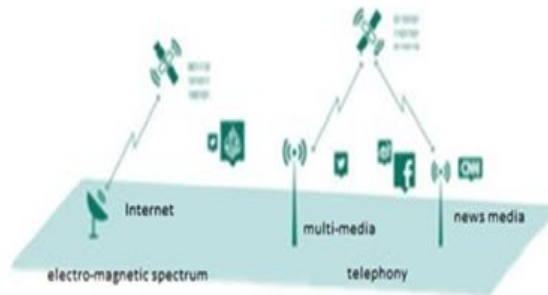
Human Terrain (HT)

(Actors and groups)



Information Terrain (IT)

(Factors and relations)

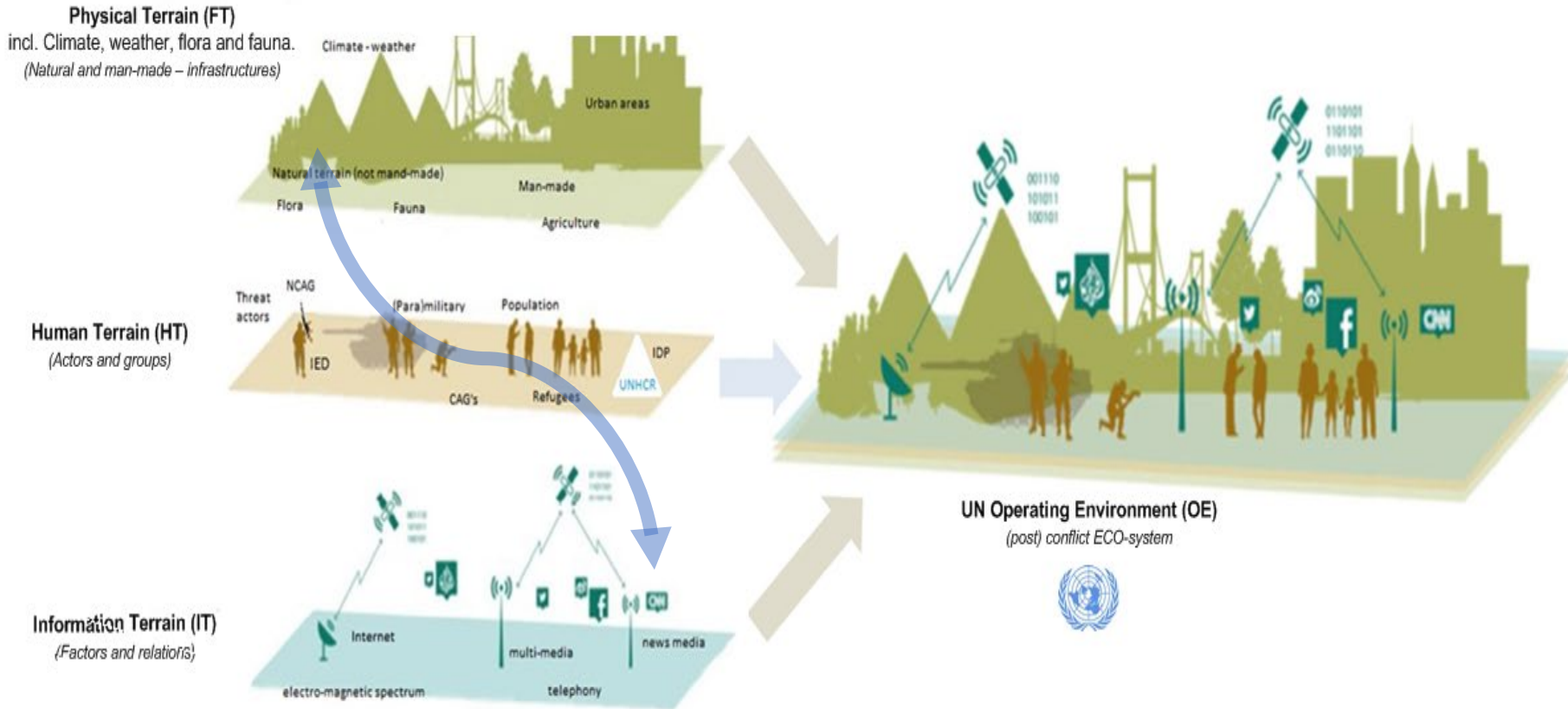


UN Operating Environment (OE)

