Module 3

Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Operational Framework

Module 3 Content

- PKISR Disciplines
- PKISR Process
- PKISR Key Roles
- RFI Management
- Requirements Management and Prioritization
- Analysis and Dissemination
- PKISR Planning
- PKISR Operations
- Unmanned Aerial Systems Unit
- Human Peacekeeping-Intelligence
- Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol

Lesson 3.1

The Peacekeeping-
Intelligence Disciplines

Lesson Contents

- Peacekeeping-intelligence disciplines
- Geospatial Peacekeeping-Intelligence (GPKI)
  - Imagery Peacekeeping-Intelligence (IPKI)
- Signals Peacekeeping-Intelligence (SPKI)
- Human Peacekeeping-Intelligence (HPKI)
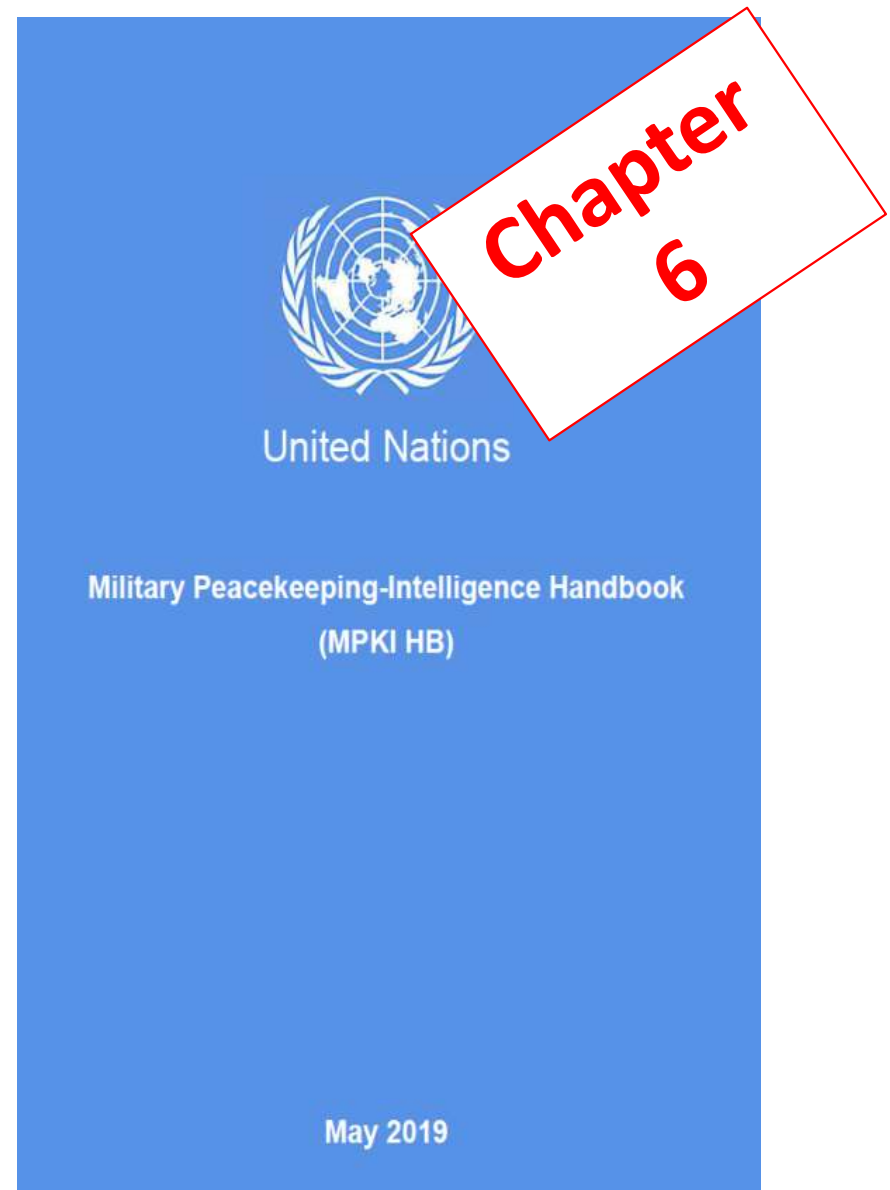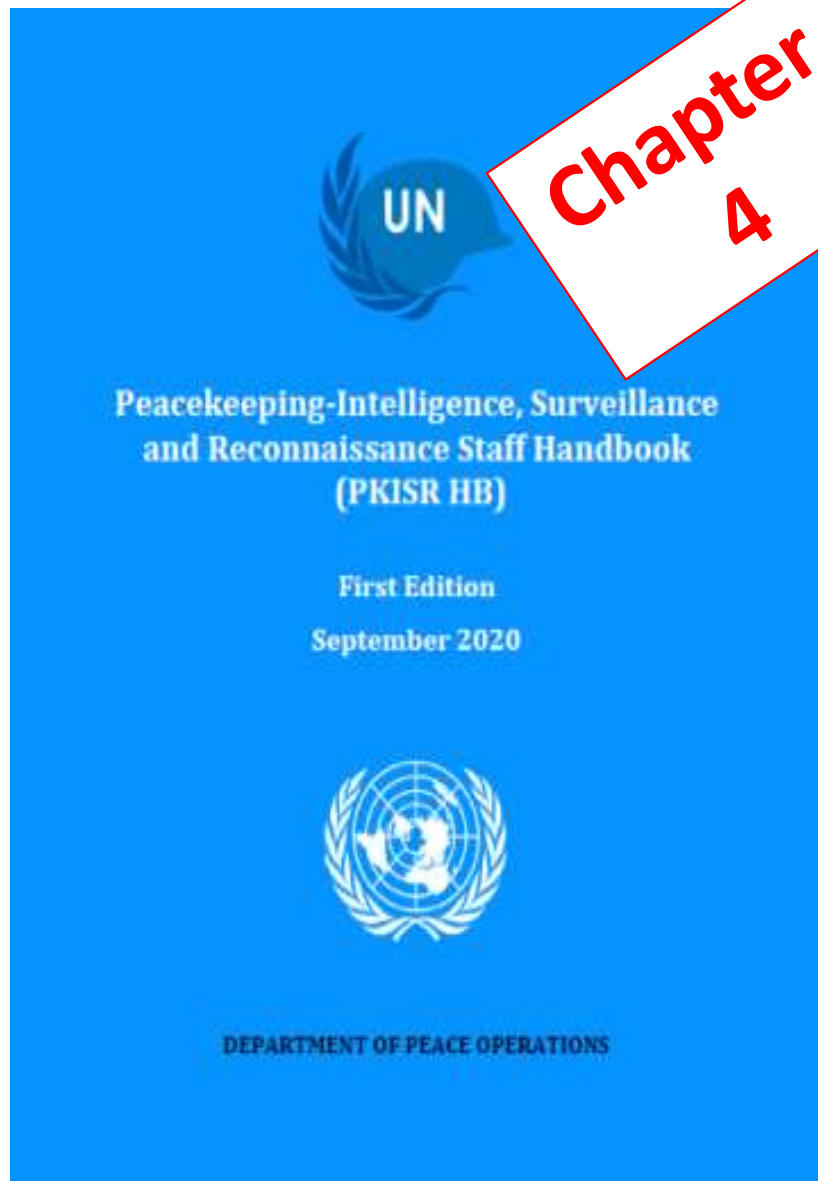- Open Source Peacekeeping-Intelligence (OPKI)

Learning Outcomes

- Describe the key PKISR intelligence disciplines

- Understand the strengths and weaknesses of intelligence disciplines in relation to PKISR

Reference Documents

Chapter 4

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

First Edition

September 2020

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE OPERATIONS

Chapter 6

United Nations

Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence Handbook (MPKI HB)

May 2019

Peacekeeping-Intelligence Disciplines

- It is important to know the strengths of the individual disciplines, and which is most appropriately tasked against an intelligence requirement.

