Lesson 1.3

Introduction to Intelligence and Threat-based Approach to Force Protection Planning

Lesson Content

- Introduction to Peacekeeping Intelligence (PKI)

- Definitions

- PKI Overview

- Intelligence and Force Protection

- Threat-Based Approach

- Threat and Risk Analysis

- Peacekeeping, Intelligence, surveillance and Recognisance (ISR)

- Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)

Learning Outcomes

- Explain why intelligence is important to FP

- Describe the Intelligence cycle

- Explain the role of leadership in directing intelligence collection

- Explain the basics of ISR planning

- Describe basic UAS characteristics, capabilities, acquisition framework

- Introduce the Threat Based approach to FP planning

Too Frequent

"We have a clear lack of tactical intel or tactical information in the field….

we are not proactive…it's difficult to anticipate an attack"

Lieutenant General (ret) Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz

Attacks Against UN Police and Military Units

- Direct Fires
- Indirect Fires
- IEDs
- Assault*
- Cyber
- Sabotage

Combination

*Police also use the term "Intrusion"

Why?

Cause a Reaction

Spoil Mandate

Leverage Power

Economic

Cultural Clash

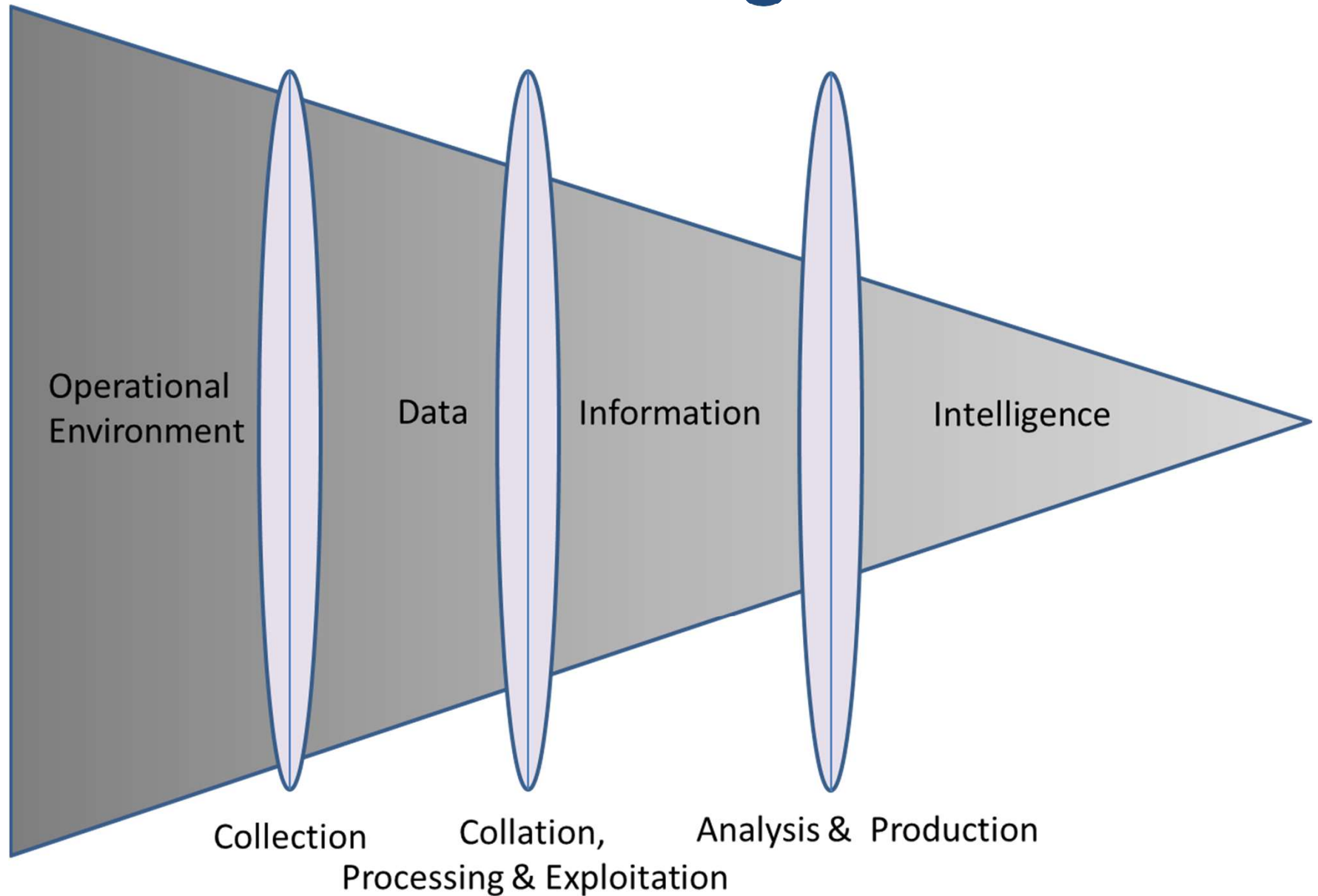Gain Support of the Population

Survival

Weaken Resolve Will UN Units

Embarrass

Retaliation

What is Intelligence?

Intelligence is important to UN peacekeeping operations

United Nations
Department of Peacekeeping Operations /
Department of Field Support
Ref. 2017.07

UN

Policy

Peacekeeping Intelligence

Approved by: USG DPKO
              USG DFS
Effective date: 2 May 2017
Contact: DPKO-DFS/DPET/PBPS Policy Planning Team
Review date: 2 May 2019

United Nations

Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence Handbook
(MPKI HB)

Peacekeeping-Intelligence, Surveillance
and Reconnaissance Staff Handbook
(PKISR HB)

First Edition
September 2020

UN Peacekeeping Intelligence (UNPKI)

- Non-clandestine acquisition, processing of information

- Identify, mitigate threats to Civilians & UN units

- Helps identify and mitigate threats

- Identifies opportunities to support the mandate

- Activities:

  - Geospatial Peacekeeping-Intelligence (GPKI)

  - Signals Peacekeeping-Intelligence (SPKI)

  - Human Peacekeeping-Intelligence (HPKI)

  - Open-Source Peacekeeping-Intelligence (OPKI)

Intelligence Cycle
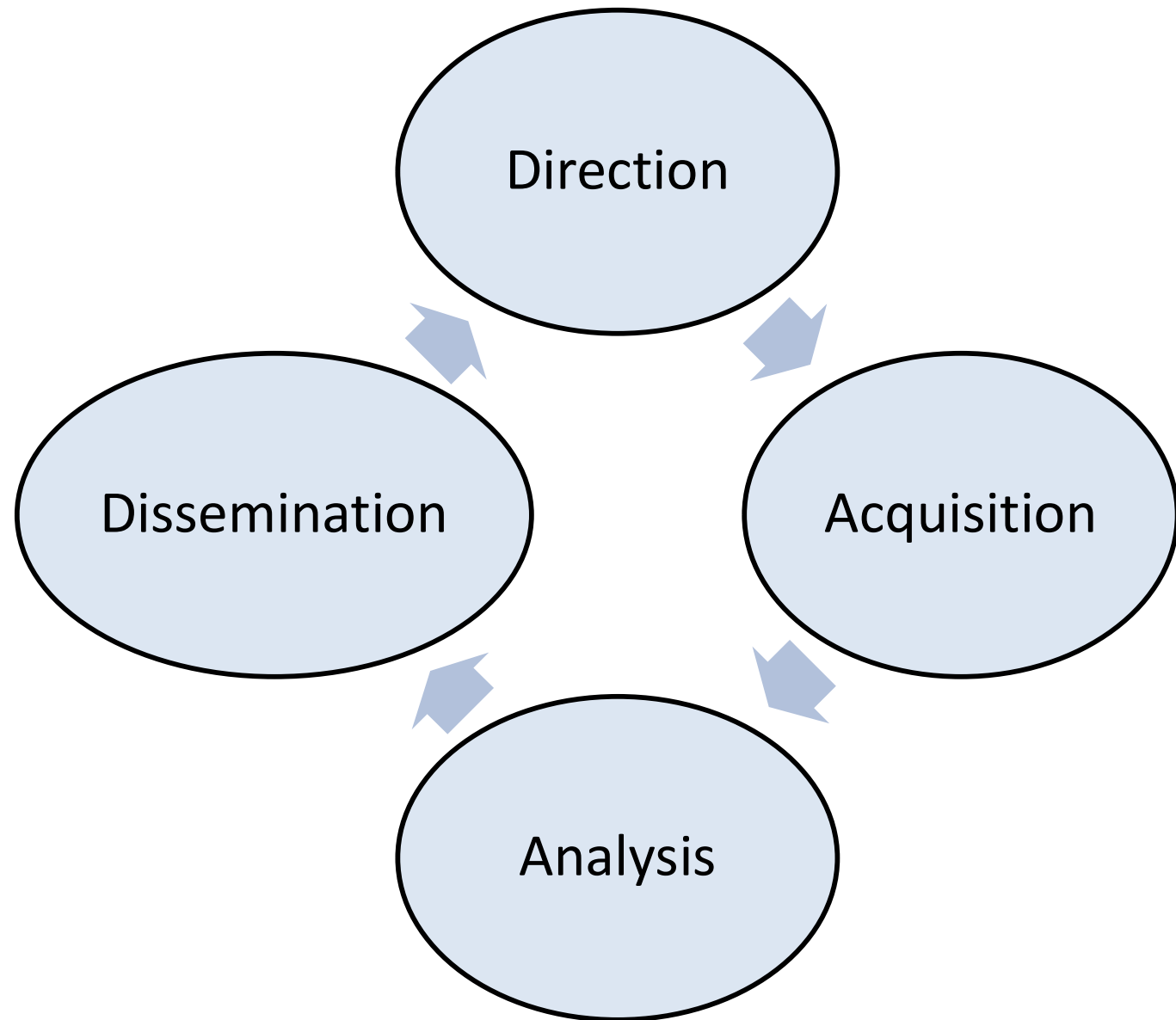
Key Intelligence Terms
use in this training material

