



Lesson 3.5

PKISR Requirements Management and Prioritisation

Content

- PKISR requirements management process
- Key components of the requirements management process
- Prioritisation of PIRs
- Translating PIRs into SIRs into EEIs
- Indicators and warnings (I&W)

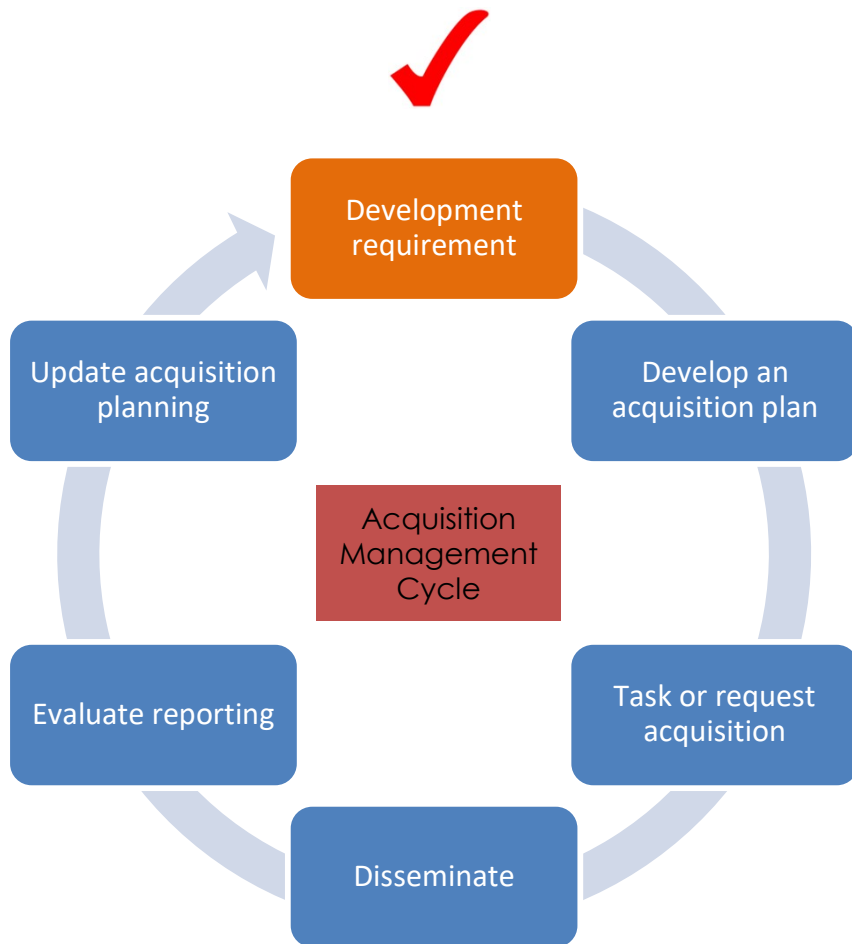
Learning Outcomes

- Explain the PKISR requirements management and prioritisation process
- Describe the key components of the requirements management process
- Demonstrate translating PIRs into SIRs into EEIs
- Describe indicators and warnings (I&W)