- A UN mission will not necessarily have access to a wide variety of acquisition capabilities and must make the best use of those intelligence disciplines available.

- MPKI capabilities should be operated with the respect of the legality of the host nation, the UN mandate and international law.

Peacekeeping-Intelligence Disciplines

- Geospatial Peacekeeping-Intelligence (GPKI)

  – Imagery Peacekeeping-Intelligence (IPKI)

- Signals Peacekeeping-Intelligence (SPKI)

- Human Peacekeeping-Intelligence (HPKI)

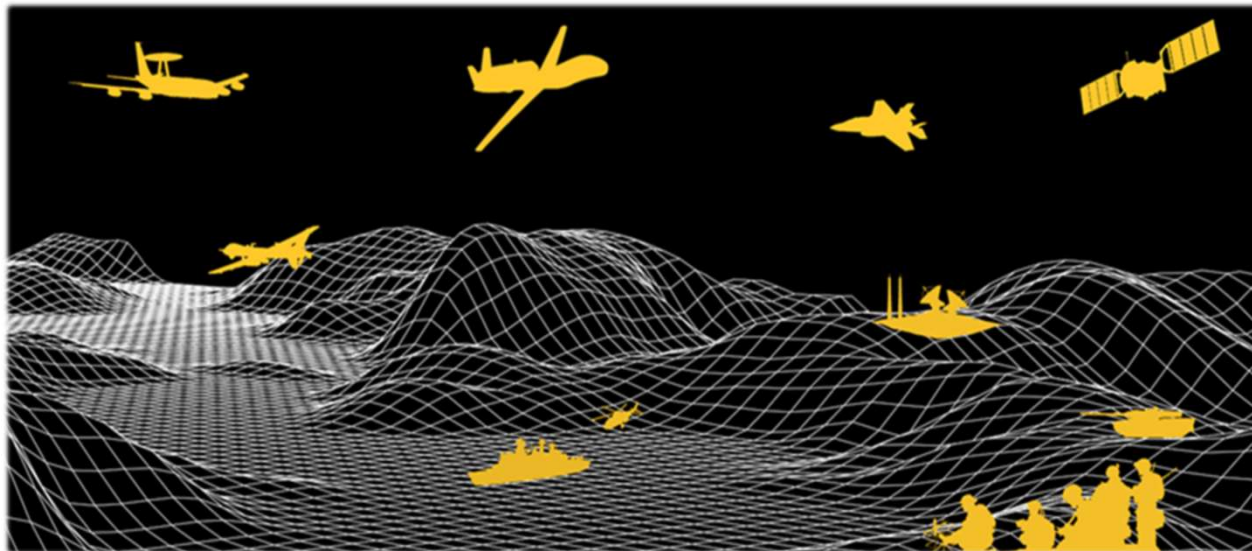- Open source Peacekeeping-Intelligence (OPKI)

Geospatial Peacekeeping-Intelligence (GPKI)

