

Lesson

1.5



Decision Making Process (DMP) for Police Units

Aim



Familiarize you with
a tactical decision-making model / tool that
can be used by formed police units
in UN Peace Operations

Lesson Overview



- Importance of a decision-making process
- Decision making framework
- Decision making process
- COAs and risk mitigation introduction
- Summary



Learning Outcomes



Learners will be able to:

- Explain the importance of the Decision-Making Process (DMP)
- Describe the DMP framework and its dynamics
- Be able to apply the process/methodology

Decision Making Process



A standardized process that identifies the most suitable courses of action in a specific situation among alternative options, to achieve a mission, task or goal

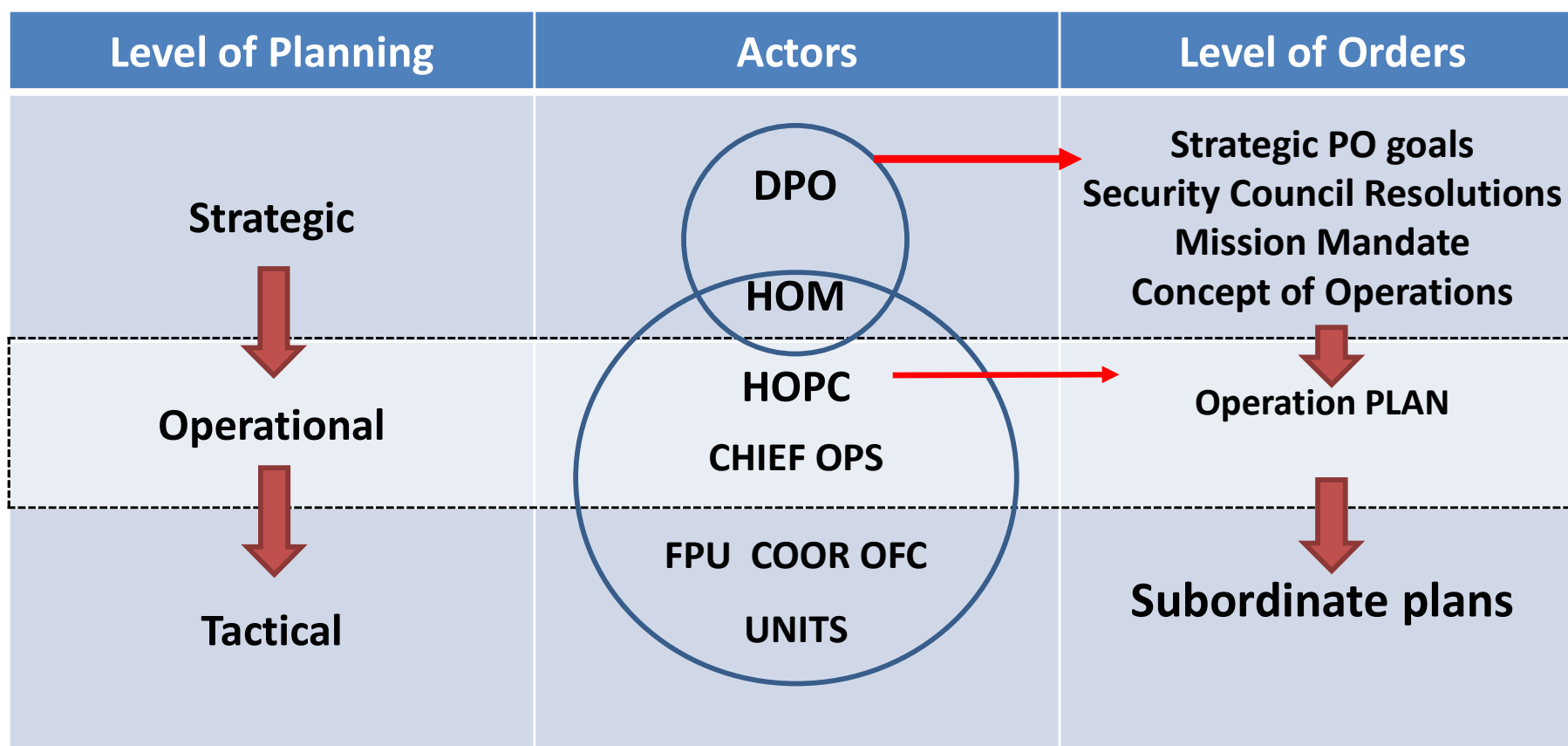
Decision Making



Why is decision making paramount in police unit operations?

