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Department of Peacekeeping Operations /
Department of Field Support
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Policy

Peacekeeping Intelligence

Approved by: USG DPKO
USG DFS
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Contact: DPKO OUSG
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**DPKO-DFS POLICY ON
Peacekeeping Intelligence**

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A. DEFINING PEACEKEEPING INTELLIGENCE

1. Peacekeeping intelligence is the non-clandestine acquisition and processing of information by a mission within a directed mission intelligence cycle to meet requirements for decision-making and to inform operations related to the safe and effective implementation of the Security Council mandate.
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B. PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

2. This Policy sets out why and how United Nations peacekeeping operations acquire, collate, analyze, disseminate, use, protect and manage peacekeeping intelligence in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the field. It establishes a framework that articulates a consistent and principled approach to peacekeeping intelligence; ensures the most effective utilization of available resources; establishes a robust regime of oversight, accountability and continuous improvement; and enacts mechanisms to enable an effective, integrated and secure whole-of-mission approach.
3. As the mandates and operating environments of United Nations peacekeeping missions have evolved, so too have the capabilities, processes and procedures required to gather and analyze information. In high-tempo, complex and dangerous environments, where asymmetric and transnational threats pose serious dangers to peacekeepers and negatively impact mandate implementation, there is a need for peacekeeping missions to better understand their operating environments and contexts, maintain a strategic overview of developments, and predict specific threats and opportunities to enable peacekeepers to effectively execute their mandates.

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4. These evolving requirements have led the Security Council, Member States and the Secretariat to give increasing consideration to peacekeeping intelligence as a critical enabler to permit missions to operate safely and effectively. In resolution 1894 of 2009, the Security Council called on the Secretariat to give “priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, including information and intelligence resources, in the implementation of mandates” for the protection of civilians. The Council has since highlighted the need for intelligence capacities for MINUSMA in light of its complex security environment, notably in resolution 2295 of 2016.
5. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) has also recognized the importance of enhancing information gathering and analysis. In its 2017 report (A/71/19), the Special Committee “recognizes that some peacekeeping missions have been deployed in fragile political and security environments with asymmetrical and complex threats. In this context, the Special Committee recalls [...] its request for the Secretariat to develop a more cohesive and integrated United Nations system for situational awareness...” The Special Committee has highlighted, inter alia, the importance of complementarity with other approaches to safety and security; that peacekeeping intelligence policies and practices must uphold the principles of the UN Charter and of peacekeeping; that respect the sovereignty of host and neighbouring states must be ensured; and that the security and confidentiality of sensitive information must be carefully managed.
6. In this context, the fundamental purpose of peacekeeping intelligence in United Nations peacekeeping operations is to enable missions to take decisions on appropriate actions to fulfill mandates effectively and safely. Specifically, peacekeeping intelligence is intended to:
 - 6.1. Support a common operational picture: Up-to-date, accurate peacekeeping intelligence supports the establishment and maintenance of a coherent, real-time, operational understanding of the mission area to support planning and operations.
 - 6.2. Provide early warning of imminent threats: Peacekeeping intelligence contributes to early warning of imminent threat to life, major destruction of property, significant restrictions of movement, etc., in order to enable the mission to act appropriately in accordance with its mandate.
 - 6.3. Identify risks and opportunities: Peacekeeping intelligence can provide mission leadership with an enhanced understanding of shifts in the strategic and operational landscape, and of associated risks and opportunities for mandate implementation, including with respect to the safety and security of UN and associated personnel.

C. SCOPE

7. This Policy describes the overarching principles, processes and parameters to manage the intelligence needs of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Guidance on the tools and activities of individual mission components and the functions of DPKO/DFS Headquarters offices in supporting, coordinating and backstopping mission peacekeeping intelligence systems will be the set forth in subordinate operational policy and standard operating procedures. This Policy shall be read alongside this guidance (see Annex A).