Key Terms

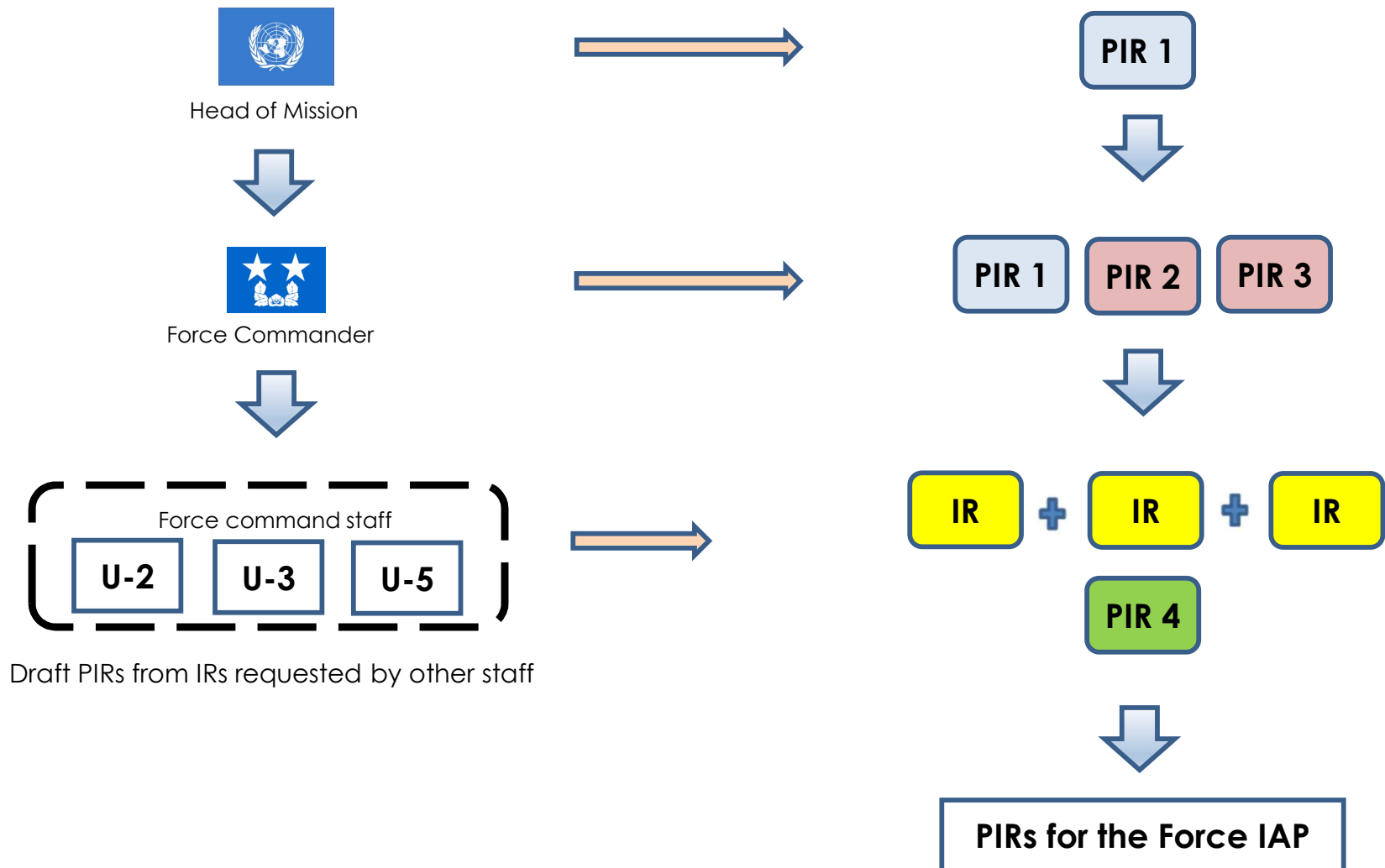
- Intelligence Dialogue (ID)
- Priority Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirements (PIR)
- Specific Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirements (SIR)
- Essential Elements of Information (EEI)
- Named Area of Interest (NAI)
- Indications & Warnings (I&W)