Intelligence Gaps

Commanders Critical Information Requirements
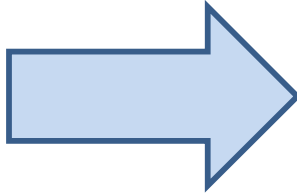
CCIR

PIR

Priority of Intelligence Requirements
(Intel cells developed off CCIR)

Missing Information needed for analysis
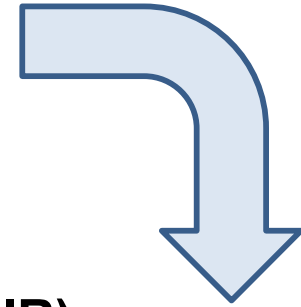
EEI

Essential Elements of Information

Indicators to be collected in support of PIR

RFIs

Request for Information
Up and down

Information Acquisition Plan (IAP)

- A tool to capture 'direction' from leadership

- Assigns tasks to collection assets / units

- A living document updated as requirements change

- Many call it a Collection or Reconnaissance Plan

Analysis of the Operation Environment (AOE)

Operating Environment Evaluation (OEE)

- **Physical Terrain**
- **Human Terrain**
- **Information Terrain**

Actor Evaluation (AE)
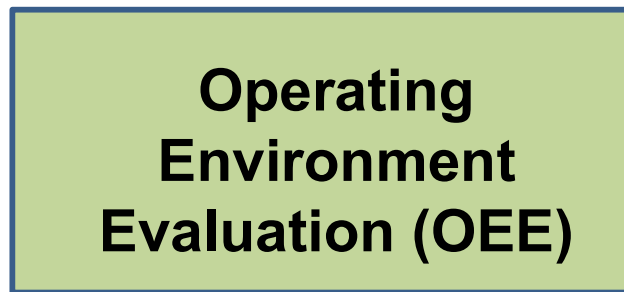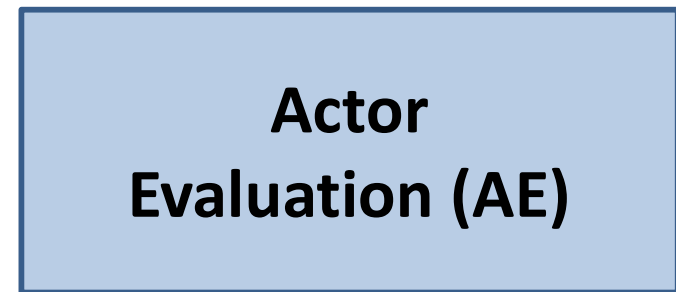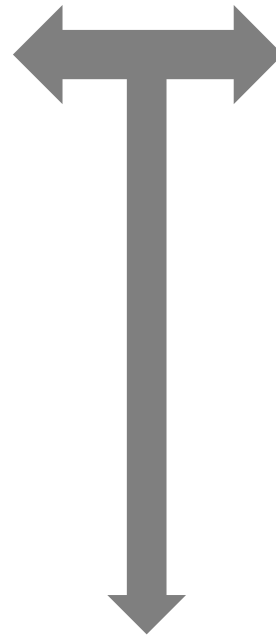
- **Communities**
- **Groups- Unarmed / Armed** (Organised / Not organised)
- **Leadership**

