



Lesson 1.3

UN Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence

Content



- Definition, purpose and principles of UN Peacekeeping-Intelligence (UN PK-I)
- Purpose and principles of UN Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence (UN MPK-I)
- Differences between UN PK-I and UN MPK-I
- UNMO roles in the MPK-I cycle
- UNMO contributions to the UN MPK-I



Learning Outcomes

- Describe the importance of UN PK-I and UN MPK-I for UNPKO
- List the UN PK-I and UN MPK-I Principles
- Explain the differences between UN PK-I and UN MPK-I
- List the steps of the UN MPK-I Cycle
- Describe how UNMO contributes to the UN MPK-I

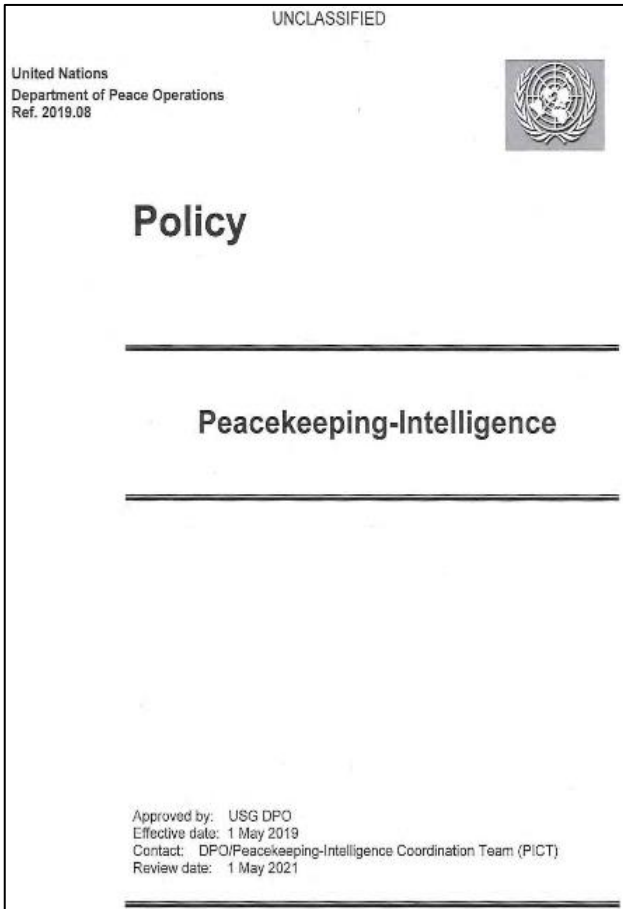


Definition of UN PK-I

UN PK-I is the **non-clandestine** acquisition and processing of information by a mission within a **directed mission peacekeeping-intelligence cycle** to meet requirements for decision-making to ensure effective implementation of the Security Council mandate



Purpose of UN PK-I



- Enable decision-making on appropriate actions
- Enhance situational awareness
- Enhance safety and security of UN personnel
- Support a common operational picture
- Provide early warning of imminent threats
- Identify risks and opportunities

