



Lesson 1.4

UN PKI / MPKI Overview

Lesson Contents

- Importance of UN PKI
- Principles
- MPKI Cycle

Learning Outcomes

- Explain why UN PKI is important to UN missions
- Explain UN PKI and MPKI principles
- Identify the stages of the MPKI cycle
- Describe the MPKI management tools



Why the UN Department of Peace Operations Embraces Intelligence

**UN Military Peacekeeping-
Intelligence Handbook (MPKIHB)
supporting document for military
components**

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



Policy

Peacekeeping Intelligence

Approved by: USG DPKO
USG DFS
Effective date: 2 May 2017
Contact: DPKO-DFS/DPET/PBPS Policy Planning Team
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Why UN Peacekeeping-Intelligence

- Support Common Operational Picture
- Early warning of imminent threats
- Identify risks and opportunities

Principles

UN PKI Overarching

- Under rules
- Non-Clandestine
- Areas of application
- Respect of State
Sovereignty
- Independence
- Accountability,
capability, authority
- Security & Confidentially

UN MPKI Practical

- Command led
- Centralized Control-
Decentralized execution
- Objectivity
- Accessibility & timeliness
- Invest in ISP and MPKI
battle-rhythm

Under Rules

- Security Council mandates
- Compliance with UN Charter
- Consistent with overall legal framework
- Human rights obligations

Non-clandestine

Clandestine activities:

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

Areas of Application

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

Respect to State Sovereignty

- Respect the sovereignty of Host states
- Respect the sovereignty of neighbouring states

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, Authority

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

Security and Confidentiality

- Secure information management and communications
- Shared / disseminated on “need to know” and “need to share” concepts
- Disclosed to trusted individuals for official duties

MPKI Command-led

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

Centralized Control, Decentralized Execution

- Peacekeeping-intelligence systems thrive under centralized control and decentralized execution
- Centralized planning and direction essential for unity of effort
- Disparate elements should be trusted to execute tasks without unnecessary interference

