



Lesson 1.2

Introduction to UN Force Protection (FP)

Content

- Introduction, definitions & terminology
- FP principles
- Threats and risk
- FP coordination



Learning Objectives

- Explain the importance of FP
- Describe FP using key definitions
- List the types of attacks
- Explain the important of risk analysis in FP planning



A continuous process that consists of threat and risk analysis and risk mitigation to prevent or respond to attacks that affect a unit's operational capabilities and freedom of action



FP planning required for all (static / mobile) unit operations

FP Desired Effects

- Mitigate a threat's impact or likelihood in order to accomplish UN police / military unit operations
- Ensure units can accomplish their mission / task
- Preserve freedom of action
- Prevent / minimise casualties

Nature of FP

- Fundamental principle for all unit operations
- FP plans for all operations, missions, and tasks
- Multi-dimensional
- Risk mitigation
- Set of tactical planning procedures for unit operations
- Consider for unit static and mobile operations

FP Principles

- Interoperability
- Prioritisation
- Flexibility
- Unity of Command and Control
- Response
- Sustainability
- Proactive Posture
- Situational awareness

Definitions / Terminology

Vulnerability: weakness / susceptible to harm

Attacker: actor undertaking acts of violence to cause harm

Threat: a course of action (CoA) by an attacker directed at a UN unit to cause harm or limit the units' freedom of action by direct fire, indirect fire, assault, IED, sabotage, cyber

Risk: combination of the likelihood and impact of a threat

Protection: preservation of a unit's operational capabilities/freedom of action; to mitigate risks via unit tactics, capabilities (courses of action)

Tactical area of operations (TAO): area of responsibility narrowly defined for a specific unit's tactical deployment

Static & moving: unit's physical state for a tactical operation

Methods

- Direct Fire
- Indirect fire
- IED
- Assault/Intrusion
- Sabotage
- Cyber



Attackers

- Armed groups
- Unarmed groups
 - Organised
 - Unorganised



Responsibility for FP

- Host government – **primary**
- Unit commanders
- Mission components – assist and support
- Force Commander and Police Commissioner or delegated authority
- Other mandated forces – possible assist and support

Good FP Practices

- Tactical planning
- Threat based approach
- Unit readiness
- Robust posture
- Common operating picture
- Training
- Coordination / engage



Balanced Approach

- Risk is inherent in any operation / task
- Reduce risk likelihood or impact
- Action vs inaction

Coordination / Engagement

- Peacekeeping Intelligence cells
- Military, Police and Civilian Components
- Regional Offices
- HSSF, host nation law enforcement
- Other mandated UN forces
- Medical. CASEVAC
- Local governments, communities
- NGOs, regional / international organisations

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Take Away

- FP is a continuous process that consists of threat and risk analysis and risk mitigation to prevent or respond to attacks that affect a unit's operational capabilities and freedom of action
- FP is based on a threat approach
- FP planning required for all operations
- FP measures are not conducted in isolation, coordination with partners is the key to success
- FP is a core planning responsibility in all unit tasks

Questions