Why use a process for decision making?

Planning levels and framework



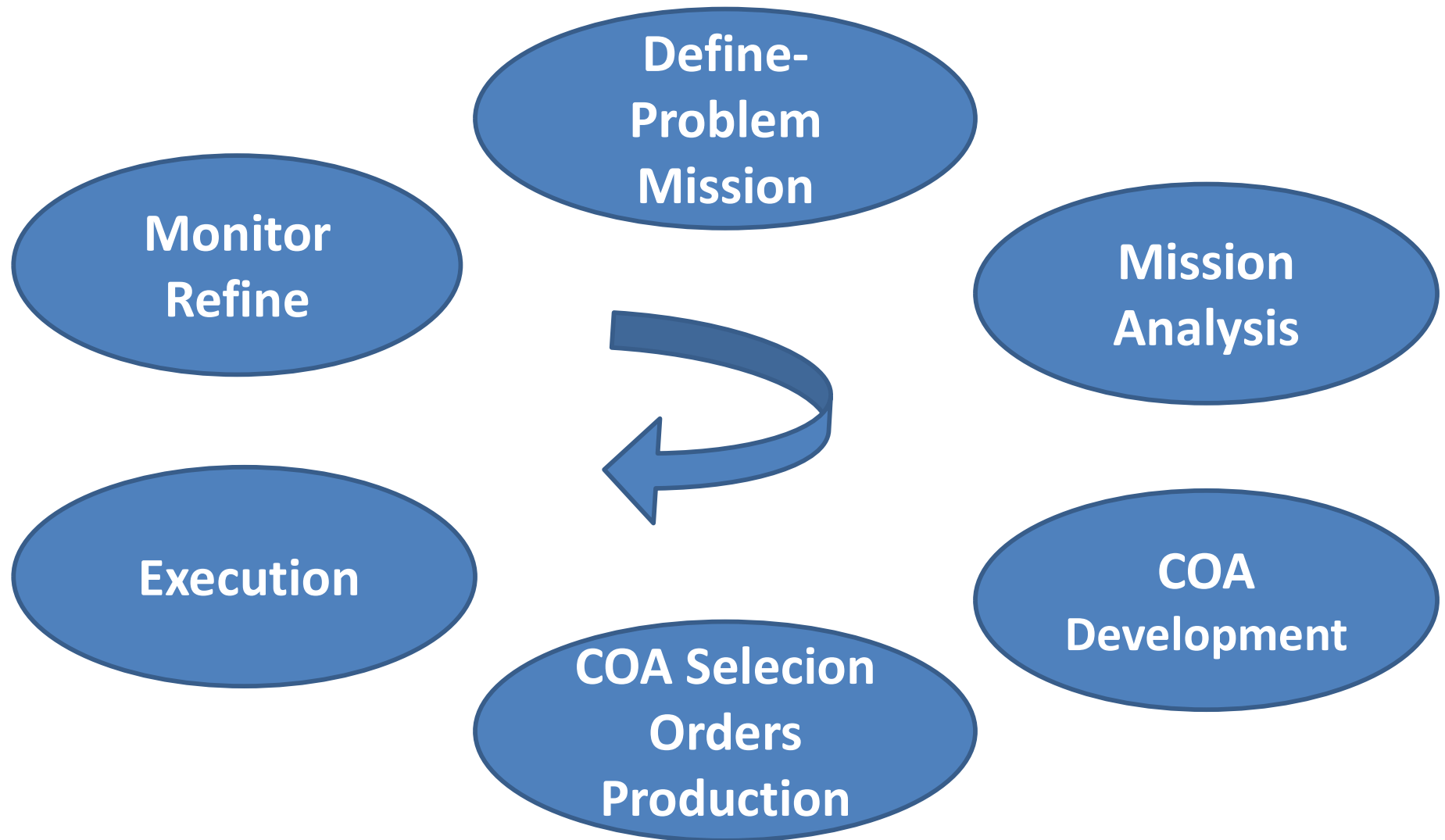
A Process that supports planning



- Police unit operations
- Protection of civilians
- Force Protection



Decision Making Process

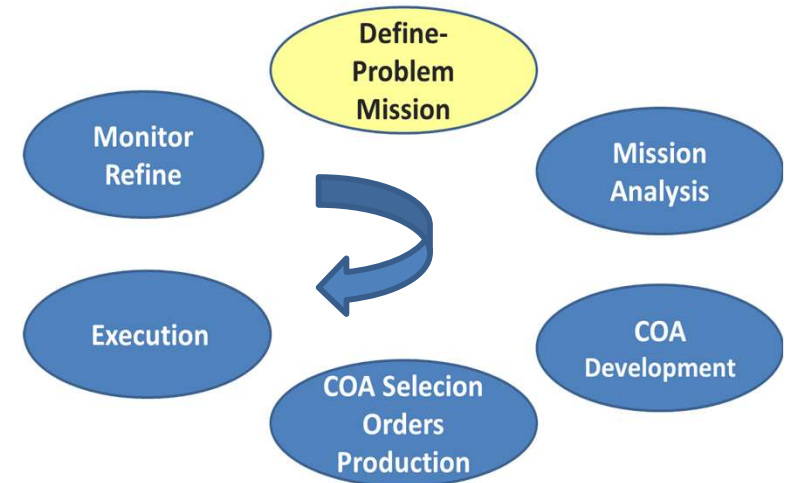


Information Requirements established / Continuous gathering of information