Requirements Management Process



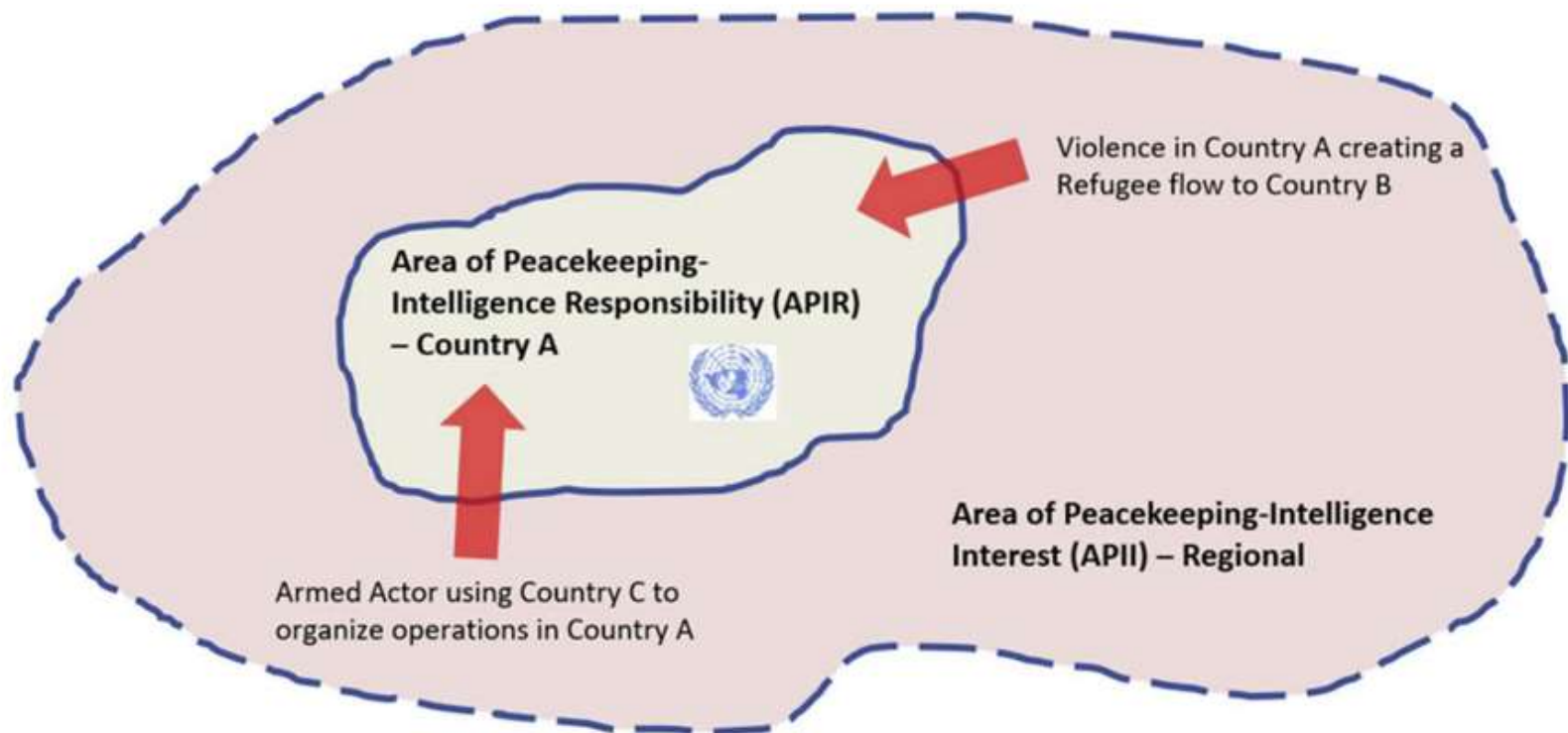
- Identify, prioritize and refine uncertainties concerning the threat, based on the mission at hand.
- Develop a prioritized list of intelligence requirements for review and approval by the decision-maker.
- Usually results in Priority Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirements (PIRs) and other Intelligence Requirements (IRs).