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8. This Policy shall apply in respect to the operations of missions for which the need for peacekeeping intelligence capabilities and processes has been identified. Such a need may be identified by DPKO/DFS Headquarters during the initial planning phase of a mission or in consultation between DPKO/DFS Headquarters and the mission thereafter. Specific needs and requirements will be identified during the mission planning process or during the course of the mission's life cycle based on a number of considerations, including but not limited to the mandate, nature of threats to UN personnel, assets and programmes, nature of threats to civilians and the political and security context in which the mission is deployed. The overarching principles, parameters and boundaries for the management of peacekeeping intelligence described in this Policy shall be mandatory and shall be strictly observed by all personnel handling peacekeeping intelligence.
 9. This Policy applies only to data, information and products gathered and managed as part of the peacekeeping intelligence cycle, as distinct from other information and reporting. Routine reporting and information sharing is distinct from peacekeeping intelligence even if some peacekeeping intelligence analysis may draw on routine reporting, and even if some routine reporting may include sensitive information. The Policy will not modify or limit standard information management, reporting and sharing practices in line with existing guidance in these areas and will build upon them for the purpose of managing peacekeeping intelligence.
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D. POLICY

10. Principles of Peacekeeping Intelligence

- 10.1. This section describes the overarching principles that shall inform all activities of United Nations peacekeeping operations at all stages of the management of peacekeeping intelligence. All subordinate guidance, directives, plan and operations will comply with and apply these principles.
- 10.2. Under rules: All peacekeeping intelligence activities will be undertaken in line with the Security Council mandates of peacekeeping operations, in full compliance with the Charter of the United Nations and consistent with the overall legal framework governing United Nations peacekeeping operations, including all legal and human rights standards and obligations. Peacekeeping intelligence activities must be conducted with full respect for human rights, including in particular the rights to privacy, freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association. Clandestine activities, defined as the acquisition of intelligence conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment of the activities because they are illicit and/or are inconsistent with the legal framework, principles, policies and mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, are outside the boundaries of peacekeeping intelligence and shall not be undertaken by participating mission entities. Regular training and education including standardized pre-deployment training for all personnel involved in all aspects of peacekeeping intelligence as well as regular audit and oversight of the peacekeeping intelligence workflow will reinforce this principle.
- 10.3. Within mandates: The acquisition and management of peacekeeping intelligence by United Nations peacekeeping operations will be conducted exclusively in support of the effective and efficient implementation of missions' mandates, including with respect to the safety and security of United Nations personnel.

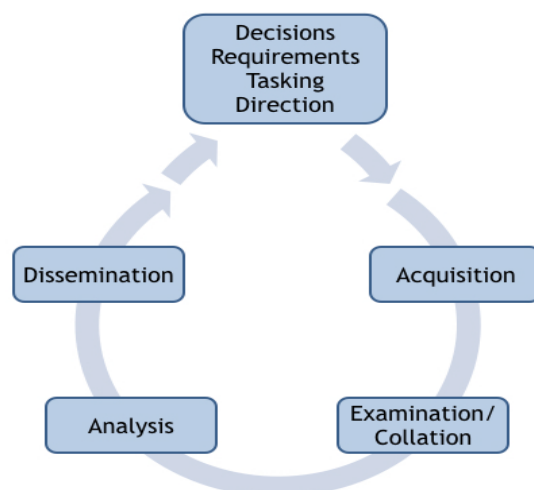
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- 10.4. Independence: The peacekeeping intelligence activities of peacekeeping operations will be fully autonomous from and independent in all aspects of any national intelligence systems or other operations and will maintain their exclusively international character. Missions may liaise with non-mission entities for the purposes of receiving intelligence and may share specific intelligence with non-mission entities, including host states, provided they do so under conditions and within the parameters described in this document and related guidance.
- 10.5. Accountability, capability and authority: Those that are given the authority to make decisions in regards to peacekeeping intelligence activities must have the proper capabilities to execute these functions, and remain accountable for the effective execution of these responsibilities within their respective chains of command to the Head of Mission and ultimately to the Secretary-General. Within the mission, the Head of Mission is accountable for the functioning of the peacekeeping intelligence system, and is responsible to ensure effective governance, training and practices are in place for personnel engaged with or using peacekeeping intelligence products to ensure compliance with this Policy and associated guidance.
- 10.6. Security and confidentiality: Peacekeeping intelligence shall be stored and shared in a secure manner, ensuring proper access for those who require it for decision-making and operational planning. Based on an assessment of risk, missions will put in place procedural, technological and physical security tools in consultation with DPKO and DFS Headquarters to ensure secure information management and communications within the peacekeeping intelligence system. Confidential peacekeeping intelligence products shall be shared and disseminated on the basis of the “need to know” and “need to share” concepts, which require that peacekeeping intelligence should be disclosed to mission personnel if and only if access to said information is required for them to carry out their official duties. It also requires a written delegation of authority from the originator or staff member who originally applied the classification level. It implies that peacekeeping intelligence is only disclosed to trusted individuals to ensure that it is not widely disseminated, in particular where disclosure is likely to endanger the safety or security of any individual or group, violate rights or invade privacy. In doing so, missions will seek to establish and maintain a high degree of confidence among all of their interlocutors in their ability to appropriately acquire, protect and manage peacekeeping intelligence.

