APPENDIX L

S2 CHECKLIST FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

As outlined in Joint Publication 3-07.3, “Intelligence” is not conducted during PKO. Instead, there will be an information section.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Facts and Assumptions

DEFINE THE BATTLEFIELD

- AI. Identify and locate all outside influences on the operation. Consider political groups, media, and third-nation support to the belligerents.
- Realms of activity.
  - Identify the legal mandate, geographic boundaries, and other limitations upon both peacekeepers and belligerents.
  - Identify pertinent demographic and economic issues. These might include living conditions, religious beliefs, cultural distinctions, allocation of wealth, political grievances, social status, or political affiliations.
  - Identify the best and worst case timeline of the operation.

DESCRIBE THE BATTLEFIELD

- Demographics.
  - What are the root causes of the conflict? Analyze this from the perspective of both belligerents.
  - What would cause or caused each side to agree to peace?
  - Are there any new issues that have increased tensions since peace was initiated?
  - How committed is each belligerent to keeping the peace? How much trust and faith do the belligerents have in each other to keep the peace?
  - How capable is each belligerent to keep the peace? Can the leadership which negotiated the peace enforce discipline throughout the belligerent parties?
  - How do these factors affect the COA of each belligerent? How do they affect COAS available to the peacekeeping force?
  - Analyze these questions relative to each of the pertinent demographic factors identified during Define the Battlefield Phase (standard of living, culture, religion, politics).

- Legal. What legitimate COAS are available to the belligerents and the peacekeeping force? How likely is each belligerent to obey these laws?
• Terrain.
  — Does terrain impact military operations? Conduct terrain analysis. Identify good infiltration lanes, engagement areas, defensive positions, attack routes, and staging areas.
  — Does terrain lend itself to PKO? Can the peacekeepers see and be seen? If so, the belligerents maybe less likely to violate the peace. If necessary, where can the peacekeeping force establish blocking positions to blunt possible violations of the peace?
  — Identify terrain that allows all belligerents equal access to the peacekeepers.
  — Analyze terrain for current disposition of belligerent forces.

• Weather.
  — Analyze weather affects such as visibility for all parties including the peacekeepers.
  — Consider weather impact on mobility and trafficability. (See FM 34-81-1.)
  — Weather may affect participation at demonstrations and other gatherings.

• Other. Identify and analyze government, military, and agency support available to the peacekeeping force.

DESCRIBE THE BELLIGERENTS
• Identify all factions involved in the PKO. Which are likely to violate the peace and why?
• What is the political organization and military OB for each of the belligerent groups? Who are the key personnel that control the rank and file of each faction?
• Identify the political and religious beliefs that directly affect or influence the conduct of belligerents.
• Identify belligerent tactics for offense and defense. Use this as the basis for doctrinal templates.
• Identify local support to all belligerents.

DETERMINE ENEMY COAs
• Template or describe the actions of the belligerents that would violate the peace. Border crossings, entering demilitarized zones, and initiation of hostilities are examples of violations.
• Template or describe the actions associated with violations of the peace, occupation of assembly areas, training, C’I, and logistics.
• Template or describe the response of belligerents to violations of the peace.
• Template or describe the reactions of all belligerents to US actions within the AO and AI.
• Identify possible reactions of the belligerents to the whole peacekeeping mission. Consider acts of terrorism.
  — How will the local populace react to the COAs?
  — How will the HN government and military react to the COAs?

ANALYZE MISSION
There are no intelligence considerations that are unique to mission analysis in PKO.

DEVELOP COAs
All peacekeeper COAs should be impartial from the belligerent’s perspective.

ANALYZE COAs
• During wargaming the executive officer or you should designate individuals to roleplay each of the belligerents.
• All of the situation templates identified above should be wargamed.
• Wargame terrorist actions and other activities where the belligerents could reasonably avoid claiming responsibility.

RECOMMEND A COA
The perspectives of both belligerents should be heavily weighted as decision criteria.

PIR
These will be almost exclusively I&W of possible violations by either belligerent. They should focus on force protection.

COLLECTION PLAN
Conventional indicators and NAIs will help analyze overt violations of the peace. Indicators for terrorist actions will be more unconventional.

COLLECT
• When tasking collectors, ask the following questions:
  — Will you have to rely on higher headquarters?
  — Can any element of the peacekeeping force answer the requirement?
  — Does the desired information already exist in an analytical data base?
• After asking the preceding questions, consider the following:
  — HUMINT maybe the only source of information you have. Observer and patrol reporting will give I&W of hostilities among the belligerents.
  — Ensure all PKO observers are trained to submit complete incident reports. Refer to the incident report checklist described in the Show of Force Operations section of Appendix M.
  — SIGINT and IMINT support may not be available.
• Use MDCI to protect the peacekeeper. Its role is force protection.
• Use outside sources to gather information. Actual sources and types of information may be directed by diplomatic authorities (for example, the UN, other multinational organizations, and news media).

PROCESS
• Use inordinate registers, intelligence workbooks, and OB files to record activities of belligerents in key areas.
• In addition to the standard objective analysis, you may have to analyze reports from the following perspectives:
  — Belligerent parties.
  — Civilian population.
  — Terrorist groups.
• Integrate data base information by layering incident overlays over a specific period of time.

DISSEMINATE
• Develop fast and effective means of disseminating your processed information to consumers.
• Keep in mind that the S2’s consumers are his commander, the multinational force commander and, ultimately, the parties to the conflict.