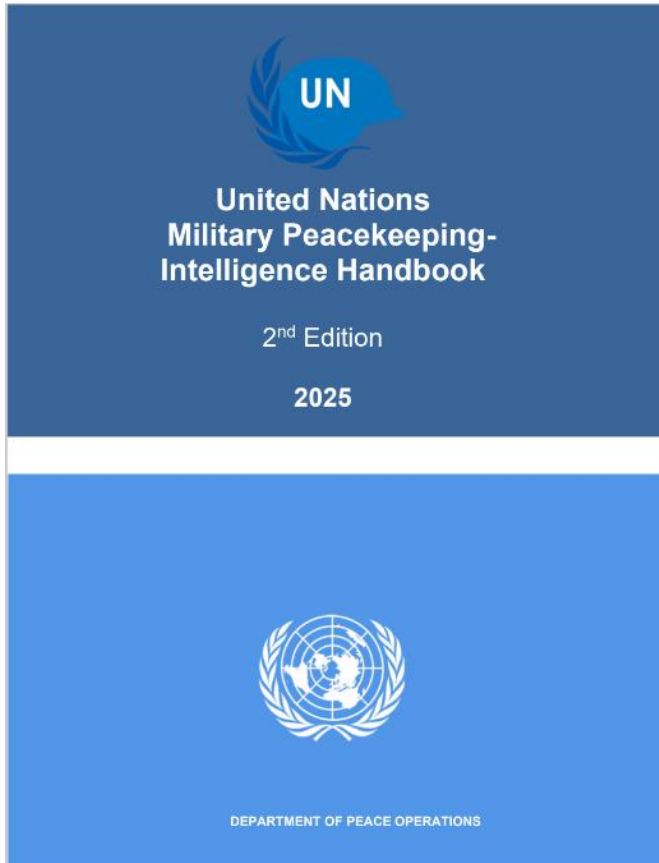


Principles of UN PK-I

- **Non-Clandestine**
- **Under rules**
- **Areas of Application**
- **Respect of State Sovereignty**
- **Independence**
- **Accountability, Capability and Authority**
- **Security and Confidentiality**



Purpose of MPK-I



- Enhance situational Awareness
- Provide predictive PK-I products to enable military peacekeeping planning and decision-making
- Provide early warnings of threats to UN personnel and local population
- Enhance mission leadership's awareness of strategic and operational changes

Practical Principles of UN MPK-I



UN PK-I and UN MPK-I



UN PK-I

- Under Rules
- Non-Clandestine
- Areas of Application
- Respect of State Sovereignty
- Independence
- Accountability, capability, authority
- Security and confidentiality

UN MPK-I

- Command Led
- Centralised Control Decentralised Execution
- Objectivity
- Accessibility and Timeliness
- Invest in ISP & Operational Rhythm

- **UN PK-I:**

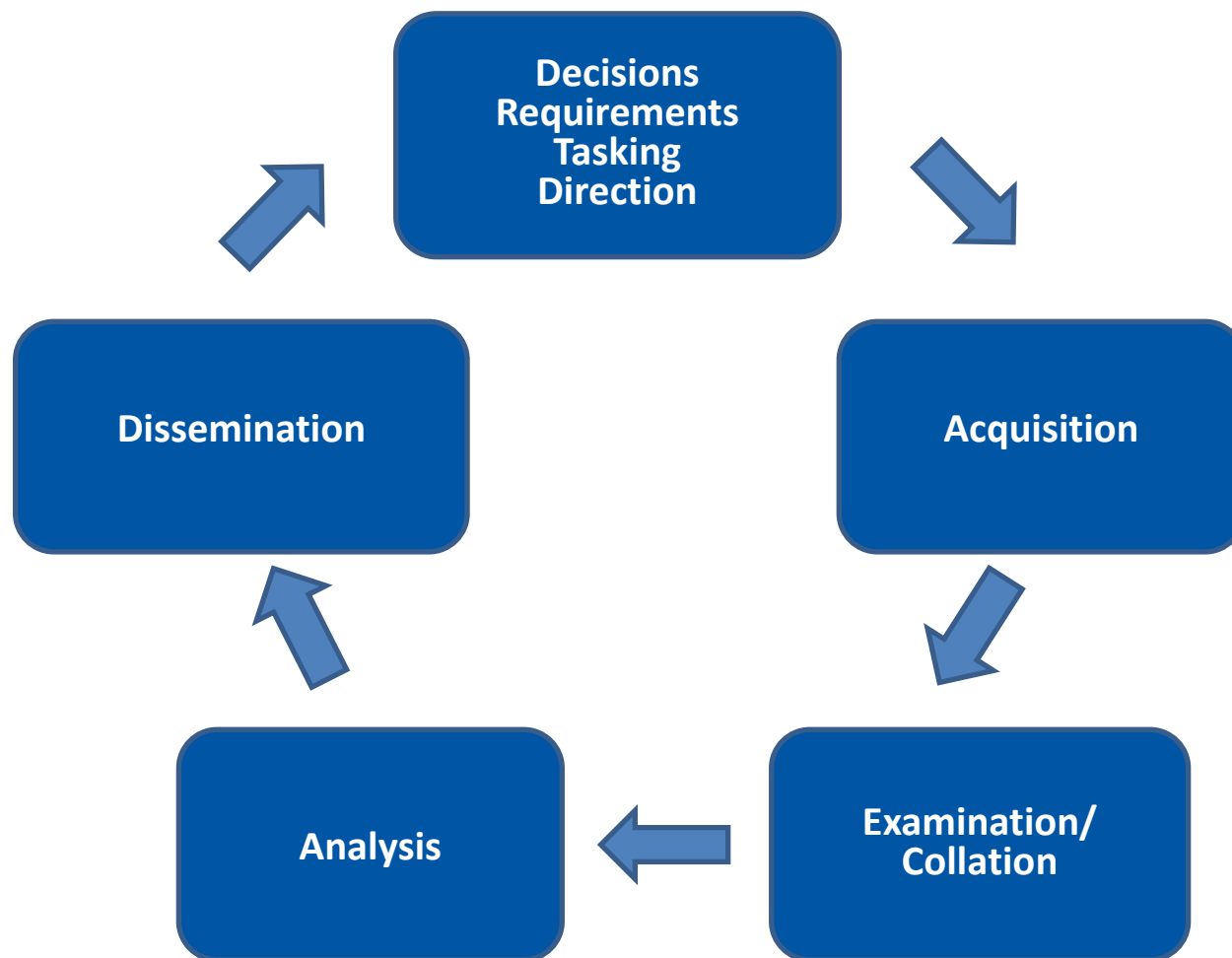
- Articulates a consistent and principled approach to UN PK-I
- Applicable to all mission components