11. Process: The Peacekeeping Intelligence Cycle

- 11.1. This section describes the peacekeeping intelligence cycle which is the process by which peacekeeping intelligence is acquired, examined/collated, analyzed and disseminated based on clearly identified Intelligence Requirements. Standards, tools, techniques and procedures for the effective and efficient completion of each stage of the cycle by individual mission components are the subjects of subordinate operational guidance.

Figure 1. The Peacekeeping Intelligence Cycle



- 11.2. Direction, requirements and tasking: Direction refers to the process of identifying questions that need to be answered, specifying outstanding “Information or Intelligence Requirements (IRs)” in relation to those questions, and seeking this information through a variety of means. Direction ensures strong central control of the peacekeeping intelligence cycle, tying the requirements of the Head of Mission and his/her Senior Leadership Team to the management of peacekeeping intelligence. Direction provides the basis for IRs, prioritization of tasks and timeframes shall flow through the peacekeeping intelligence management structures established in the mission. Decisions on intelligence activities shall be taken under the authority and accountability of the Head of Mission or within the delegated authority he or she designates.
- 11.3. Acquisition: Acquisition refers to the process of obtaining data and information to serve as the basis for analysis. Effective acquisition requires direction and planning to ensure resources are used in such a manner as to most effectively meet the IRs. This includes tasking assets according to IRs, ensuring intelligence is reported in a timely manner, tasking assets within their capabilities, and putting in place mechanisms to ensure corroboration and/or verification of information and data as appropriate. The parameters for the effective, responsible and ethical acquisition of peacekeeping intelligence shall be described in the mission’s Peacekeeping Intelligence Support Plan (see Section 11.7 and Annex C). In addition to being compliant with this and other United Nations policy and guidance, the latter will describe acceptable and unacceptable tools, techniques and procedures of peacekeeping intelligence acquisition by the mission, applicable legal obligations, and considerations that shall be undertaken when acquiring intelligence, based on the assets available to the mission and in line with operational guidance subordinate to this Policy.
- 11.4. In addition to the acquisition of peacekeeping intelligence through the tasking of mission acquisition assets, missions may receive intelligence voluntarily provided by Member States as well as other non-mission entities and shall establish mechanisms to facilitate the secure receipt and handling of such products. In liaising with external parties for the acquisition of intelligence, mission personnel shall fully observe and shall act in consistence with the mission’s mandate and all principles,

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rules and obligations of the Organization, including in regard to the promotion and protection of international human rights laws and norms. Liaison with non-mission entities for the purposes of sharing intelligence may also be governed by written arrangements agreed between the United Nations and such parties, within these broader parameters.