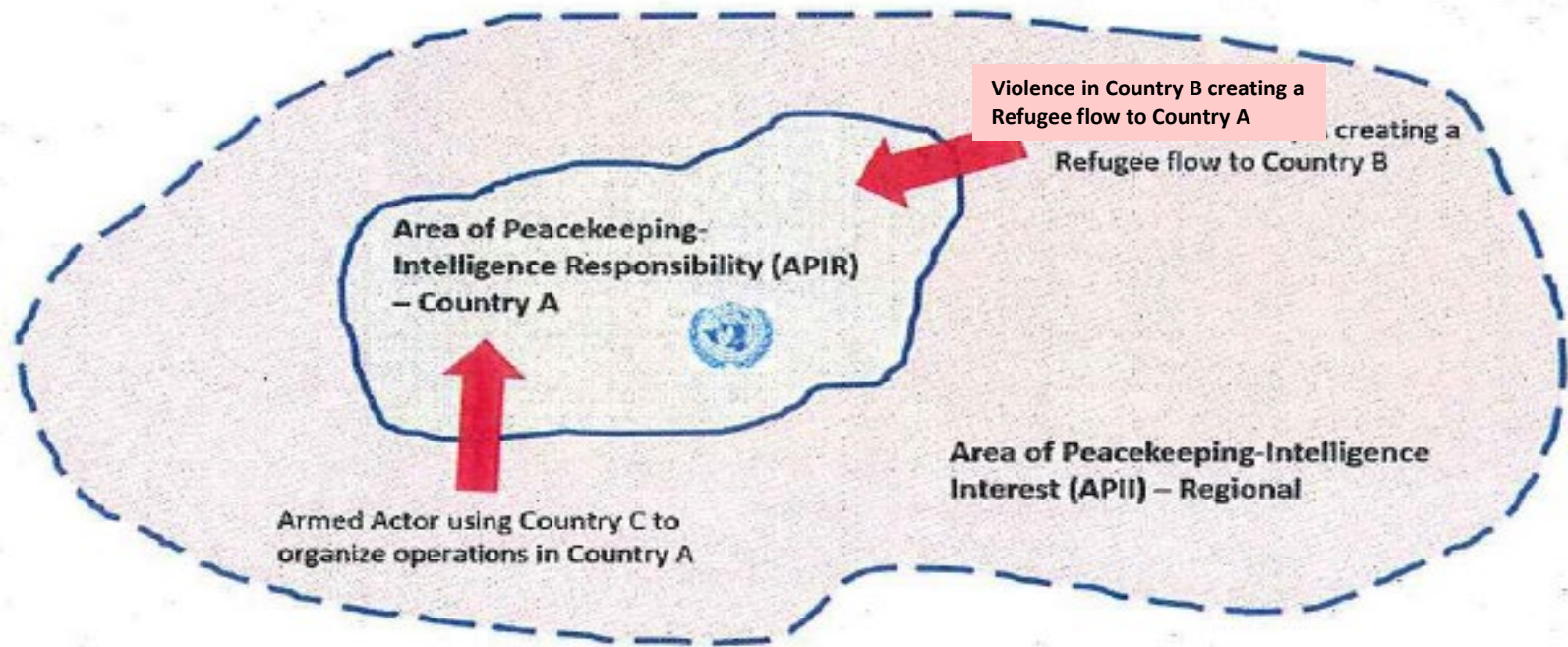
(post) conflict ECO-system



Human Terrain-part of AOE



HT Mapping example - APIR and APII



MPKI Cell must understand HT- APIR and APII

- Actors do not respect national borders
- Events in one area can influence another

HT: So what?

- Understanding risks and threats
- Central to threat actor activity
 - Supporter / facilitator
 - Victim
- Understanding vulnerable population
- Understanding and locating hotspots – intercommunal / intracommunal, religion / tribal boundaries
- Capability of threat actors
- Intent of threat actors



Human Terrain – Gender

HT: What is 'gender'?

- Social attributes, opportunities, relationships associated with male or female
- Defines power relations in society
- Defines what is expected, valued in a woman or a man
- Gender is socially constructed and context-dependent
- MPKI analyst must understand how society interacts

Human Trafficking



Child abduction



Human cage



Forced prostitution



Forced labor



Forced marriage



Organ theft



Selling baby



Forced child beggar



Trafficking boat

HT: Gender – Impacts

- Conflict affects women and men differently
- Women more likely subjected to sexual violence
- Men and boys can also be victims
- Boys and girls recruited as child soldiers
- More males die from landmines
- More girls become child brides

HT: Gender – Impacts

“To prevent casualties, peacekeeping missions need tactical intelligence... Missions do not lack high-tech resources to collect intelligence. They lack the basics, especially human intelligence, networks of informants, situational awareness, and capacity to communicate with the population.”