- **UN MPK-I:**

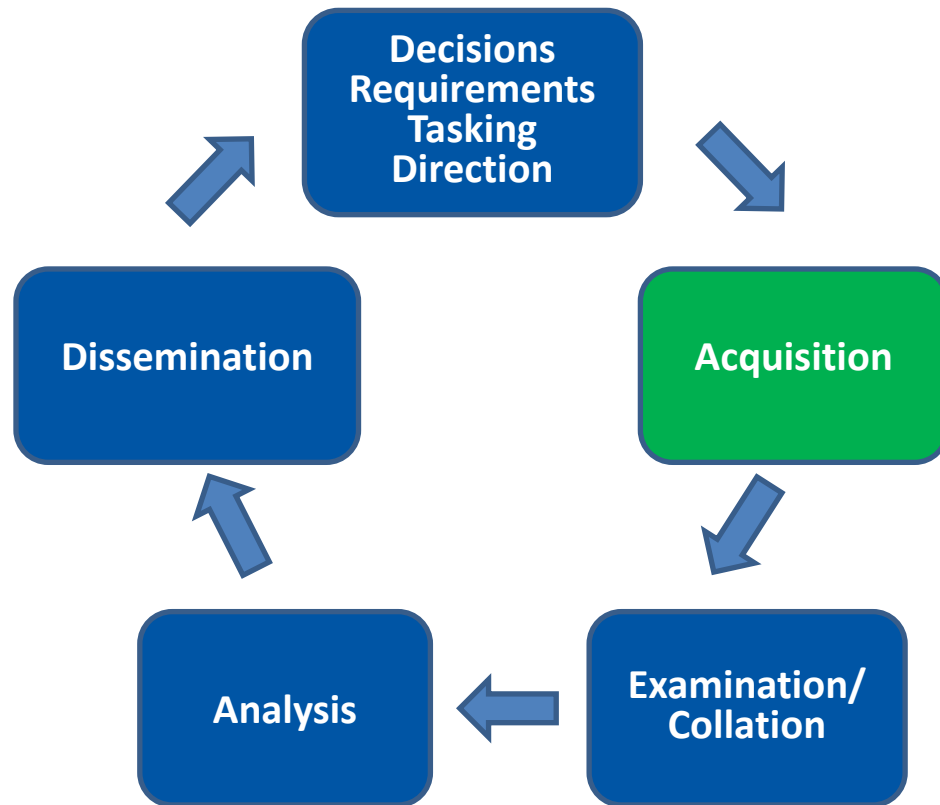
- Detailed subset of UN PK-I
- Practical and military-focused principles to UNPKO