- 11.5. Examination, evaluation and collation: Data acquired by missions shall be recorded and stored in a manner that permits convenient comparison, evaluation, assessment, retrieval, analysis and reporting. Participating mission entities shall make use of standardized tools for the collation of data, including common databases, taxonomies and planned indexing and menus. DPKO and DFS will design and promulgate, in consultation with missions, common and, where necessary, specialized tools, which shall be supported by training.
- 11.6. Analysis: Analysis refers to the methodical breaking down of information into its component parts; examination of each to find interrelationships; and application of reasoning to determine the meaning of the parts and the whole. Through the retrieval of collated information acquired through the tasking assets, peacekeeping intelligence analysts shall apply processes of reasoning, integration and interpretation using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Peacekeeping intelligence analysis shall be a whole-of-mission process that makes full use of all resources available to the mission according to the comparative advantages, including expertise in the local situation, languages and cultures; military and police intelligence analysis capabilities; and security threat information analysis techniques.
- 11.7. Dissemination: Dissemination¹ is the process of conveying peacekeeping intelligence to mission decision-makers and other relevant mission personnel. Peacekeeping intelligence products developed as part of the peacekeeping intelligence cycle may be disseminated directly by individual participating mission entities to their respective managers (see Annex B), or jointly through the mission intelligence coordination structure . The delegation of authority to disseminate peacekeeping intelligence products shall be clearly identified as part of the mission's Peacekeeping Intelligence Support Plan and/or internal guidance for participating mission entities. The dissemination of peacekeeping intelligence products shall be done in compliance with the "need to know/need to share" concepts as well as the below organizational requirements for information classification, security, handling, ownership and sharing.

12. Information classification, security, handling and sharing

- 12.1. This section applies United Nations Policy on information sensitivity, security, handling and sharing to the management of peacekeeping intelligence by missions. It identifies practices, authorities and control mechanisms that shall be put in place to permit timely and consistent sharing of intelligence. The effective classification, securing and handling of peacekeeping intelligence should protect the safety and security of sources, minimize the risk of unauthorized dissemination or disclosure, protect the Organization's interests and meet its obligations under international law when sharing peacekeeping intelligence products.

¹ Also referred to as "distribution" in some UN and DPKO/DFS information management guidance.

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12.2. Information classification and security

12.2.1. Data and information acquired, stored and shared as part of the peacekeeping intelligence cycle is considered the property of the Organization and is to be handled in strict compliance with the Secretary General's Bulletin on Information Sensitivity, Classification and Handling (ST/SGB/2007/6) and any subsequent relevant guidance. This includes the labeling of sensitive information as "confidential," "strictly confidential" and "unclassified" by the originator of the information under the supervision of his/her chain of command/management. This includes the classification of information the disclosure of which is likely to endanger the safety or security of any individual or group, violate rights or invade privacy. It should be noted, however, that the default approach towards the dissemination of information within missions, including peacekeeping intelligence products, should allow for sharing of information within the mission; information should be classified on an exceptional basis and only as required according to the criteria in ST/SGB/2007/6.

12.2.2. The Head of Mission or Heads of Components may, in consultation with DPKO/DFS Headquarters and Member States contributing units to the mission if relevant, identify additional measures to execute their responsibilities with respect to the mission's peacekeeping intelligence cycle to ensure the security, confidentiality and traceability of peacekeeping intelligence based on a mission-specific analysis of information security risks and vulnerabilities. These may include but are not limited to the use of dedicated, closed information management systems and physical security measures required to protect systems (e.g. access control, protection measures for cables, computers, servers); encrypted communications tools; customization of computing equipment to protect against the unauthorized duplication or transfer of information; the establishment of compartmented office areas with limited access control mechanisms; and mandated training requirements for all technical officers involved in maintaining the technologies supporting the intelligence system.

12.2.3. Where additional information security measures are put in place, they shall be accompanied by the necessary guidance, expertise, resources and training required to effectively execute the measures, including clear roles and responsibilities and explicit rules on the gravity of unauthorized sharing of peacekeeping intelligence within the peacekeeping conduct and discipline framework, as well as a regime for ensuring accountability for misconduct.

12.3. Peacekeeping intelligence handling, sharing and use

12.3.1. Peacekeeping intelligence shall be handled, stored and shared according to the rules, regulations, policies and procedures of the United Nations and subordinate guidance, and used exclusively as described in this document. Where uniformed units make up part of the mission's peacekeeping intelligence system (for example, military Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance Units), all information acquired by these units and their contingents shall be handled accordingly. Where relevant, the United Nations shall enter into agreements with Troop and Police Contributing Countries specifying information handling procedures for data gathered by sensors to uphold this

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principle. Similarly, all information acquisition assets acquired by the United Nations through contracts with commercial vendors shall be covered by provisions clearly identifying all data gathered by these tools as the exclusive property of the United Nations and dictating the terms by which this data may be stored, managed and shared. Standards for these agreements shall be contained in subordinate Standard Operating Procedures.