Improving Security of UN Peacekeepers (Santos Cruz Report)

“Recent peacekeeping experience confirms that uniformed female personnel play a vital role in reaching out and gaining the trust of women and girls within local communities, understanding and detecting their unique protection needs and tailoring the responses of peace operations”

High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO Report)

HT: Gender – Early Warning

MPKI must be predictive; gender indicators provide early warning:

- Absence of women / children / men
- Girls not attending school
- Escalation of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
 - Ill-discipline / lack of C2
 - Attempt to undermine social cohesion
 - Attempt to alter ethnic balance

Relies on understanding of HT / patterns

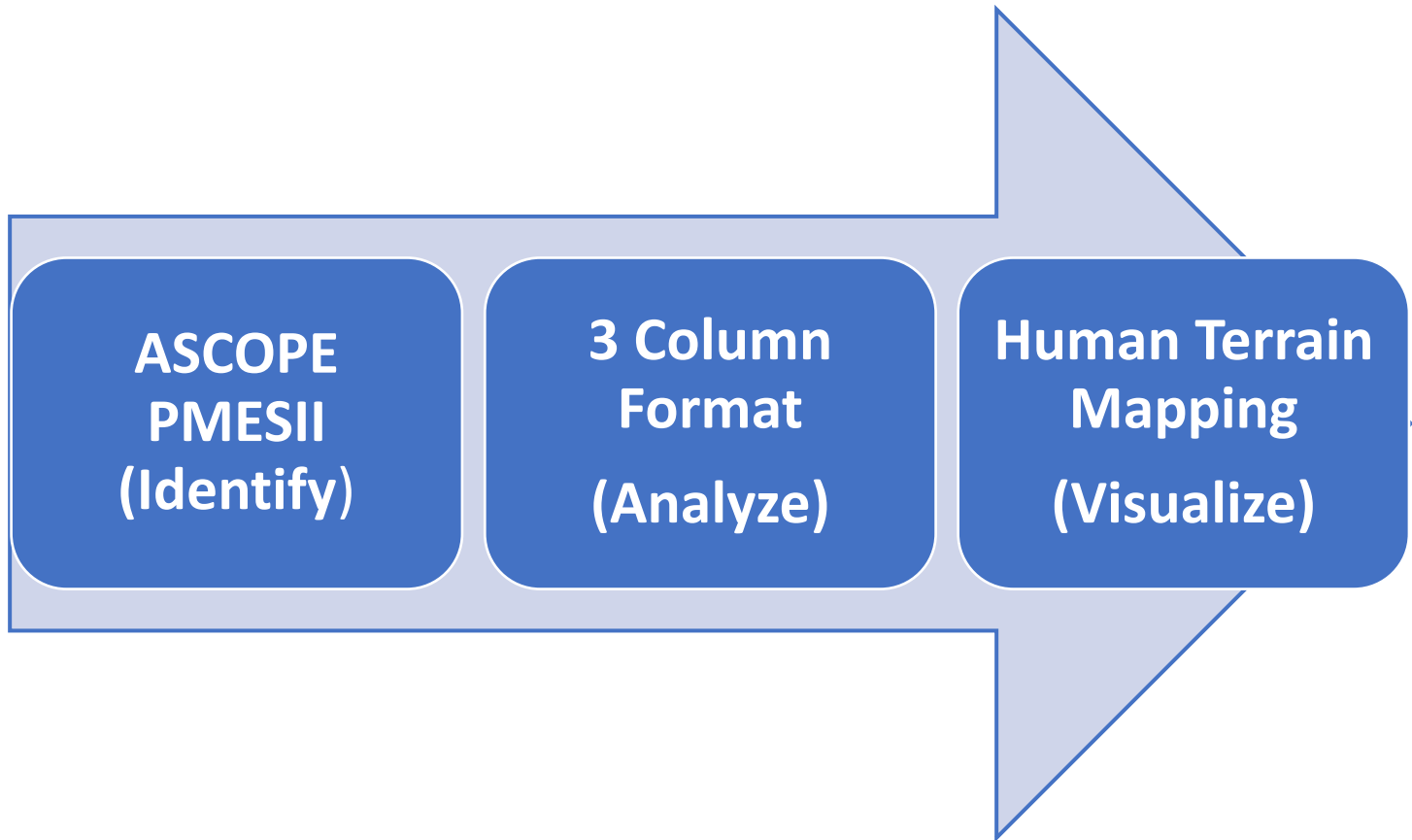
HT: Gender – Developing IRs

- Does ethnic group A support peace process
 - Do ethnic group A females support peace process
- Does Village X support Armed Group Y
 - Do Village X females support Armed Group Y
- Role women play in recruitment
- Role women play in facilitation
- Role women play in radicalization
- Women in leadership roles- Formal / informal
- Women have access to conflict-resolution mechanisms?
- Women have access to humanitarian assistance?