Situational Integration

How Actors, Groups interact in the Operating Environment

Intelligence Coordination Mechanism
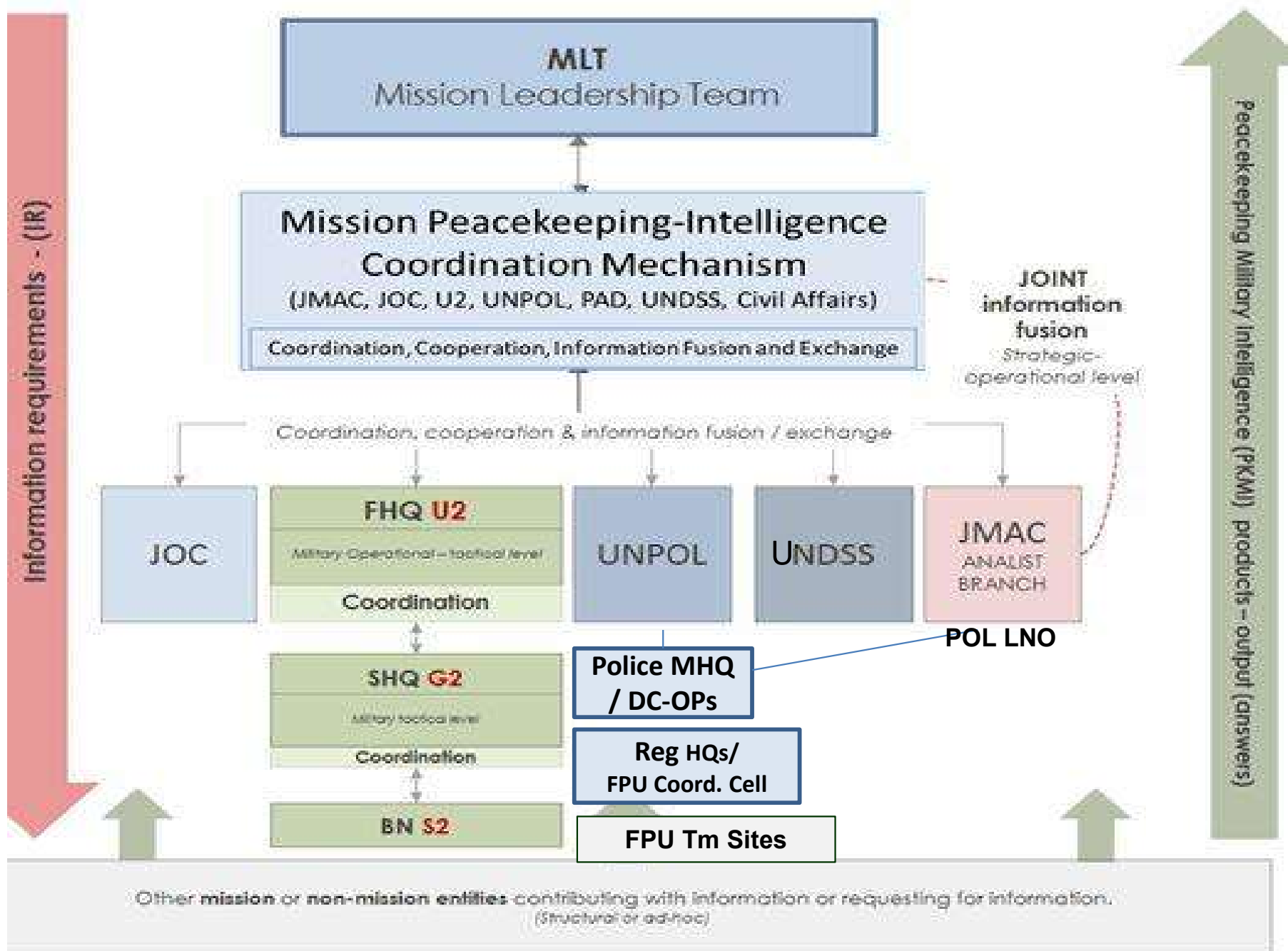
A Threat-based Approach- Intelligence drives FP Mission Analysis