12.3.2. The dissemination of confidential peacekeeping intelligence products within peacekeeping missions shall be guided by 1) the concepts of “need to know/need to share” to minimize the unauthorized disclosure of confidential intelligence, and 2) an assessment of the risks associated with the disclosure of the information. Managing access and distribution is outlined in the DPKO-DFS Standard Operating Procedure on Access to Information, which shall be utilized in the implementation of peacekeeping intelligence dissemination processes. The above notwithstanding, any information from the peacekeeping intelligence cycle that could have an impact on the safety and security of UN personnel (both Mission and other UN entities operating within the Mission area) must be shared with the senior-most UNDSS representative present (or his/her designated representative).

12.3.3. To ensure the secure storage and handling of intelligence, missions shall establish two mechanisms: 1) a registry to systematically record the receipt and dissemination of confidential peacekeeping intelligence products; and, 2) an access matrix to record and guide the dissemination of confidential intelligence materials that shall be available for review by oversight mechanisms.

12.4. Peacekeeping intelligence sharing with non-mission and non-United Nations entities

12.4.1. The decision to share peacekeeping intelligence with non-mission (e.g. members of the United Nations Country Team) and/or non-United Nations entities (e.g. the Host State) rests with the Head of Mission, as the delegated official by the Secretary-General, in consultation with UN Headquarters as required. Should the Head of Mission elect to further delegate decision-making authority over peacekeeping intelligence sharing to subordinate personnel, this delegation shall be documented and accompanied by guidance on principles and parameters for peacekeeping intelligence sharing with partners.

12.4.2. In accordance with the UN Policy on the Framework of Accountability for the United Nations Security Management System, arrangements for the sharing of intelligence with other UN entities shall include cases in which peacekeeping intelligence relates to the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, premises and assets and is therefore relevant to the broader United Nations system operating within the mission area. Such intelligence shall be passed to the senior-most UNDSS representative (or his/her designated representative) and the Designated Official for security. These arrangements shall be included in the Mission Intelligence Support Plan.

12.4.3. Missions may share peacekeeping intelligence with non-mission, non-United Nations entities, such as host state security forces or parallel security operations insofar as doing so falls within the mission’s mandate and is consistent with applicable rules, regulations, policies and procedures of the United Nations. When shared with such entities, products shall be accompanied

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by written arrangements ensuring originator control over any subsequent use or application. All instances of peacekeeping intelligence sharing must be registered centrally by authorized and trained personnel, documented and justified in terms of the mandate, and approved by the Head of Mission or the delegated authority. Arrangements for decision-making and record keeping on the sharing of intelligence shall be detailed in the mission's Intelligence Support Plan.

12.4.4. All decisions to share intelligence products with non-mission entities shall be taken based on the rules, regulations and policies of the United Nations. Where peacekeeping intelligence may be shared, either directly or indirectly, with non-United Nations security forces, the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to Non-United Nations Security Forces (HRDDP) applies. Mechanisms, structure and processes required to ensure compliance are included in the HRDDP. Where technical arrangements exist for the ongoing sharing of sensitive information between the mission and non-United Nations security forces, a general and preliminary risk assessment may be conducted but shall be regularly reviewed and decisions to share peacekeeping intelligence shall be taken on a case by case basis. The sharing of peacekeeping intelligence products with third parties that could raise issues in terms of the Mission's mandate, the UN Charter, UN rules and regulations, and any bilateral arrangements or agreements with non-UN parties may be submitted to the guidance of the Mission's Senior Legal Advisor for advice. Further advice may in addition be sought from UNHQ, including the Office of Legal Affairs.

12.5. Information retention and disposal

12.5.1. All peacekeeping intelligence products are assumed to be of permanent historical value and shall be retained for Organizational memory. Intelligence planning, programmatic designs, distributions lists and products shall be retained and transferred to the UN Archives on a biannual basis or at end of mission. Information retention and disposal should be in line with ST/SGB/2007/5 on Record-keeping and the Management of United Nations Archives, the DPKO-DFS Policy on Records Management and the Peacekeeping Records Retention Schedule.