Priority Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirements (PIRs) / Intelligence Requirements (IRs)

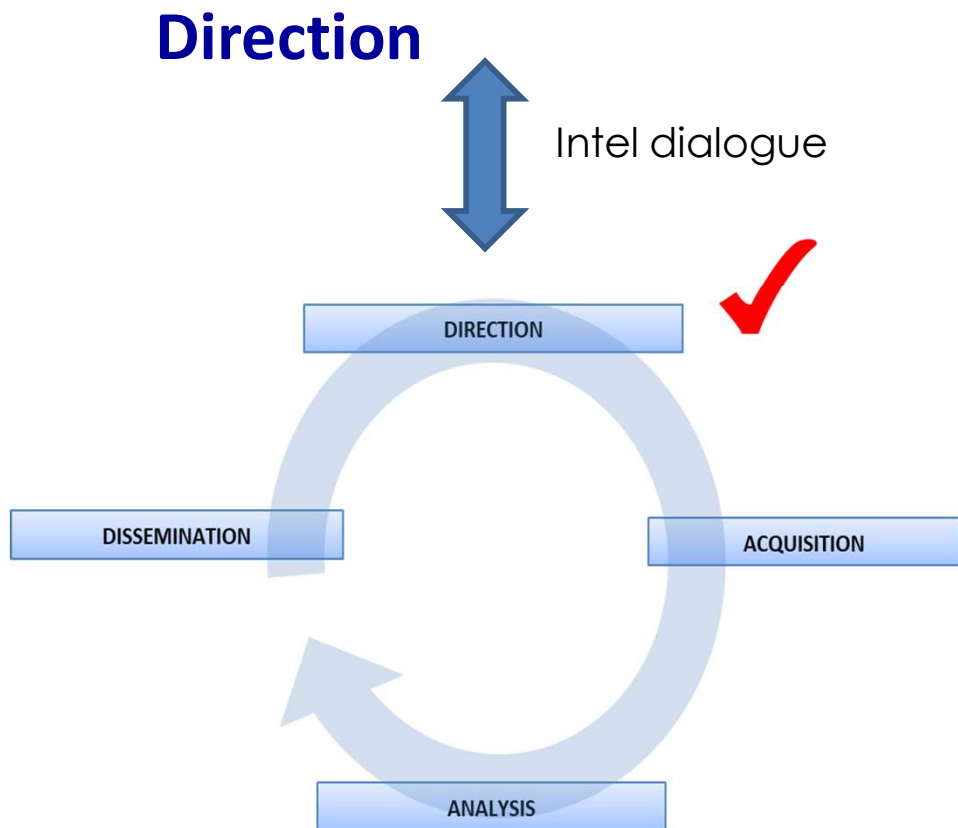


Key components of requirements management

Defining the APIR/APII



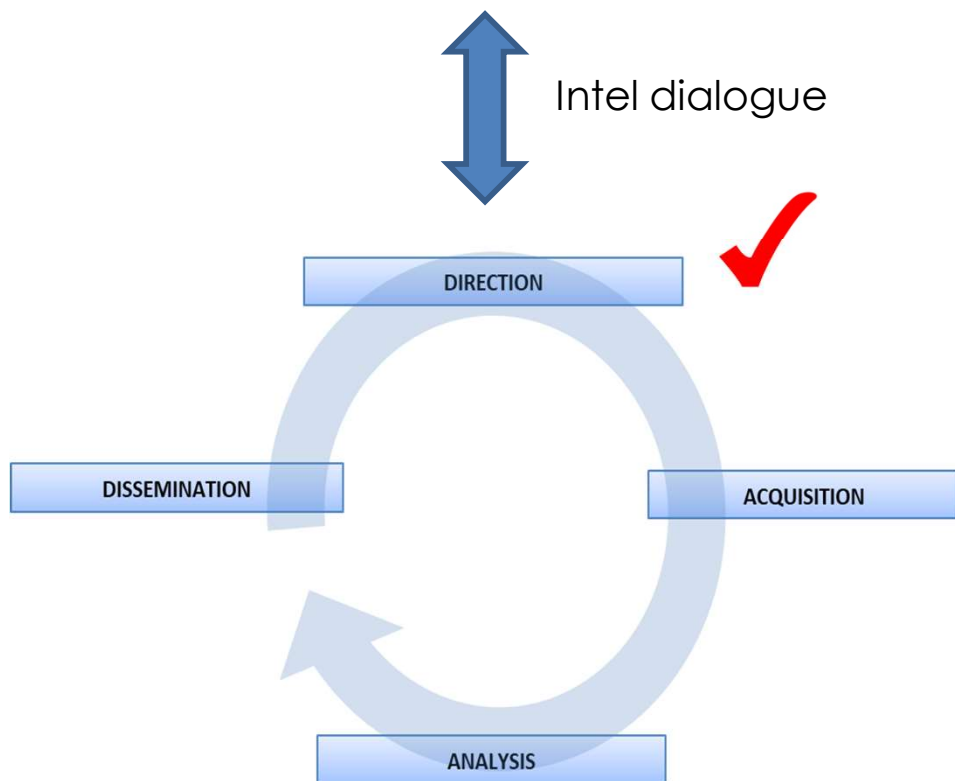
Key components of requirements management