DMP- Define the Problem / Mission



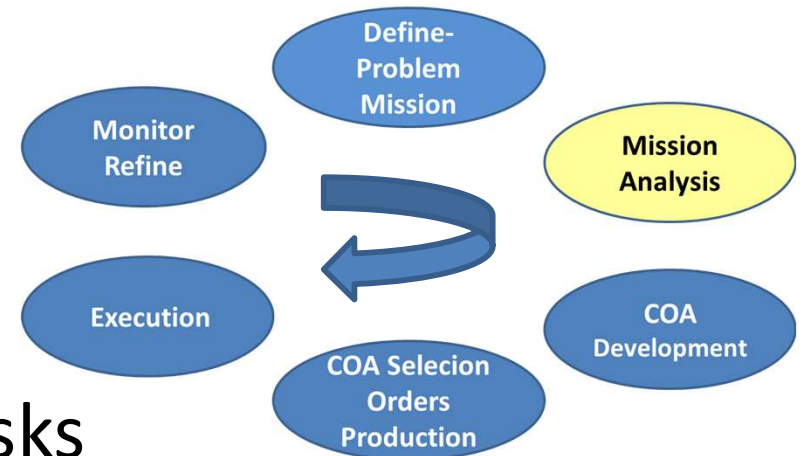
- Define problem/task details
- Gather planning tools
- Refine AOE products
- Determine time needed
- Constraints and IR
- Commander guidance given
- Determine specified, implied tasks, essential tasks
- Warning order



