Lesson 1.2
UN PKISR Fundamentals
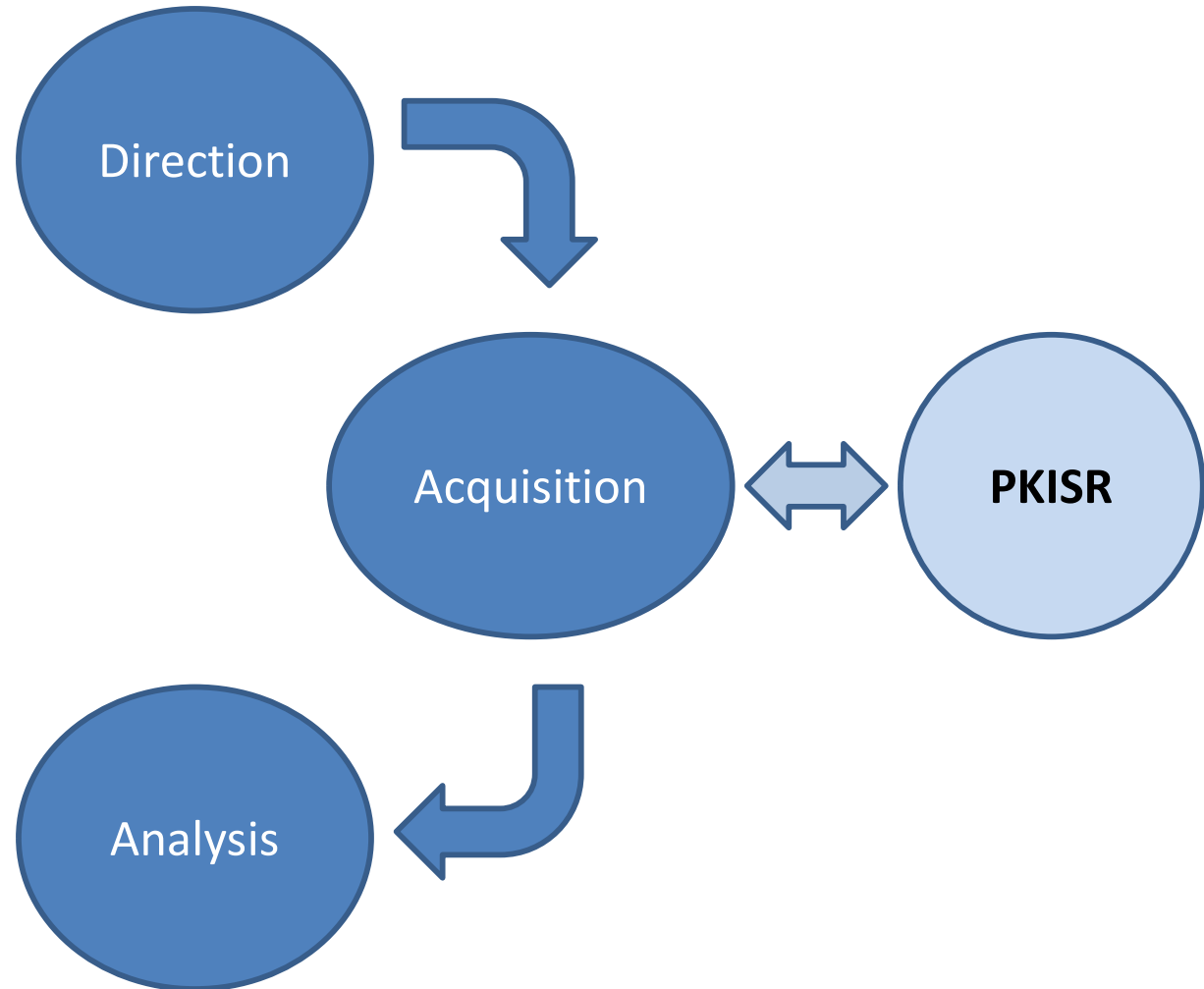
Lesson Contents

- PKISR process

- Relationship between PKI and PKISR

- Definitions

- Command and control

Learning Outcomes

- Explain PKISR

- Explain key PKISR definitions

- Explain the command and control of PKISR assets

Aim of PKISR

- To manage the acquisition step of the PKI cycle

- To gather relevant information that is processed into intelligence

- To enable the MPKI cycle

PKISR key terminology

- Intelligence requirement (IR)
- Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR)
- Priority Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirement (PIR)
- Specific Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirement (SIR)
- Essential Elements of Information (EEI)
- Request for Information (RFI)
- Indicators and Warnings (I&W)
- Force Information Acquisition Plan (IAP)
- Force Information Acquisition List (IAL)

Intelligence Requirement (IR)

- IRs are determined during the planning process

- IRs aim to answer the gaps in knowledge important to decision-making process

- All IRs should be prioritised to allow the most effective tasking of acquisition units

Commander's Critical Information Requirement (CCIR)

- Information that is required to allow Force leadership to make timely and effective decisions

- U2 may need to define CCIRs on behalf of the leadership

Priority Peacekeeping-Intelligence Requirement (PIR)

- PIRs form the basis of acquisition priorities

- PIRs should be drawn primarily from CCIRs

- U2 will need to define PIRs on behalf of the leadership

- PIRs should be regularly reviewed to ensure that they are still relevant

Specific Peacekeeping-Intelligence Requirement (SIR)