13. **Peacekeeping intelligence cycle management tools**

13.1. This section sets out the key mechanisms that shall be used for the management of peacekeeping intelligence in missions. Because requirements and capacities for the management of peacekeeping intelligence differ significantly across mission settings, the structures, leadership and tools required for the operationalization of this Policy may likewise differ. As such, the application of these tools to mission peacekeeping intelligence systems shall be appropriately calibrated to the specific conditions of the mission.

13.2. Mission intelligence coordination structure: In addition to participating mission entities responsible for peacekeeping intelligence acquisition, collation and analysis, missions shall establish a mission intelligence coordination structure to direct and oversee the peacekeeping intelligence cycle within the mission. The structure is composed of the participating mission entities responsible for the acquisition, collation, analysis and dissemination of information with the role of meeting the

F. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

18. Acquisition asset: An acquisition asset is any resource that is tasked as part of a peacekeeping intelligence acquisition plan by a participating mission entity or in support of a participating mission entity to gather data or information required to meet the Intelligence Requirements. This may include systems that employ technological assets such as aerial sensors, capacities involving specific expertise such as forensic analysis, or human intelligence.
19. Data: Factual elements or discrete pieces of information in their most atomized form, regardless of file format or structure.
20. Information: Any knowledge that can be communicated or any documentary material regardless of its physical form or characteristics that is owned by, produced by or for, or is under the control of the United Nations. "Control" means the authority of the department, office or mission that originates information, or its successor in function, to regulate access to the information.
21. Mission peacekeeping intelligence system: The structures, tools, and activities which together make the mission peacekeeping intelligence cycle work. These include the coordination mechanisms responsible for directing the cycle; the participating mission entities and their respective acquisition assets; the policies and plans governing the mission's peacekeeping intelligence activities; and the information management and communications infrastructure for handling data and information managed as part of the cycle.
22. Non-mission entities: Any actor that is not part of the mission structure. This could include members of the United Nations Country Team, Member States, civil society organizations, etc. For the purposes of this policy, UNDSS shall be considered a mission entity because of its mandate responsibility to oversee the security of a mission where applicable.
23. Peacekeeping intelligence: See Section A, paragraph 1.
24. Peacekeeping intelligence cycle: The process used to determine and satisfy peacekeeping intelligence requirements to support senior mission leadership decision-making.
25. Peacekeeping intelligence data: Information treated at any stage of the peacekeeping intelligence cycle may be referred to as peacekeeping intelligence data. This ranges from raw data gathered by acquisition assets, to information stored in mission databases, to peacekeeping intelligence products produced by participating mission entities.
26. Peacekeeping Intelligence Framework: The normative and operational guidance which collectively govern the peacekeeping intelligence activities of peacekeeping operations. The Framework includes this Policy and subordinate UNHQ and mission guidance to operationalize it.
27. Peacekeeping intelligence product: A peacekeeping intelligence product is a result of the analysis stage of the peacekeeping intelligence cycle where information is processed

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and conclusions drawn. Peacekeeping intelligence products may take many forms such as written assessments, oral and visual briefings, data analysis, or even informal oral reports. Confidential peacekeeping intelligence products are disseminated to clients of the peacekeeping intelligence cycle on the basis of the “need to know/share” principle.

28. Participating mission entities: Elements of the mission that perform activities as part of the peacekeeping intelligence cycle. In general, these entities form the membership of the mission intelligence coordination structure. Other mission or non-mission entities are not covered by the peacekeeping intelligence cycle. However, this Policy identifies bridging points where threat reporting, trend analysis, and information sharing by non-intelligence entities may inform the peacekeeping intelligence cycle.
 29. Protection of peacekeeping intelligence: Efforts to identify and implement measures to protect peacekeeping intelligence from risks to the effectiveness, continuity, confidentiality and operational security of the mission’s peacekeeping intelligence cycle and information within it.
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G. REFERENCES

General Assembly and Security Council References

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, 2017 Substantive Section (A/71/19)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, 2016 Substantive Section (A/70/19)

Security Council Resolution 2295, 2016

Security Council Resolution 1894, 2009

Normative or Superior References

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to Non-United Nations Security Forces (A/67/775–S/2013/110)

Secretary-General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2007/6 on Information sensitivity, classification and handling (2007)