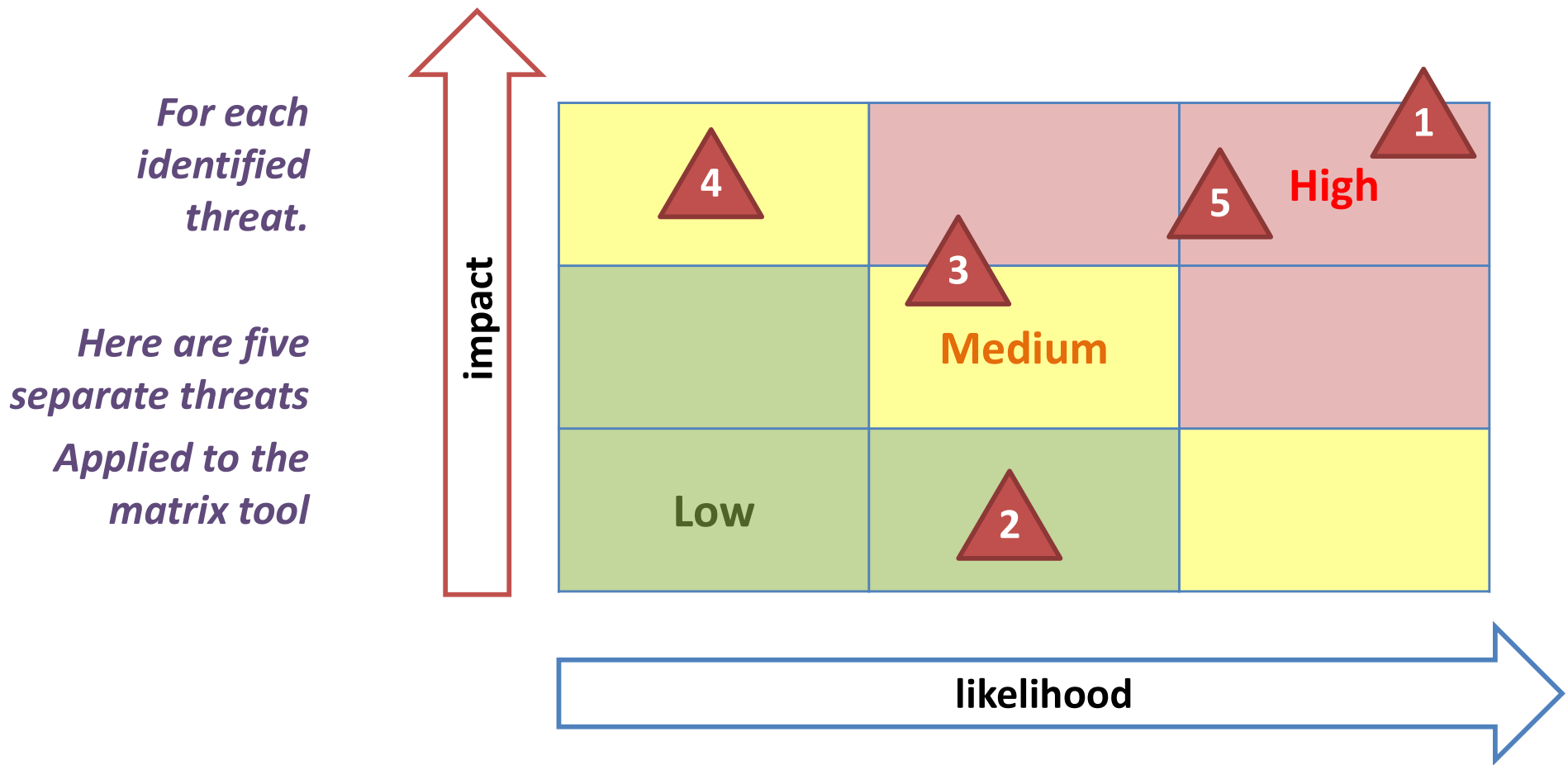
DMP- Mission Analysis



- Analyse tasks via AOE, actors
- Information clarification
- IRs required for planning
- Analyse higher HQs intent, tasks
- Analyse critical facts / assumptions
- Analyse assets / support available
- Threat and risk analysis
- Key operational timings / phases
- Draft commander's intent