- PIRs are broken down into several SIRs to facilitate acquisition efforts

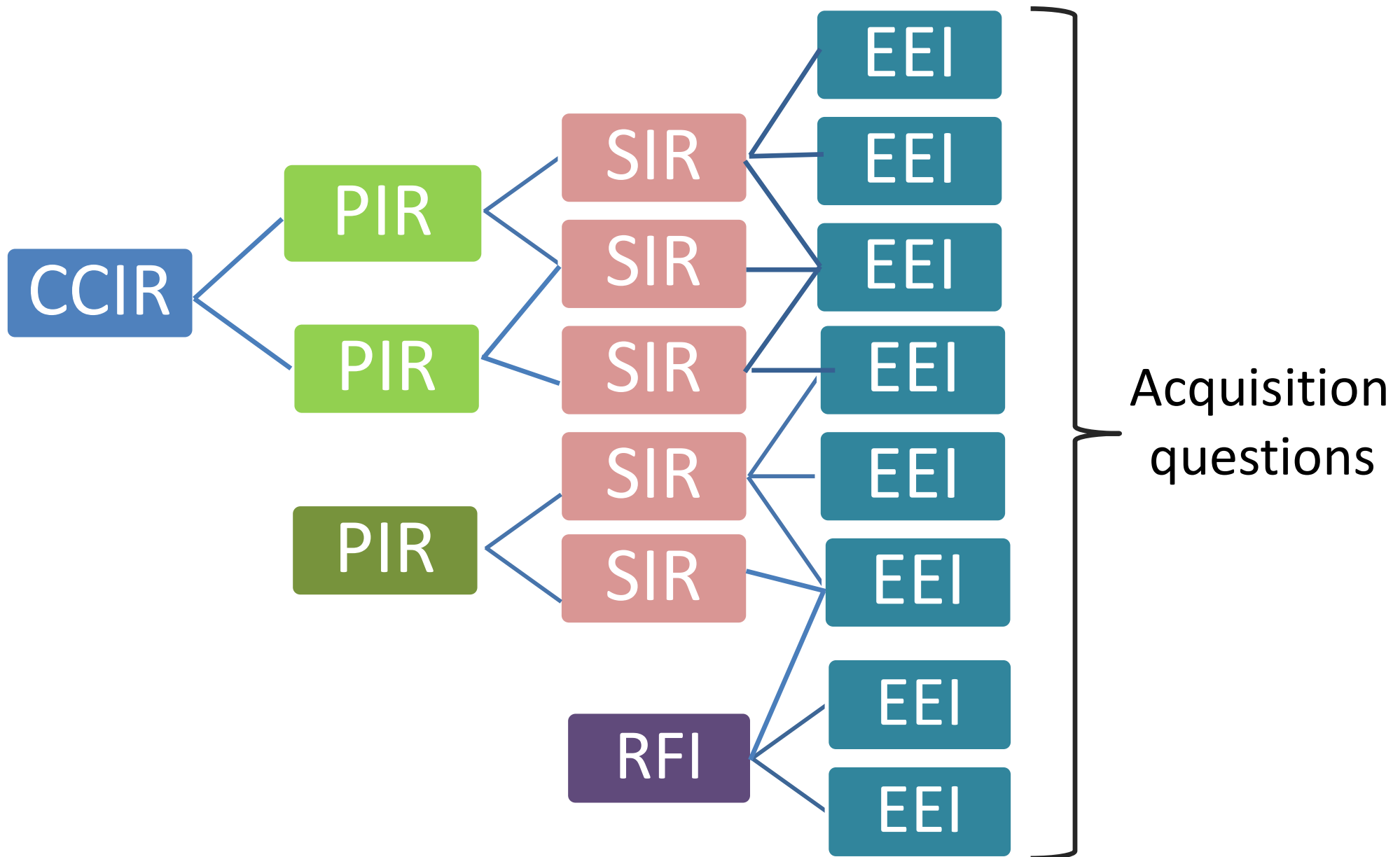- SIRs are best structured thematically to support the acquisition process

Essential Elements of Information (EEI)

- EEI are individual questions that will be assigned against the acquisition assets.

- The EEIs relate to the SIR, which in turn relate to the PIR.

- There are no set rules on how many EEIs relate to an SIR.

Request for Information (RFI)

- RFI is a request for information by any individual or entity in the Mission that needs to be answered by PKISR capabilities

- All RFIs must receive a response, even if the request cannot be answered

- RFIs can be prioritised against the EEIs to allow for the effective tasking of PKISR

Translating Intelligence Requirements

Indicators and Warnings (I&W)

- An indicator is an observable behaviour or event that points towards a particular outcome

- Generally, indicators should be linked to a named area of interest (NAI), where such behaviours and events can be observed

Information Acquisition Plan

- A tool that captures the 'direction' from the mission's leadership

- The IAP is a living document

- There is more than one IAP in the mission

- Basis for execution orders, via an 'information acquisition list'

Information Acquisition List

- A daily list of information to be acquired on a given day.

- Each requirement is tasked against a specific PKISR unit / assets

- Each requirement is prioritized to ensure the most information is acquired first

- A combination of the prioritized EEIs, RFIs and I&W.

Command and Control

- A clear C2 structure is essential for the effective management of PKISR.

- Ideally, execute a centralised command and decentralised execution structure.

- C2 of PKISR assets may differ between missions.

Take Away

- Clear direction from mission leadership ensures ISR assets are used efficiently

- Clear command and control is necessary to ensure the timely management of ISR assets

- Establishing a mechanism based on clear terminology helps to manage the PKISR process

Questions