UN MPK-I Cycle



UNMO Roles in the Acquisition Step of the UN MPK-I Cycle

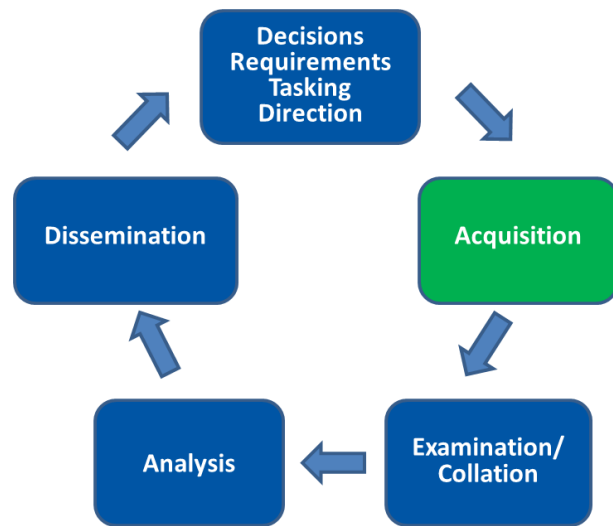


- Observation, Monitoring and Reporting
- Assessment and Verification
- Negotiation and Mediation
- Liaison and Coordination

UNMO Roles in the Acquisition Step of the UN MPK-I Cycle



Acquisition of relevant data and Information by conducting patrols and interacting with parties to the conflict and local population, such as:



- Observation of implementation of ceasefire agreements
- Social, political, security and humanitarian situations
- Human rights violations, child rights, CRSV
- Monitor troop movements and weaponry
- Storage, destruction, decommissioning of weapons
- Information on armed groups

Clandestine activities are illicit and outside the boundaries of UN PK-I and UN MPK-I

UNMO Contribution to UN MPK-I



- Enhancing situational awareness
- Providing data collection for analysis
- Supporting the Joint Operation Centre (JOC) and Joint Mission Analysis Centre(JMAC)
- Adapting to new threats