- The GPKI discipline refers to the PKI gained through the analysis of:
    - Geographic imagery
    - Geospatial data
- Imagery Peacekeeping-Intelligence (IPKI)
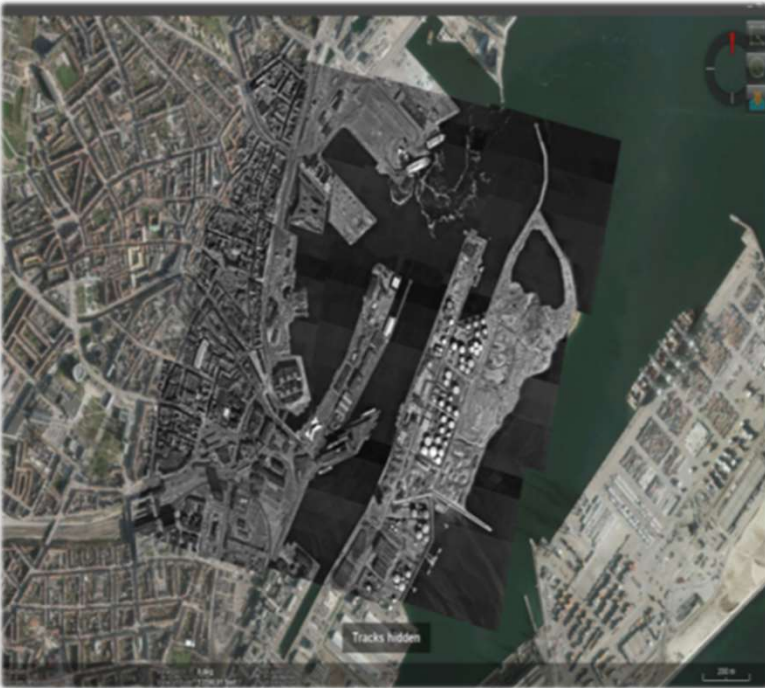
Various Imagery Platforms for GPKI

- Satellite platforms
- Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras
- Airborne platforms, both manned and unmanned
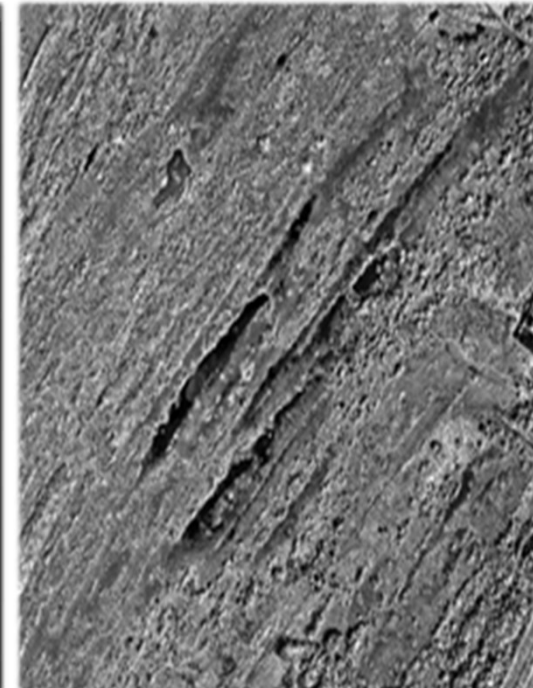
Satellite Platforms

- What is a satellite/sensor

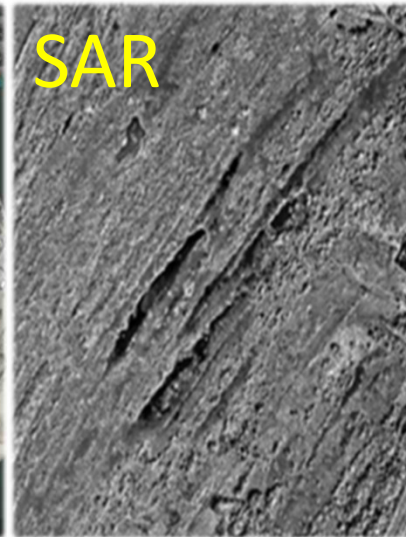- Strengths and weaknesses in relation to PKISR

EO

IR

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Airborne platforms - manned and unmanned

Strengths and limitations of GPKI

- **Strengths**:

- The ability to detect and identify activity or individuals at long range.

- Mitigates the loss of human life and detection during acquisition.

- **Limitations**:

- A requirement for highly trained, specialist personnel to interpret obtained images.

- Weather and climate might limit the use of technical equipment for IPKI and/or GPKI.

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras

- What is CCTV
- Strengths and limitations in relation to PKISR

Signals Peacekeeping-Intelligence (SPKI)

- What is SPKI?