HT: Gender – Acquisition

- Include Gender Adviser in MPKI
- Encourage Mixed-gender patrols
- Ensure gender is considered in patrol reporting
- Capture gender disaggregated data
- Be aware of gender indicators – report them
- Info-sharing with gender advisers / focal points, JMAC, Human Rights, Women/Child Protection Advisers

Human Terrain Evaluation



HT- ASCOPE PMESII – Factors

| | Political | Military | Economic | Social | Infrastructure | Information |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|----------------|-------------|
| Areas | | | | | | |
| Structures | | | | | | |
| Capabilities | | | | | | |
| Organizations | | | | | | |
| People | | | | | | |
| Events | | | | | | |

- Completed from basic and current intelligence
- What is known become factors for further analysis
- What is unknown become information requirements
- Process is ongoing

3 Column Format – Evaluate Factors

| Factor | Deduction | Output |
|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

- Take each identified factor from what is known (ASCOPE PMESII)
- Make relevant deductions- significance of factor; So What?
- List Outputs:
 - Information Requirements
 - Items of High Importance
 - Constraints, Limitations, Freedoms
 - Risk
- Maintain written record

Learning exercise

Tasks:

Using the below as a guide, provide deductions and outputs for the following factors:

| FACTOR (what is known) | DEDUCTION (so what) | OUTPUT (next steps) |
|---|--|---|
| Majority IDPs Eastarian | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intercommunal conflict may be less likely within IDP camp• Local Eastarian population may be broadly supportive of IDP presence | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IR: What minority ethnic groups are represented in camps?• IR: Are there any new displacements that could alter the ethnic balance in camps? |
| Majority Christian | | |
| North and South Eri Province ethnically homogenous | | |
| Governor in North Eri from minority Dotan | | |
| Most locally-generated revenue directed to Garville | | |

Approx. Time: Consider 10 minutes, answer 10 minutes

Learning exercise

| FACTOR (what is known) | DEDUCTION (so what) | OUTPUT (next steps) |
|---|--|--|
| Majority Christian | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic Church leader may be influential • Pattern of life likely to involve observance of Christian traditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T: Conduct key leadership engagement • PG: Consider timings of major patrols or activities (Sunday morning) |
| North and South Eri Province relatively ethnically homogenous | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercommunal conflict may be less likely • Population may not be tolerant of new arrivals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IR: Where are faultlines between ethnic groups? • IR: Are there more radical elements within either group? |
| Governor in North Eri from minority Dotan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible unrest directed at Governor / local authorities • May increase tensions in lead-up to elections • Governor could play key role in managing any intercommunal tensions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IR: Is there a history of public protest? • IR: What mechanisms exist to manage local tensions? • T: conduct key leader engagement with N Eri Governor |
| Most locally-generated revenue directed to Garville | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible unrest directed at government of Garland • Population may have unrealistic expectations of UN support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IR: Where are lower socio-economic areas? • T: Consider strategic messaging to manage population expectations |

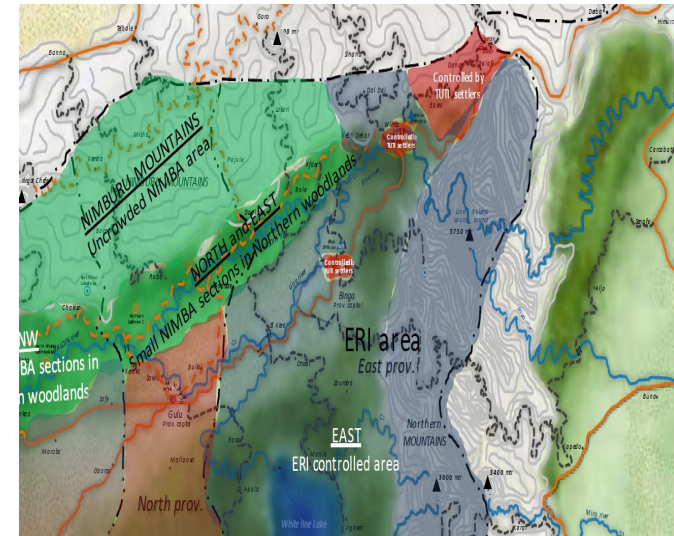
HT: Mapping

- Method of visualising factors
- Humans do not deal well with large volumes of Information
- A visual approach enhances and creates understanding
- Mapping can be:
 - Digital
 - By hand