- Clear direction is the starting point
- Outlines requirements
- Ensures focus
- Enables prioritisation

Key components of requirements management

Intelligence dialogue



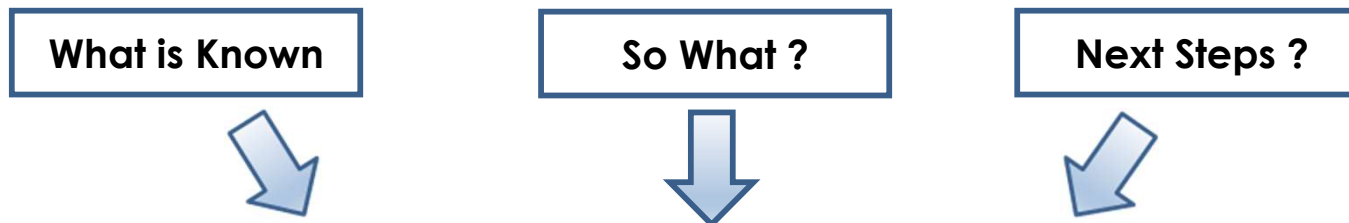
- Discussion between the Commander and the U2/G2 leaders
- Make sure PIRs are known to local PKI leaders
- Ensures right questions and focus
- Enables prioritisation

Intelligence dialogue

- Commander, U2/G2/S2 representative and any other necessary staff
- Why is it important?
 - To fully understand the Commander's intent
 - To understand how your cell can be most useful
 - To generate 'buy-in' to the intelligence process
 - To manage expectations
- Types of questions that could be asked:
 - What geographical areas do you require acquisition coverage?
 - What do you want or need to know?
 - What are your intelligence priorities?
 - When, where, and how do you need the reporting?

Guidance to create PIR

Three column analytical format to outline requirements and create a PIR



Factor	Deduction	Output
Input factor or question	Analysis process (So What)	Output for staff
Example		
Increase in an armed group's activities near IDP camps	Human Right violations and illegal recruitment against civilians	Focused questions to be answered 1. Security threats near the IDP camps 2. Potential actions by UN 3. Tasks for UN/UNCT 4. Constraints for UN 5. Risks for population and UN mission

Prioritisation of PIRs/IRs

- Important to make the acquisition effort more efficient and focused
- A PIR/IR may be prioritised as:
 - Mission Critical (MC). A PIR critical to success of mission; will not succeed unless PIR is answered
 - Mission Essential (ME). A PIR deemed essential to assist in mission success
 - Mission Desirable (MD). A PIR / IR is important to know but not essential to the success of the mission

Prioritisation of PIRs/IRs

- EEIs can be time sensitive, and often include a 'Not Later Than' (NLT) or 'Latest Time Information of Value' (LTIOV) label
- A review process that assesses the degree of fulfillment of the requirement
- Establish NAIs to deconflict sensors and EEIs.

Prioritised as MC, ME, MD

Who will acquire the information ?

