



# Lesson 3.6

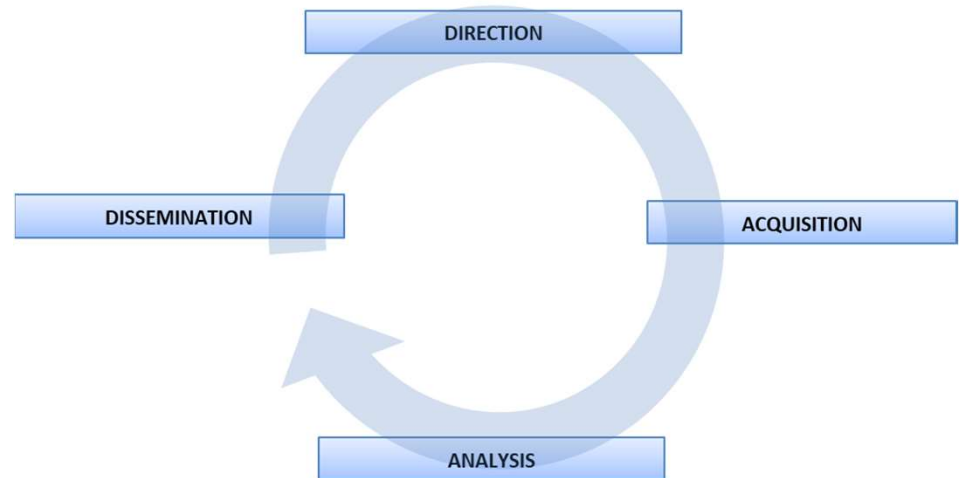
## Analysis and Dissemination

# Lesson Contents

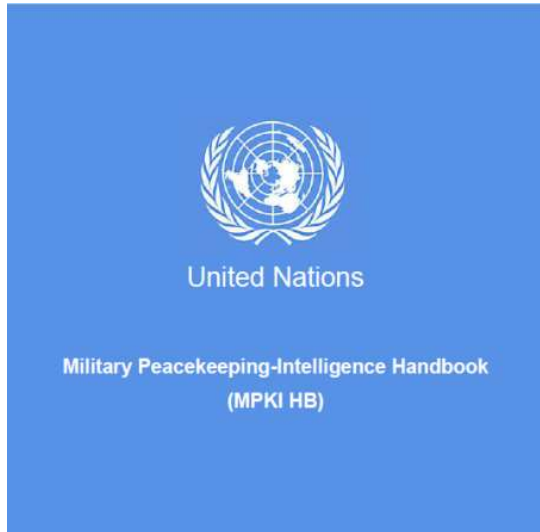
- Analysis and dissemination in the intelligence cycle
- Analysis
  - Concept and definition
  - Process and methodologies
  - PKISR analysis
- Dissemination
  - Principles
  - Formats
  - Challenges
- Conclusion and take away

# Learning Outcomes

- Explain the levels of analysis available for PKISR assets
- Describe the dissemination processes and typical products



# Analysis and Dissemination

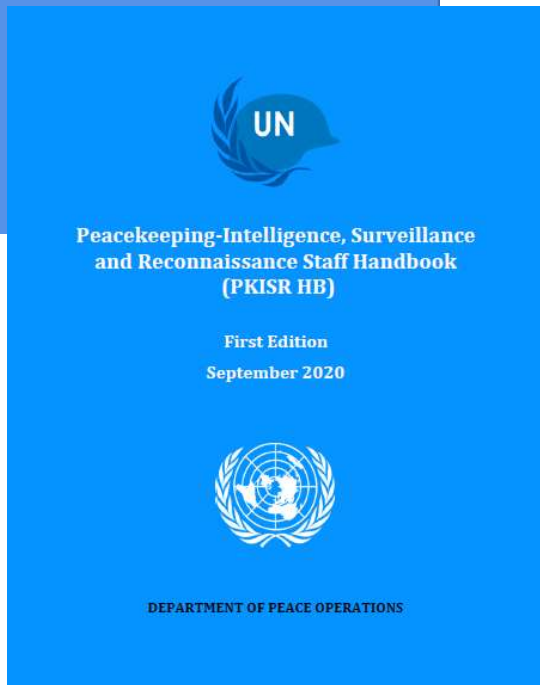


## **Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence Handbook (MPKI HB)**

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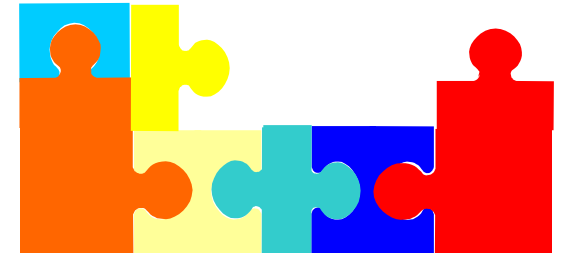
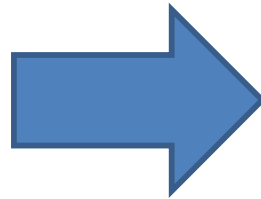
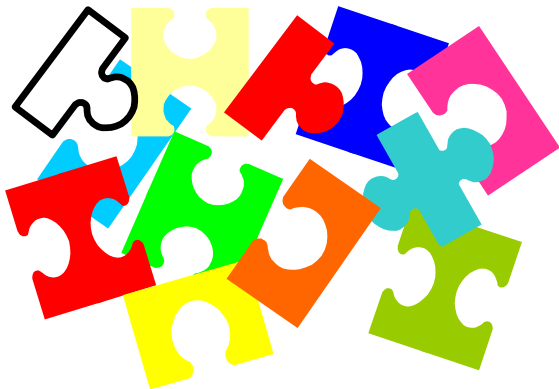
## **Peacekeeping-Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Staff Handbook (PKISR HB)**