Secretary-General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2007/5 on Record-keeping and the Management of United Nations Archives (2007)

Secretary-General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2004/15 on Use of Information and Communications Technology Resources and Data (2004)

DPKO/DFS Policy on Records Management (2016.19)

DPKO/DFS on Information Labelling, Filing and Clean Up (SOP 2016.20)

DPKO/DFS on Access and Declassification of Archives and Non-current Records (SOP 2006.3 (Amend.2))

Related Policies

Guidelines on Police Operations in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2016)

Policy and Guidelines on Joint Mission Analysis Centres (2015)

Policy and Standard Operating Procedure on Joint Operations Centres (2014)

SOP on Integrated Reporting from DPKO-Led Field Missions to UNHQ (2012)

Standard Operating Procedure on Access to Information (2010)

Policy and Standard Operating Procedure on Monitoring and Surveillance Technology in Field Missions (2010)

Information Sensitivity Toolkit (2010)

Policy on Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2008)

H. MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

- 30. Within missions, the Head of Mission is accountable for the mission's compliance with this Policy and shall establish mechanisms or processes to enable effective monitoring of compliance. All mission personnel participating in the peacekeeping intelligence system are accountable through their chains of management/command for compliance with the policy.

I. CONTACT

- 31. Policy Planning Team, Policy and Best Practices Service, Policy Evaluation and Training Division, DPKO/DFS

J. HISTORY

- 32. This is the first iteration of this Policy

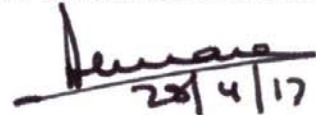
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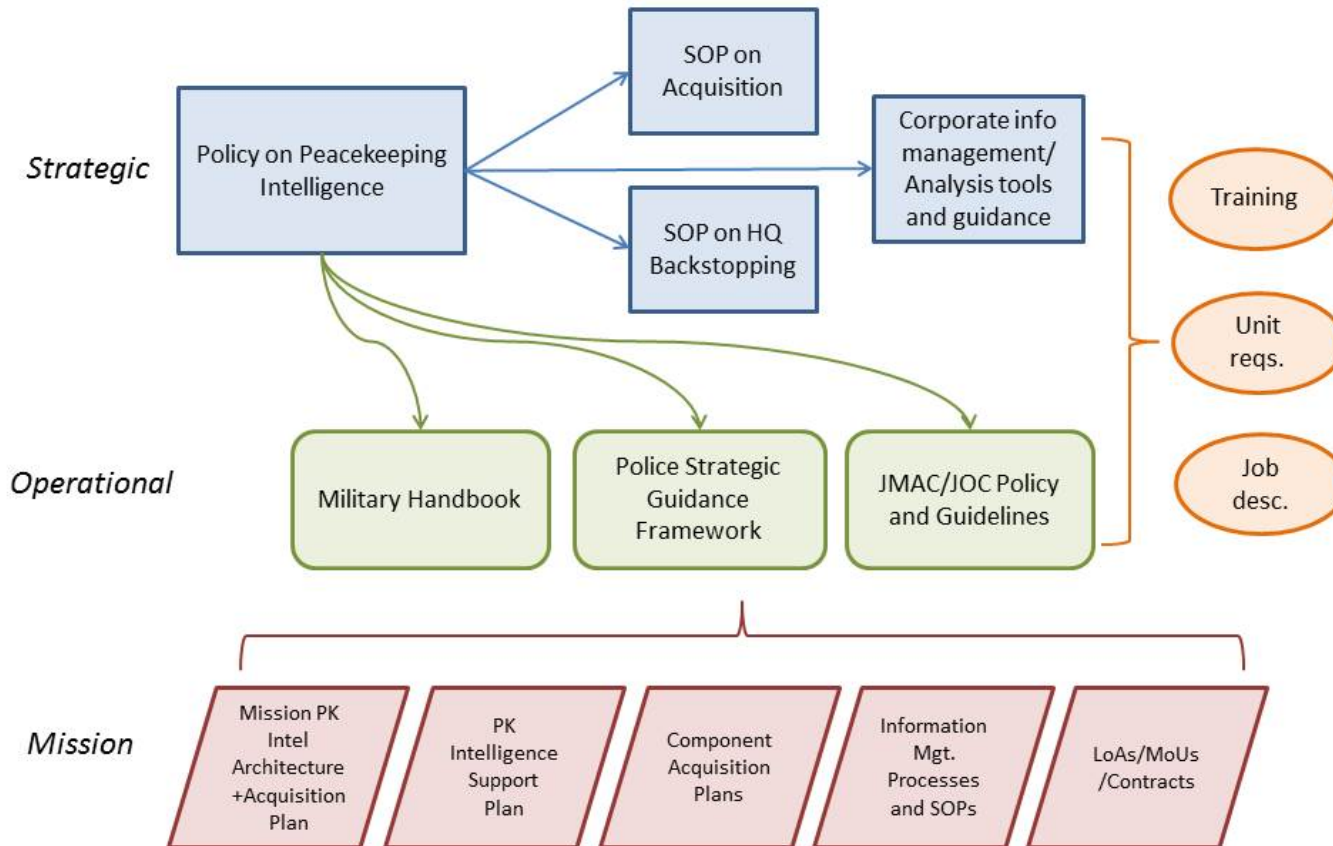
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DATE OF APPROVAL:

ANNEX A
The Peacekeeping Intelligence Policy Framework



ANNEX B
Core Members of the Mission Intelligence Coordination Structure

Members	Primary Manager	Planning responsibility	Focus
Chair	SRSG/DO	Mission IRs Mission Intelligence Plan	
Joint Mission Analysis Centre		SRSG's IRs, JMAC Acquisition Plan	Medium-to-long term, threats to mandate
UNDSS	Chief of Staff	DO's IRs Security Threat Info Acquisition Plan	Safety and security of UN personnel, premises, assets
Joint Operations Centre (supporting)			Information management and flow
U2	Force Cmdr.	FC's IRs Military Intel Acquisition Plan	Military intel, planning of operations
Police Component	Police Comm.	PC's IRs Criminal Intelligence Acquisition Plan	Criminal intel, planning of operations

ANNEX C
Model Mission Peacekeeping Intelligence Support Plan

Background

1. The background details the circumstances leading to the development of the Mission Intelligence Support Plan (ISP) and provides some basic detail of the concept of operations it is supporting. It is usually restricted to one or two paragraphs.

Aim

2. The aim of the ISP is to describe the intelligence system supporting the mission and identify responsibilities for strategic, operational and tactical intelligence assets that may be assigned to, or provide support to, the mission.

MISSION

3. Describes the objectives of the mission's intelligence system, derived from the mission's mandate, concept of operations and other planning documents.

EXECUTION

Area of Intelligence Interest

4. Details the area of intelligence interest.

Intelligence support concept

5. Lists the critical facts and assumptions that form the foundations of the ISP.

6. Any other relevant information as required.

Intelligence system structure

7. Provides detail on the intelligence support structure and functions at the tactical, operational and strategic levels.

8. Includes the structure and makeup of the mission intelligence coordination structure.

9. Includes a line diagram depicting the various components of the intelligence system including how they link to lines of command and authority.

Intelligence responsibilities

10. Covers the responsibilities of:

- a. The mission intelligence coordination structure

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- b. Participating mission entities within Headquarters (ie: mission intelligence coordination structure members)
- c. Sector Headquarters, Heads of Office and other key authorities
- d. Individual personnel involved in the intelligence cycle

Requirements and acquisition management

- 11. Details the requirements and acquisition management processes.
- 12. Details the applicable methods that will be used as part of the intelligence acquisition process, as well as those that are deemed specifically unacceptable for use of mission components.
- 13. Details the applicable considerations that must be taken into account by mission personnel when directing assets and making decisions on acquisition activities.
- 14. An appendix provides the request for information/intelligence format.

Intelligence production and dissemination

- 15. Details the positions responsible for ensuring generation and dissemination of products through various channels, including releasing authorities for the dissemination of products within and outside the mission.
- 16. Details the media and information technology, management and communications systems through which intelligence products are to be released.

Intelligence command and control

- 17. Lists technical control and liaison arrangements.

Appendices: (not included – but an example of what to include)

- 1. Request for information/intelligence format.
- 2. Geospatial information and services support plan.
- 3. Others as required.