[illegible]

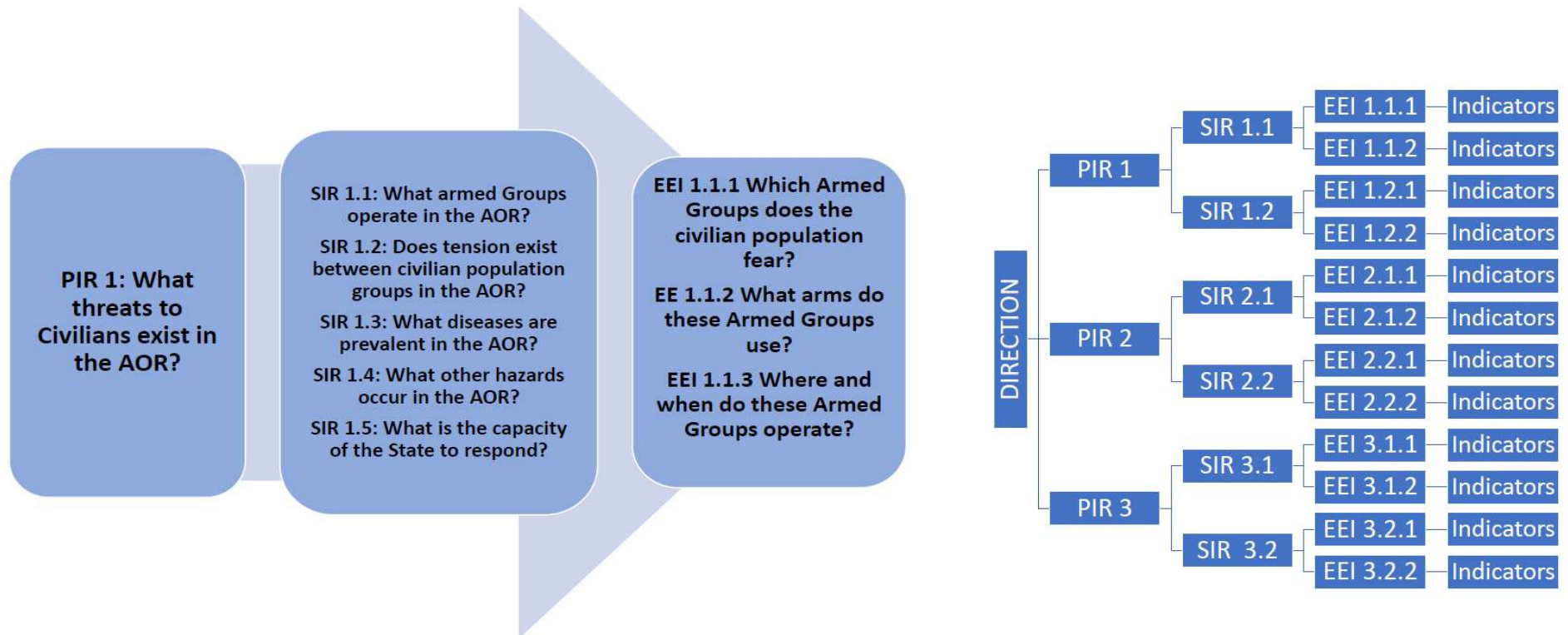
Learning Activity 1 – Prioritise PIRs

- Time 5 minutes.
- Syndicate work.
- Using the 7 PIRs given to you, decide which are mission critical, essential and desirable.
- Be prepared to justify your responses in your back brief to the instructor.