Risk Analysis Tool

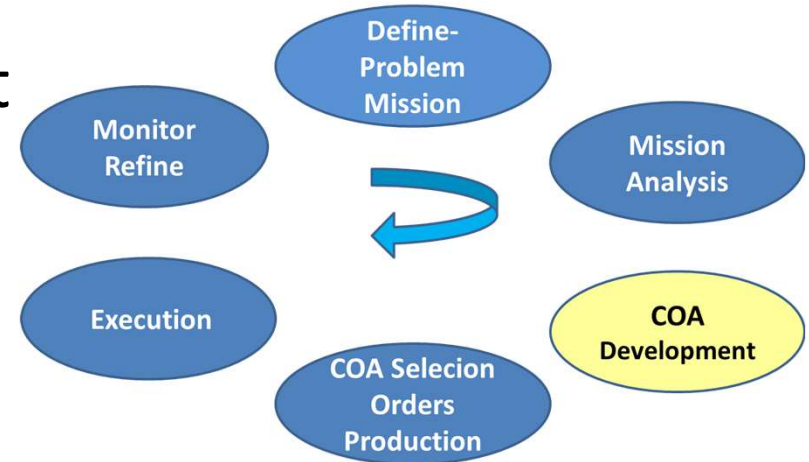


Prioritization of risks are classified from low, medium, to high

DMP- COA Development



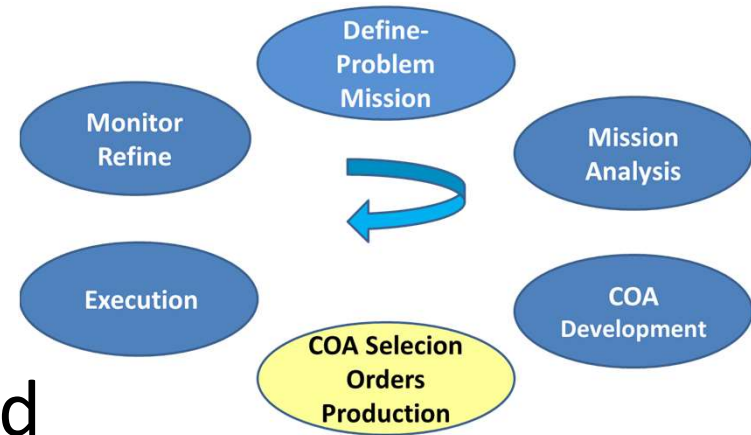
- Mitigates threat likelihood / impact
- Options for assigned tasks
- What -tasks to be executed
- When -critical timing parameters
- Where - locations for effects to be achieved
- How- concept of operation, incorporating tasks
- Why - purpose of the mission
- intent, scheme of manoeuvre graphically
- Consent, situation awareness, freedom of action



DMP-COA Selection & Orders production



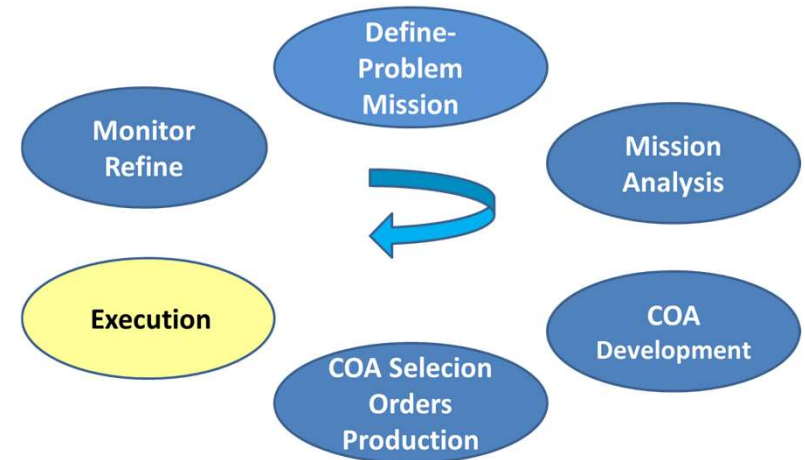
- Informed decision to which COA to refine and develop
- Advantages disadvantages analyzed
- Vetted- impacts and mission priorities
- Order-coordinated, authenticated, reviewed, published, distributed
- Briefed to higher HQs for approval
- Section / unit Back briefs
- NAIs, continue answering IRs



DMP- Execution



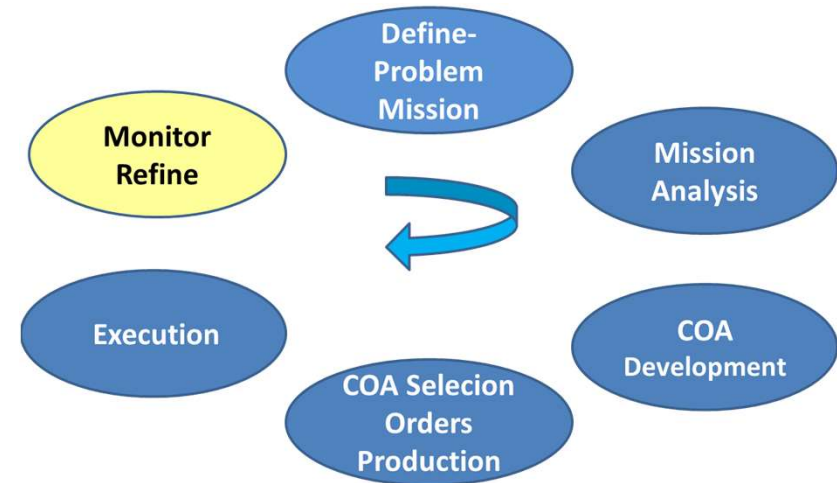
- Staff and commanders continue to conduct assessments
- Rehearsals
- May go back or start again of cycle
- Coordinate with supporting units
- Coordinate with other actors
- Continue to analyse situation – for potential adjustments to the plan



DMP- Monitor & Refine the Plan



- Not a stagnant process
- Continue monitoring situation
- Refine plans as required
- Monitor potential predator groups, violent actors, communities (threats)
- Receive brief backs on subordinate unit plans
- Approve subordinate unit plans
- As situations change, refine and adjust the plane



Summary of Key Messages



- It is importance to master the decision-making process and used as a tool and guidance in FP planning
- Mission analysis, constant information gathering, and continuous analysis must be considered for success
- All levels conduct FP planning, higher HQs must approve a subordinate unit's plans

Questions