HT: Mapping – Process

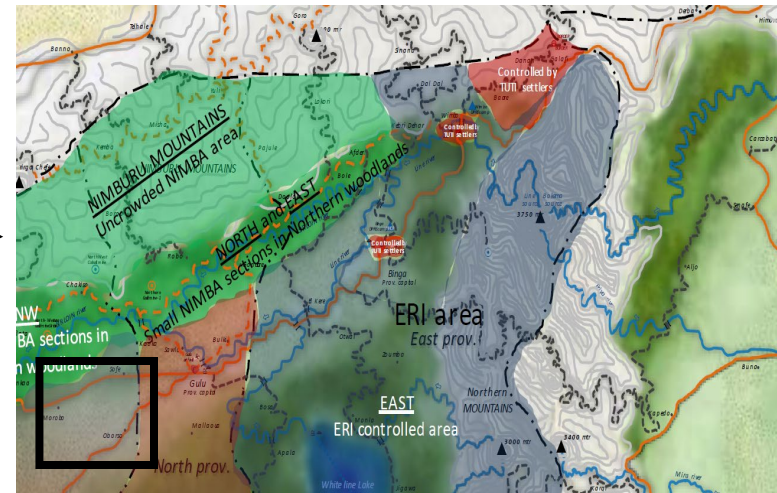
- Map of APIR
- 3 Column Format
- Mapping
 - Ethnic, tribal, religious groups
 - Rich and poor areas
 - Permissive, non-permissive areas
 - Threat actor areas of control
 - Pro and Anti Government areas
 - Vulnerable population areas
 - **IDP / Refugee areas / camps**
 - Illegal mining
 - **Schools and hospitals**



HT: Mapping – Overlays

- Use different colours and shading to provide clarity

- Author name
- DTG of completion
- Label (Ethnic Overlay)
- Clear Legend
- NOT obscure map detail
- 3 coordination points
- North



UNIGAR – GARYA ‘Demographic distribution’ (PMMI pilot course 2019-4)

LEGEND

- City > 100,000
- City < 100,000
- Township center
- Road network
- National border
- Regional border
- Administrative boundary
- Controlled area
- Uncontrolled area
- Water point / water hole
- Power line
- Forest / woodland
- Barren land
- Barren lowland
- Barren highland
- Wetland
- Lake
- Swamp / marshland
- Shrubland / savanna
- Desert
- Mountain range
- Altitude zone

Demographics countrywide:

TUTU 46.9% of total population
TUTU majority in CENTRAL NORTH-WEST and NORTH provinces
TUTU minority in EAST and WEST provinces
TUTU 80% of OFF corps in GARF
(TUTU control National banks, security services, access to education and government posts)

ERI 34.5% of total population
ERI majority in NORTH-ERI, SOUTH-ERI and EAST provinces
ERI minority in NORTH and NORTH-WEST provinces
ERI 40% of NCO corps in GARF
(ERI main effort on mining activities)

SUNKKA 10.2% of total population
SUNKKA majority in WEST and SOUTH
(SUNKKA majority unskilled farm / cattle ranch workers and nomadic traders in desert border GARIYA/HILAND)