Objectivity

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

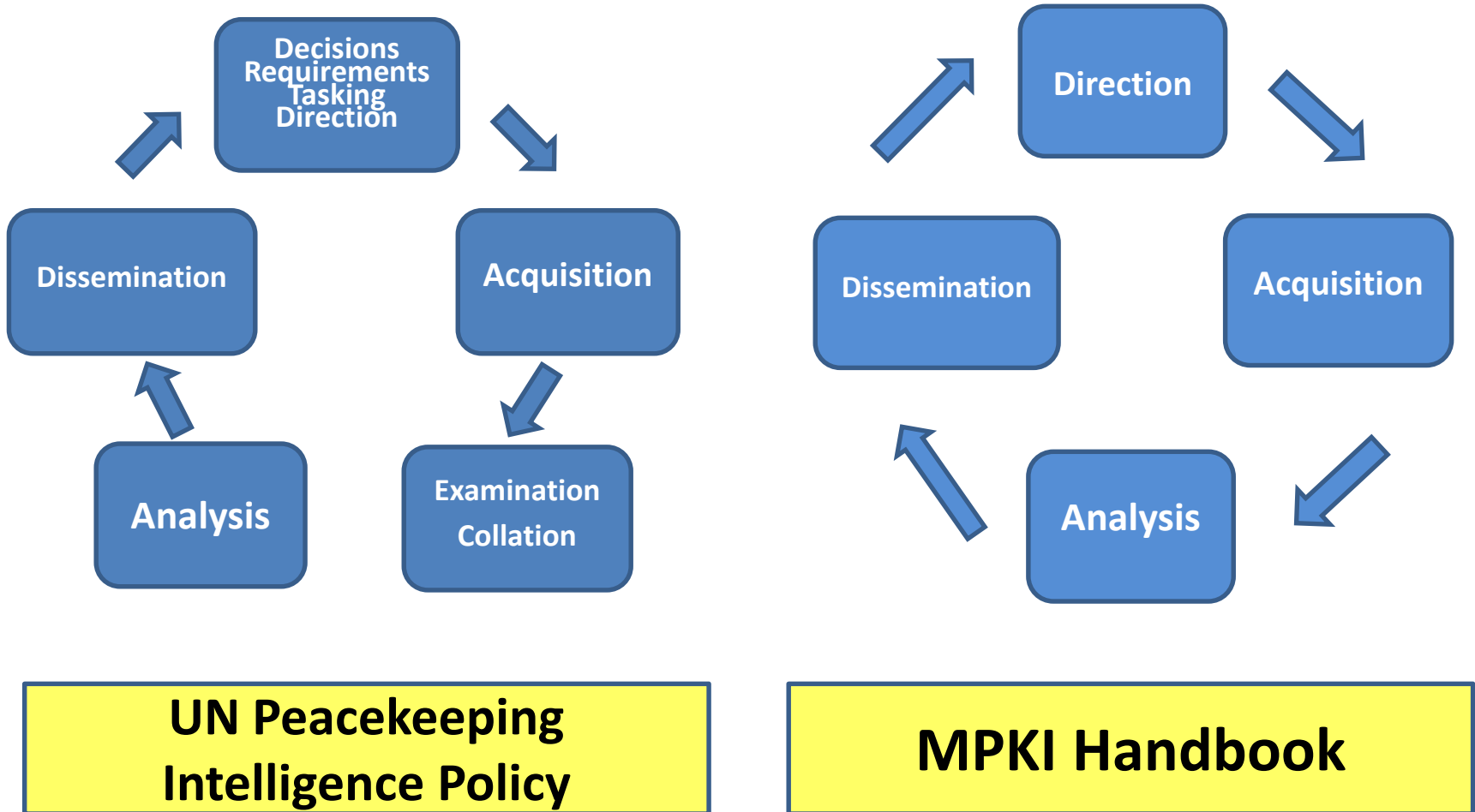
Accessibility and Timeliness

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

Invest in ISP & Battle-rhythm

- Clear responsibilities
- SOPs, timings, reports and returns
- Battle-rhythm sets conditions for success
- Provides cogs that make MPKI machine work

MPKI Cycle



Direction

- Based on commander's mission / intent
- Staff identifies intelligence gaps
- Formalize IRs

Acquisition

- Data feed- analytical step of cycle
- The process involves identification, coordination, and tasking of assets
- Data and information from the broadest sources

Analysis

- Process where data and information is converted into intelligence
- Collation and integration- grouping and recording of information for retrieval, comparison and evaluation
- Evaluation- review of information to assess reliability and credibility

Analysis

- Analysis: the methodical breaking down of information into its component parts, examination of each to find interrelationships and the application of reasoning
- Interpretation: the interpretation of the new peacekeeping-intelligence against existing knowledge and assessment in order to refine predictive assessments

Dissemination

- Process of distributing formatted intelligence products
- For users in decision-making and planning
- Follows “need to know/need to share” concepts
- Human rights and humanitarian law violations must be reported