Translating PIRs into SIRs into EEIs

- A PIR is an intelligence requirement.
- Intelligence is comprised of multiple sources of information:
 - Specific Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirements
 - Essential Elements of Information
- PIRs are too broad.
- Often your sensors will NOT understand:
 - What to look for
 - What kind of question to ask
 - What to report

Translating PIRs into SIRs into EEIs



Learning Activity 2 – Breaking down PIRs

- Time 10 minutes.
- Syndicate work.
- Using a PIR given to you, break down it into SIRs relating to the relevant actor's intentions and capabilities.
- One method of breaking down PIRs into information requirements (IRs) is to consider the equation:
$$\text{THREAT} = \text{INTENTION} \times \text{CAPABILITY}$$
- If a PIR relates to a threat, it can be broken down into subordinate IRs relating to the relevant actor's intentions and capabilities.

Learning Activity 2 – Breaking down PIRs

PIR 2: What security threats exist in the UN Area of Operations?

Intent:

SIR 2.1: What is the objective of Group X?

SIR 2.2: What is the ideology of Group X?

SIR 2.3: What influences Group X?

SIR 2.4: What does Group X say in public statements or messaging?

SIR 2.5: What is the attitude of Group X to the civilian population?

SIR 2.6: What is the attitude of Group X to the Host State security forces?

SIR 2.7: What is the attitude of Group X to the peace process?

SIR 2.8: What is the attitude of Group X to the UN?

Capability:

SIR 2.9: What weapons and other assets does Group X have?

SIR 2.10: What other capabilities does Group X have?

SIR 2.11: Where does Group X source its weapons?

SIR 2.12: How many personnel does Group X have?

SIR 2.13: What are its income sources?

SIR 2.14: What is its command structure?

SIR 2.15: How does Group X communicate?

SIR 2.16: Where does it operate?

SIR 2.17: What links to other groups/actors (state and non-state) does it have?

SIR 2.18: Where does it get its supplies?

SIR 2.19: Does Group X have the support of the local population?

SIR 2.20: What are the tactics, techniques and procedures of Group X?

PIR 2: What security threats exist in the UN area of operations?

SIR 2.20: What are the tactics, techniques and procedures of Group X?

EEL 2.20.1 How does the group prepare to conduct attacks?

EEL 2.20.2 What patterns of activity does Group X engage in prior to an attack?

Indicators and Warnings (I&W)


- An indicator & warning: An observable behaviour or event that points towards a particular outcome, or that confirms or denies a relevant actor's course of action.
- Generally, MPKI always ensures that indicators are linked to a NAI (Named Area of Interest), where such behaviours and events can be observed.

Types of Indicators and Warnings (I&W)

- Alert/warning indicator
 - Indicators that reflect the intention of a group to initiate hostilities; they relate to preparations for aggression.
- Tactical/combat indicator
 - Indicators that reveal the type of operations a group is about to undertake.
- Identification indicator
 - Indicators and signature equipment that enable the nature of a formation, unit or installation to be determined.
- Gender early indicator
 - Indicators specific to genders can inform requirements for information acquisition.

How indicators are captured in the IAP

- Transmissions on frequency utilized by armed group X
- Presence of signature equipment
- Local population display fear/no fear for armed group X
- Statements (posters/leaflets) in area from group X



Updated DTG: U2 DIRECTION				Signed by Date:		LEGEND			
PIR	SIR	EEI	INDICATORS	LTIOV	AQUIRING UNITS	RFI	NAI	REMARKS	FORMAT
1. What are the threats to the local population?	1.1 What armed groups operate in the area?	1.1.1 Sign of armed group x presence?	Transmissions on frequency utilized by armed group x. Presence of signature equipment.						
	1.2 What is the attitude armed groups towards the population?	1.2.1 Has an armed group demonstrated intent?	Local population display fear/no fear for armed group x Statements (leaf letters) in area from group x						
WHAT I NEED TO KNOW?			OBSERVATION	PRIO	TASKING	WHERE TO ACQUIRE		HOW TO REPORT	

Example of an Information Acquisition plan

Take Away

- Define and prioritise the requirements
- Draft PIRs and other information requirements
- Break down PIRs into smaller SIRs into EEIs to be moved into an IAP
- Key components of the requirements management process
 - Defining the APIR/APII
 - Direction and intelligence dialogue

Questions