Suggested FP Planning Format

PKI drives Threat Based FP Mission Analysis

Receipt of Mission
Mission analysis
Course of action
Orders production
Execution

Within the unit's current location; potential areas of transit; and the deployment in the tactical area of operations

1. **Analysis of the Operational Environment (AOE)**

2. **Actor Evaluation (AE) Focus on Identification of Key Actors**
   a. Civilian Populations- Potential for Civil Unrest and attackers
   b. Potential attackers (armed / unarmed)
   c. Host Nation security forces for potential assistance
   d. UN / International protection actors for potential assistance
   e. Your own unit

3. **Threat Analysis**
   a. Overview
   b. Key Elements
   c. Matrix

4. **Risk Analysis**
   a. Vulnerability assessment (your unit's vulnerabilities)
   b. Capability assessment – for assistance / support
   c. Danger level assessment-threat & your unit- compare & contrast
   d. Risk analysis matrix

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    c.   Danger level assessment-threat & your unit- compare & contrast
    d.   Risk analysis matrix

Tenants of Threat Actors / Groups- Assist in Identification

Purpose / Intent	Attack-How	Capabilities
Economic / survival	Direct fires	Strength / size
Leverage power / Cause reaction	Indirect fires	Mobility
Retaliation	IEDs	Leadership
popularity / will of people	Assault	Communications
Spoil mandate/ embarrass	Cyber	Firepower
Cultural clash	Sabotage	Surveillance / Intel
Casualties / destroy -resolve will	Civil Violence	Medical / Logistics

NOTE: **Perpetrator Groups can include Host Nation Security Forces**

Assist in Actor Evaluation / Information acquisition plans

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Mission Analysis-Threat Based

Receipt of Mission

↓

Mission analysis

↓

Course of action

↓

Orders production

↓

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Within the unit's current location; potential areas of transit; and the deployment in the tactical area of operations