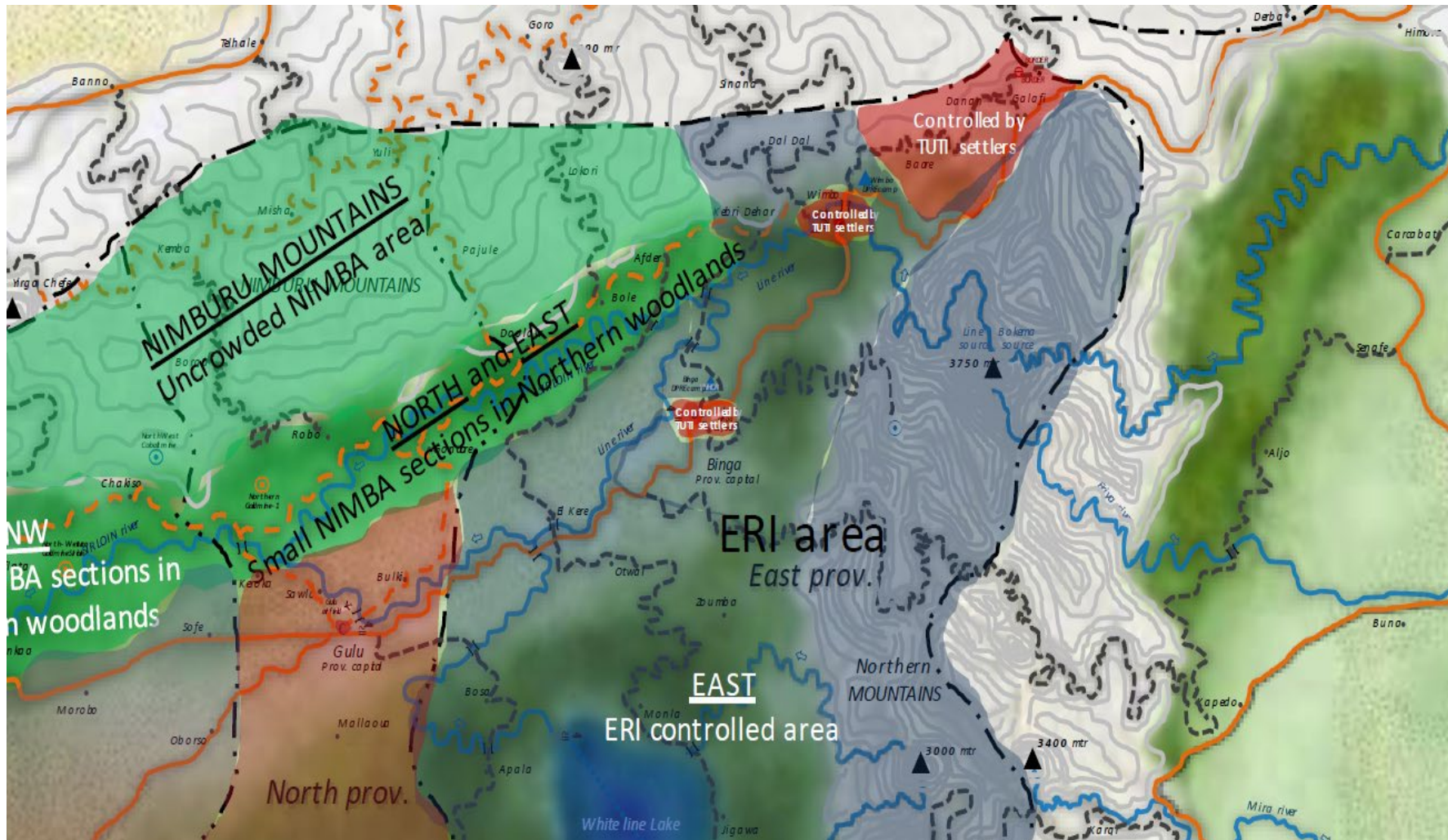
ABU 3% of total population
ABU significant minority in border areas CENTRAL and WEST. Minority in NORTH-WEST and NORTH provinces.
(ABU population brought in from ABUSIR and are traditionally pastoralists with farm cattle. They move with from central province towards river basins, and areas further south with the onset of the dry season)

NIMBA 4% of total population
NIMBA minority (small section) in the NW area of CENTRAL and northern woodlands of NORTH-WEST, NORTH and border areas of EAST provinces.