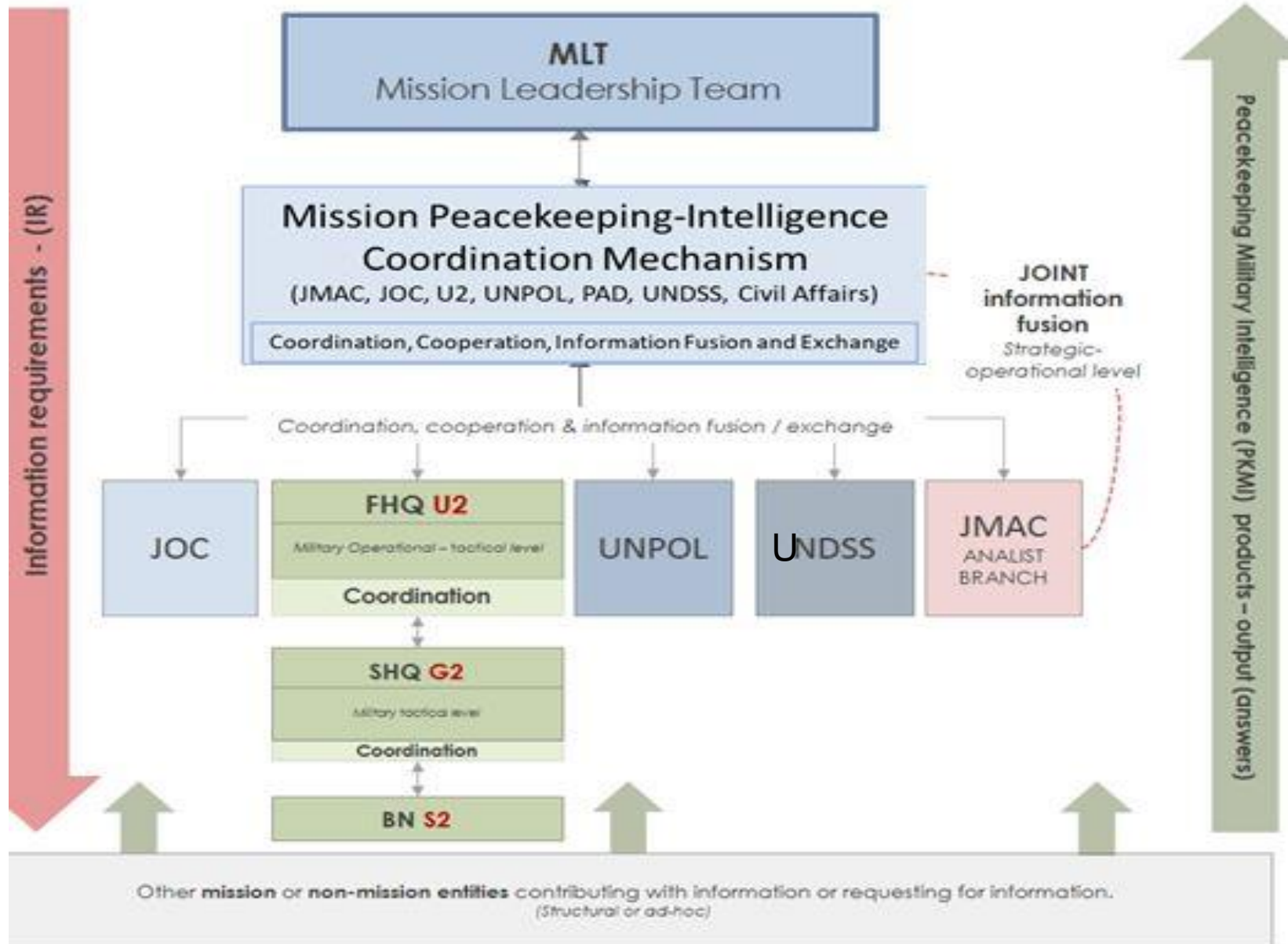
UN
Information
Security
Classifications

- Information sensitivity
- Information classification
- Information handling

Mission Peacekeeping-Intelligence Coordination Mechanism (MICM)

- Missions shall establish an MICM to direct and oversee the peacekeeping-intelligence cycle
- Include JMAC, JOC, relevant components and UNDSS, etc.
- Done by standalone body or JMAC
- Coordinated by Mission Chief of Staff

Coordination Mechanism



Mission Peacekeeping-Intelligence Support Plan (MISP)

- A peacekeeping-intelligence concept of operations
- Acceptable and unacceptable methods for use
- Specific considerations to be observed
- Information management tools
- Arrangement for information sharing

Mission Information Acquisition Plan (MIAP)

- Most important direction tool
- Catalyst for MPKI cycle
- Living document
- Changes per developing situations
- Communicated to acquisition assets
- Basis for execution orders

Lesson Take Away

- PKI supports UN missions to better understand their environment, anticipate spoilers that impact the execution of the mandate
- UN PKI / MPKI principles help guide the management of intelligence activities in UN peacekeeping operations
- The MPKI cycle is a process that acquires, analyzes and disseminates intelligence based on requirements
- MPKI management tools ensure effective intelligence support to military decision making

Questions