UN Information Security Classification



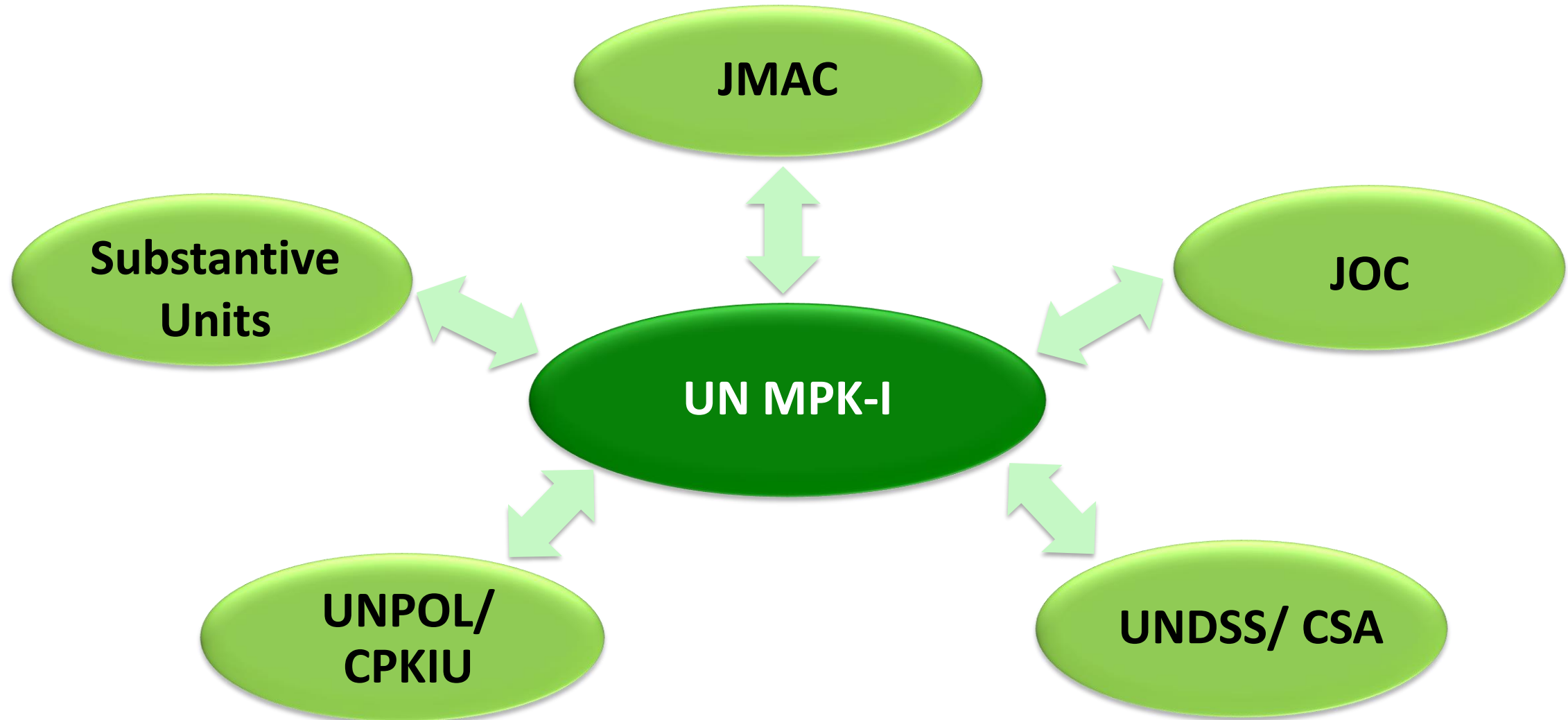
Unclassified

UN Confidential

**UN Strictly
Confidential**

Information should be classified on an exceptional basis, and only as required

UN MPK-I Coordination with other Mission Entities





Summary of Key Messages

- UN PK-I contributes to the mission mandate by enhancing situational awareness, providing early warnings of threats and POC, and identifying upcoming trends and threats in UNPKO
- UN PK-I and UN MPK-I principles help guide the management of peacekeeping-intelligence activities in UNPKO
- UN MPK-I cycle has five steps: Direction, Acquisition, Examination & collation, Analysis and Dissemination
- UNMO is actively involved in the acquisition step by gathering information and data

Learning Activity 1



Plenary Quiz (True or False)

1. The fundamental purpose of MPK-I in UNPKO is to enhance situational awareness and enable UN decision-making for the protection of UN personnel and the protection of civilians.

() True

() False

Learning Activity 1



2. Clandestine activities are illicit and outside the boundaries of UN PK-I and MPK-I.

☐ True

☐ False

Learning Activity 1



3. UNMO may conduct activities in a manner that ensures secrecy and concealment of activities to Protect Civilians.

☐ True

☐ False

Learning Activity 1



4. UNMO contribute significantly to the overall UN MPK-I framework in several ways:

- Enhancing Situational Awareness
- Data Collection for Analysis
- Supporting the JOC and JMAC
- Adapting to New Threats

() True

() False



Learning Activity 2

Group discussion

Total Time: 15 mins

Preparation: 8 min

Discussion: 7 min

Discuss the role that UNMO play in the acquisition of information and data for MPK-I:

- What unique advantages do UNMO have regarding the gathering of data and information?
- What challenges might UNMO face in collecting and reporting of data and information in UNPKO?
- What considerations should UNMO be aware of when gathering data and information?