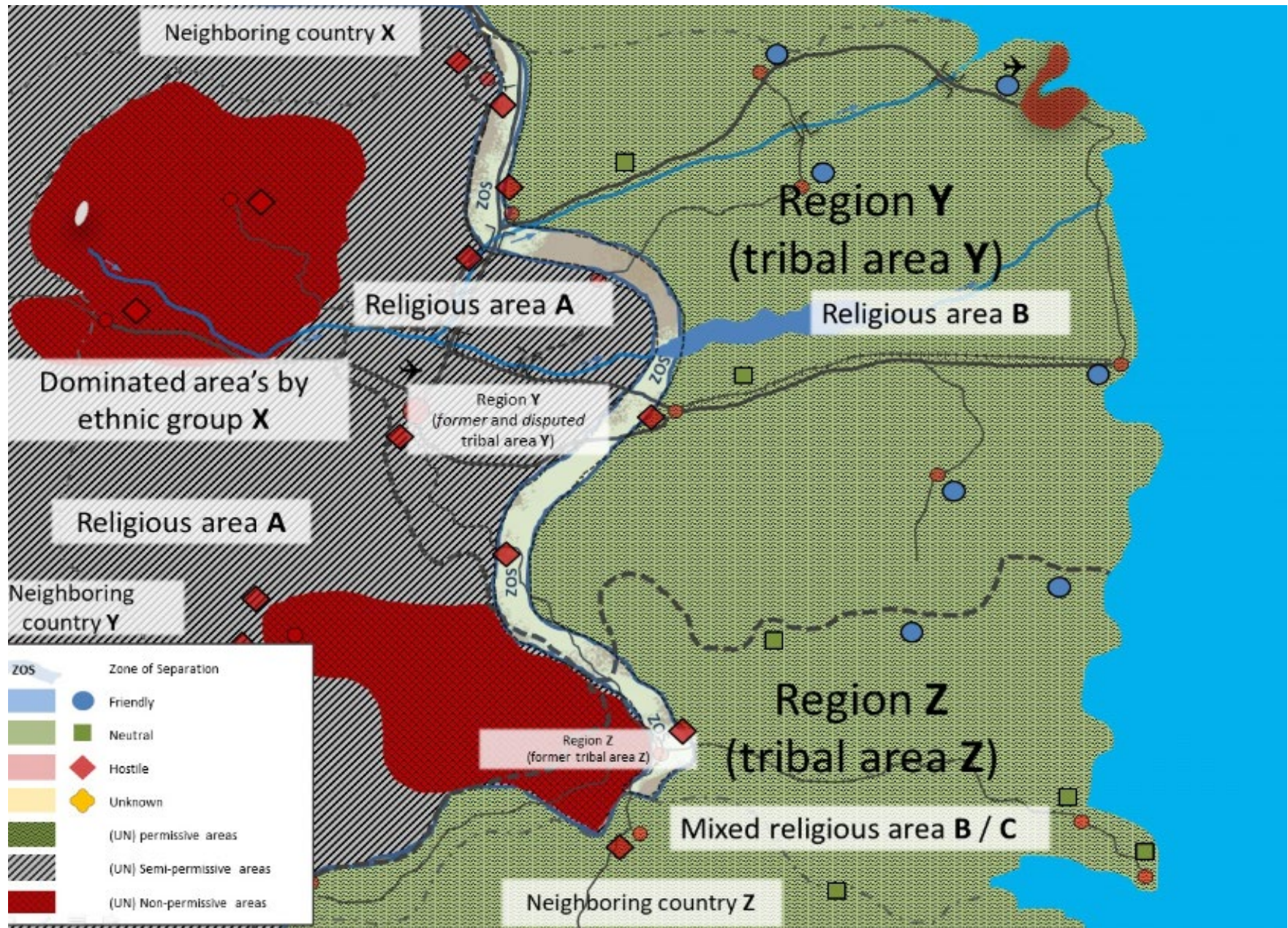
Demographics per region / province:

| Region / Province | TUTU (%) | ERI (%) | SUNKKA (%) | ABU (%) | NIMBA (%) | OTHER (%) |
|-------------------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| EAST | 20% | 80% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - |
| NORTH-WEST | 20% | 35% | 0% | 5% | 4% | OTHER 6% |
| NORTH | 75% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 4% | OTHER 6% |
| CENTRAL | 80% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 4% | OTHER 11% |
| WEST | 30% | 35% | 0% | 5% | 0% | OTHER 10% |
| NORTH-ERI | 35% | 65% | 0% | 0% | 0% | OTHER 10% |
| SOUTH-ERI | 35% | 65% | 0% | 0% | 0% | OTHER 5% |
| SOUTH | 30% | 25% | 5% | 0% | 0% | OTHER 10% |