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2. Actor Evaluation- Identification of Key Actors
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   d. UN / International protection actors
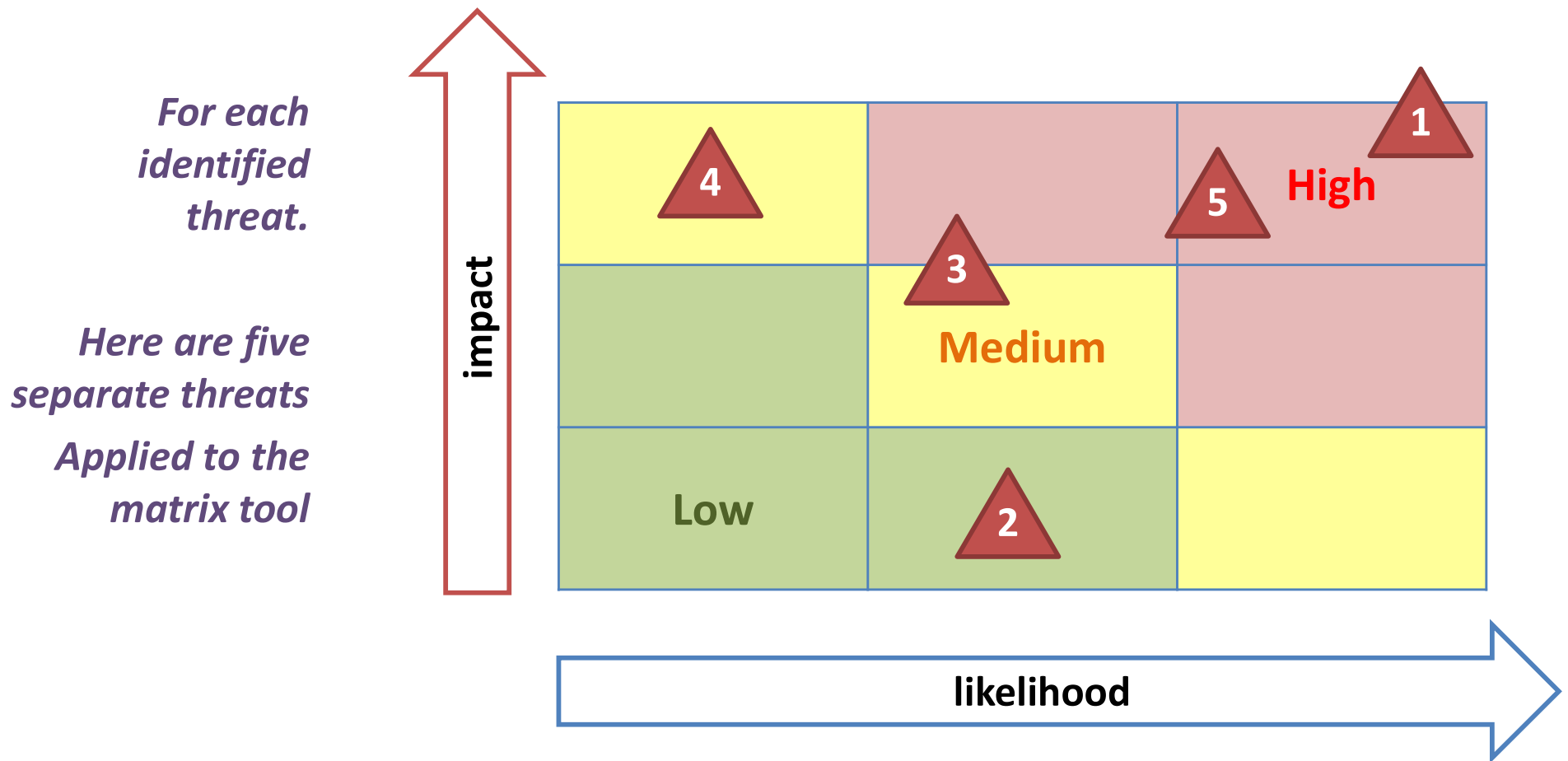   e. Your Unit

3. Threat Analysis
   a. Overview-How Actors / Group Interact in the OEE
   b. Key Elements
   c. Threats identified current location, transit route areas, TAO assigned / potential
   d. Matrix- Each threat determine 5 Ws

4. Risk Analysis
   a. Vulnerability assessment
   b. Capability assessment – Assistance / Support
   c. Danger level assessment
   d. Risk analysis matrix

Risk Analysis Tool

For each identified threat.