- Benefits of using SPKI in UN peacekeeping missions

- Strengths and limitations in relation to PKISR

Strengths and limitations of SPKI

- **Strengths**:
- It provides a 24hr, all-weather capability.
- The system is passive.

- **Limitations**:
- SPKI can only work when a threat actor is radiating and providing signals.
- Depending on the range of the system, it might need to be deployed near the object, thereby increasing the risk of compromise.
- There may be Host State concerns regarding the use of SPKI.

Human Peacekeeping-Intelligence (HPKI)

- HPKI is information acquired and provided by human sources
- The use of HPKI in peacekeeping can only be used in a non-clandestine manner. For this reason, Mission personnel may not operate based on a covert or false identity to acquire peacekeeping-intelligence
- The safety of a HPKI source and their family is paramount and therefore it is essential that any HPKI capability is carefully managed

Strengths and limitations of HPKI

- **Strengths:**
- Information is more readily available than from other acquisition capabilities.
- HPKI operations are cost effective.

- **Limitations**:
- The credibility of your source and the information he/she gives you.
- It takes time to develop a HPKI network.
- Communication with potential sources is likely to require interpreter support. Local interpreters must be vetted; otherwise, there is a risk of bias in interpretation or operational security lapses.

Open Source Peacekeeping-Intelligence (OPKI)

- OPKI is data that is accessible in publicly available sources to be used in an intelligence context. This includes:
  - Media
  - Internet
  - Publicly available government data
  - Professional and academic publications
  - Commercial data
  - Grey literature

Open Source Peacekeeping-Intelligence (OPKI)

- An OPKI analyst will be more efficient using specific tools

- All Missions should consider a dedicated OPKI analyst within the U2

Strengths and limitations of OPKI

- **Strengths**:

- Internet is widely available.

- The use of OS is accessible to all.

- Normally cheap, easy to use and can produce results quickly.

- OS is easy to share.

- **Limitations**:

- It is difficult to verify the credibility regarding the information you can find on the internet.

- Deception is easily placed in OS.

- Can be mis-used to support media rather than peacekeeping intelligence.

Learning activity

- Time – 5-10 mins

- Mini group task

- Name the different PKISR disciplines

- What are the strengths and limitations in relation for PKISR: GPKI, SPKI, HPKI, OPKI

- Be prepared to discuss your answers

Matrix PKISR
Strengths and limitations

PKISR Disciplines:	Strengths:	Limitations:
GPKI	- Able to detect and identify activity or individuals at long ranges. - Mitigates the loss of human life and detection during acquisition.	- Requires highly trained, specialist personnel to interpret obtained images. - Weather and climate might limit the use of technical equipment for IMINT and/or GPKI.
SPKI	- Provides a 24hr, all-weather capability. - The system is passive and therefore inherently non-detectable by an actor's Electronic Warfare (EW) capability.	- SPKI can only work when a threat actor is radiating and providing signals that can be intercepted. - Depending on the range of the system, it might need to be deployed near the object, thereby increasing the risk of compromise.

Matrix PKISR
Strengths and limitations

PKISR Disciplines:	Strengths:	Limitations:
HPKI	- Information is more readily available than from other acquisition capabilities. - HPKI operations are cost effective when compared to other sophisticated, technological acquisition platforms.	- HPKI is not precise; operations may take time to develop and to shift emphasis to new IRs. - Communication with potential sources is essential, and interpreters with the knowledge of local language and dialects might not be accessible when needed.
OPKI	- The use of OS is accessible to all, though for best results personnel should receive specialised training. It is normally cheap, easy to use and can produce results quickly. - OS is easy to share.	- The credibility regarding the information you can find on the internet/ Source evaluation and verification is difficult. - Deception is easily placed in OS.

Take Away

All PKI staff must have a good knowledge of the types of intelligence disciplines available in the mission area and how best to use them.

Questions/Comments?