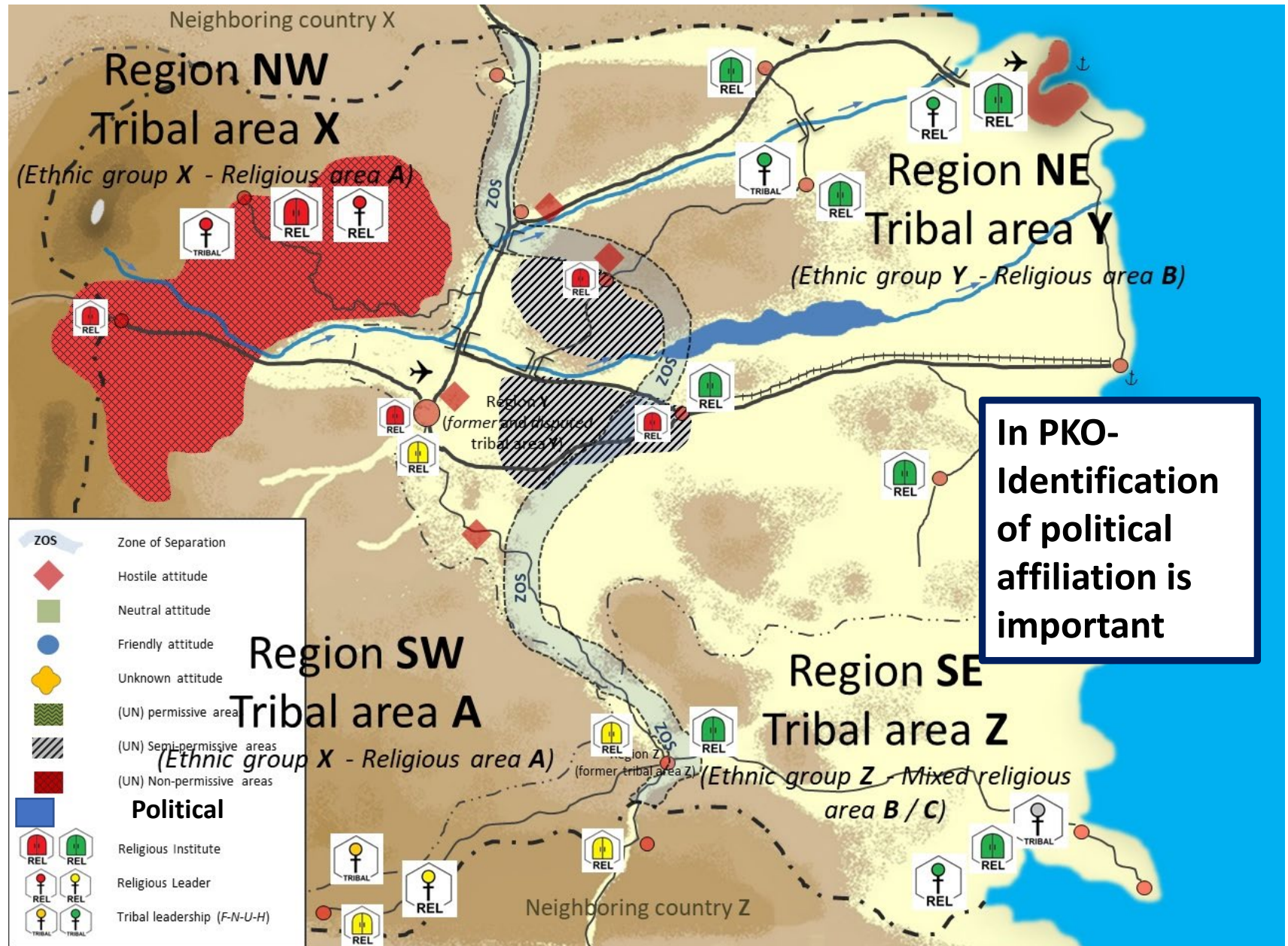
Example Tribal Overlay – Sector Level



Permissive, Semi-permissive, Non-permissive Overlay



Combined HT Overlay



Items of High Importance(IHI) List

- Generally tangible
- Area or a physical item
- Central to mission accomplishment
- Identified during 3 Column Format evaluation
- Examples:
 - Armed Group- MLRS or A/Tk weapon
 - UN-Refugee Camp
 - Local population- water source or market

HT: IHI List – So what?

- UN can target a threat actor's IHI
- UN can protect its own IHIs
- UN can protect civilian population's IHIs
 - Gain support
 - Ensure consent

HT - Outputs

- Deductions
- Information requirements
- Risks
- Constraints, limitations and freedoms
- Planning guidance
- Items of high importance
- All outputs must be collated and recorded

Take Away

- HT evaluation for a sector
- Understand ASCOPE PMESII and HT factors
- Understand IHIs for UN and Threat Actor
- Be able to complete HT map overlays
- HT important tool in POC planning

Questions

Learning Activity - Exercise

- **Task:** Commence Human Terrain Evaluation for your Sector

- **Process and Outputs:**

Complete 'People' row of ASCOPE PMESII

- List Factors
- List Information Requirements

Use 3 Column Format to Evaluate Factors

- List Deductions
- List Information Requirements / Tasks

Complete map overlays

- Ethnic groups
- Locations of key leaders