Here are five separate threats

Applied to the matrix tool
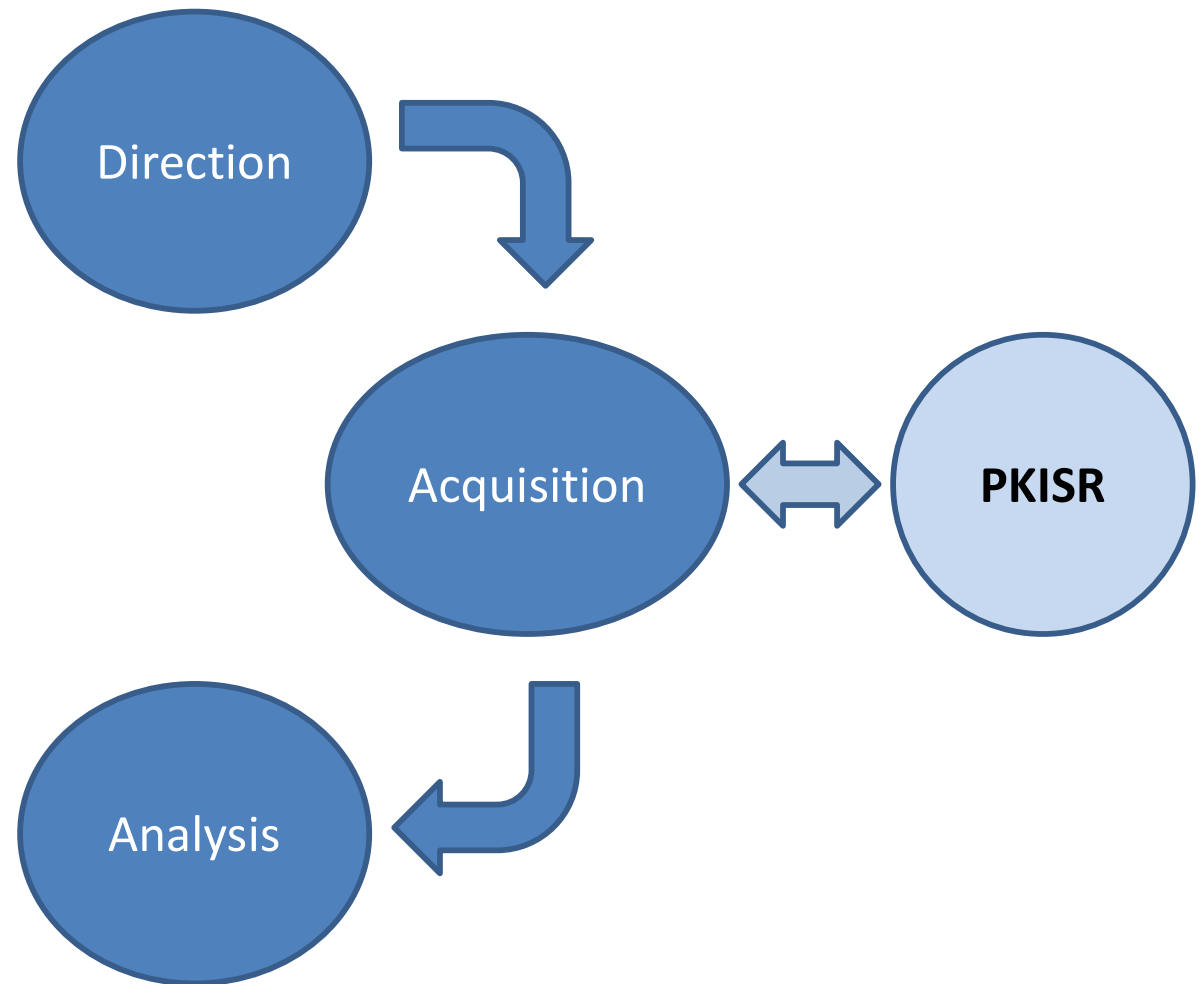
impact

likelihood

Prioritization of risks are classified from low, medium, to high

Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR)
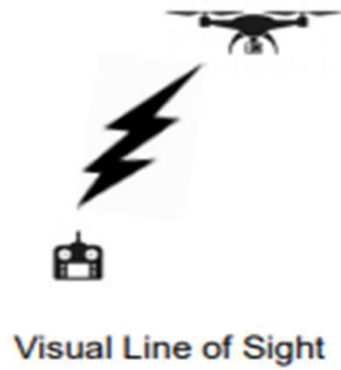
Aim of PKISR- Drives PKI Cycle

Manages

- Collection Assets

- Information to be processed into intelligence

- Decision making

UAS - Terminology

1

Visual Line of Sight
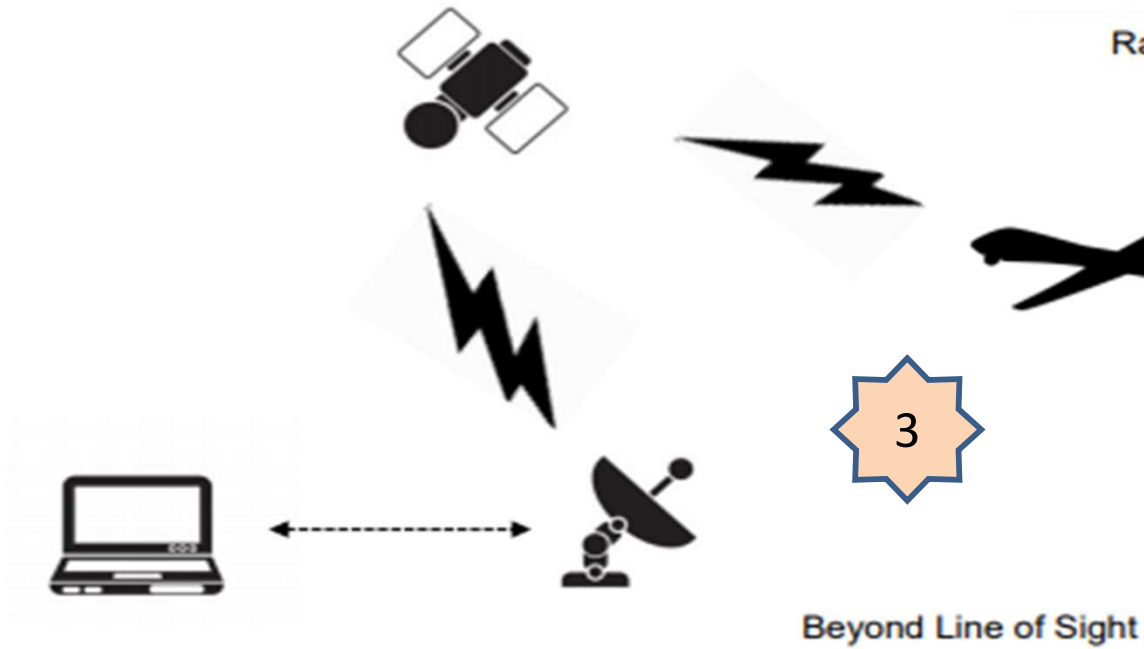
2

Radio Line of Sight

3

Beyond Line of Sight

UAS

- Flexible asset
- Support ISR requirement
- Reconnaissance, surveillance, tracking
- Deploy in high-risk threat areas
- Overwatch
- Real Time- common operating picture
- Supports the FP framework
- Distinct capabilities of Class I, II, and III
- All levels of commands can request UAS

Potential Predator Groups using UAV

- From UNOCC Weekly Briefing Notes 19 January 2023:

    - *"On Monday and Tuesday, unknown UAVs flew over MINUSMA Timbuktu and Goundam camps. These are the first reported incidents of suspicious UAV activity in Sector West since the beginning of the year".*

- So now we have to consider the probable use of ISR assets by possible hostile groups, and to consider appropriate counter measures.

Take Away

- Attacks targeting UN Units remain high resulting in increased Casualties

- Intel cycle is the process of acquire, analyze and disseminate information and intel

- PKI a non-clandestine acquisition and processing of information

- Threat-based approach to FP planning helps commanders achieve balance between risk mitigation and mission accomplishment

- Intelligence and dissemination of threat information supports FP planning

- Risk analysis guides prioritization of threats; A continuous evaluation is required to adjust mitigating measures

- Clear direction from leadership ensures ISR assets are used efficiently

- The threat-based approach drives tactical planning

Questions?

Learning Activity

- Break up into small groups

- Each group will be given a topic

- Discuss the topic

- Report back to the plenary on the significance and importance of the topic

Topic # 1

Briefly, explain the intelligence cycle. Describe why a predictive analysis becomes important in identifying the threat in the FP planning process.

Topic # 2

Describe basic UAS characteristics, capabilities, use the terminology and explain deployment limitations.

How might a UAS support a tactical commander's FP plan during a unit's movement to a new TOB?

Topic # 3

Analysis of the Operation Environment (AOE) includes the Operating Environment Evaluation (OEE): Physical Terrain, Human Terrain, Information Terrain sassements. List possible components of the Human terrain

An example: Demographics: Population, distribution, and composition age, gender, ethnicity, and religion

Topic # 4

Explain why is ISR is a Force Protection enabler? How does a commander focus collection efforts?

Give examples and use the IAP in your explanation.