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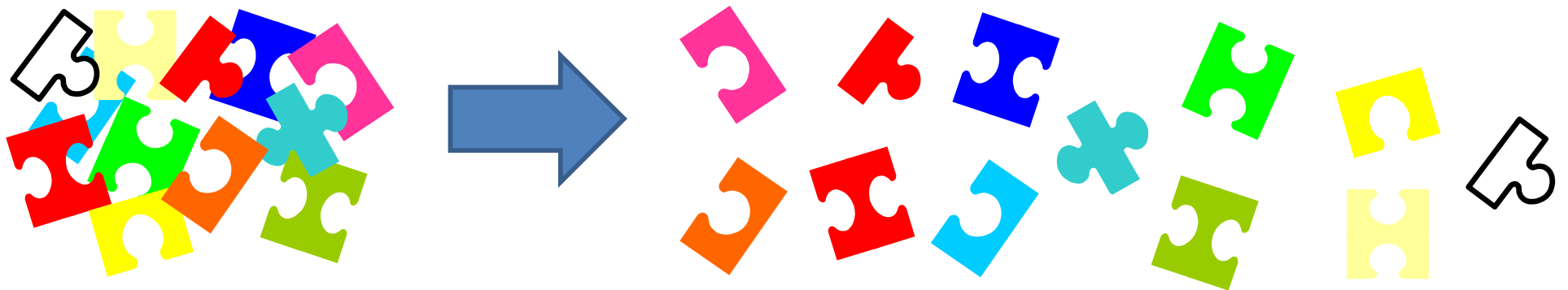
# Analysis

- Definition
  - Breaking down information, examining elements, understanding context
- PKISR acquires basic and current intelligence
- PKISR performs an initial analysis of current intelligence
- Sub-steps:  
Collation – Evaluation – Analysis & Integration – Interpretation



# Analysis – collation

- Receive, record and group information
- Collation is the foundation for analysis
- Collators provide first analysis + disseminate urgent PKI
- Experience essential for a smooth analysis process

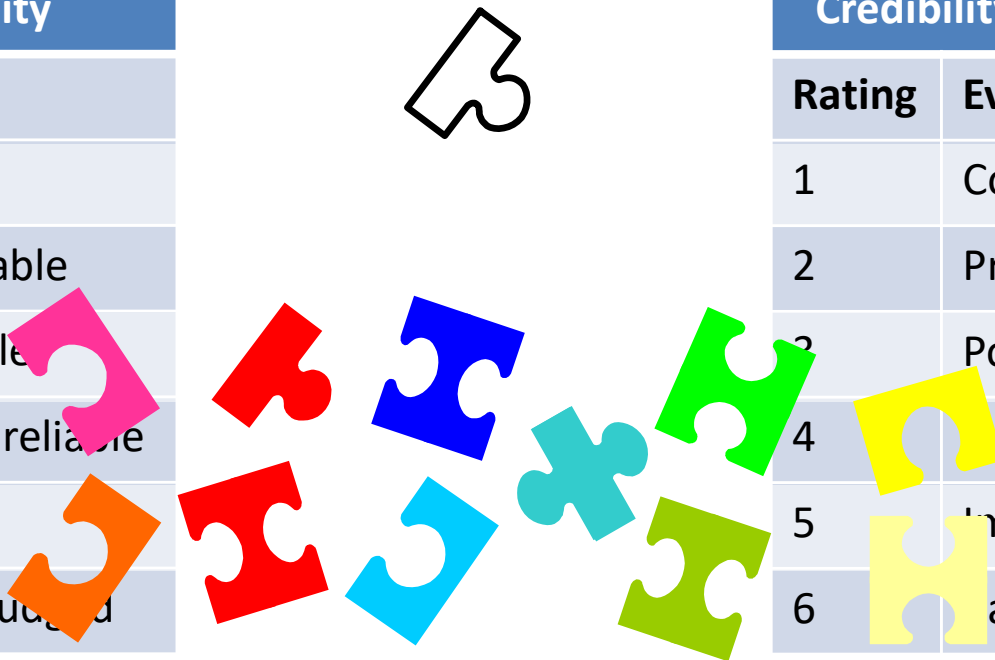


# Analysis – evaluation

- Every item of information is examined
  - Reliability of source and credibility of information
- Verification (validity, credibility, relevance)
- Comparison (cross-check, coherence, assessing conformity)

Source Reliability	
Rating	Evaluation
A	Reliable
B	Usually reliable
C	Fairly reliable
D	Not usually reliable
E	Unreliable
F	Cannot be judged

Credibility of Information	
Rating	Evaluation
1	Confirmed
2	Probably true
3	Possibly true
4	Doubtfully true
5	Unprobable
6	Cannot be judged



# Analysis – Evaluation - example

- Example 1: Source X was told by the police chief that criminals plan to attack a humanitarian convoy tomorrow. Source Y was cleaning the office of the police chief as the conversation took place. One HPKI team talks to source X and another team talks to source Y. The two reports deceptively confirm each other, but in fact the information comes from one source only: the police chief.
- Example 2: IPKI (IMINT) provides a picture of a SAM site. This poses a threat to UN aircraft flying in supplies. To mitigate the risk the flights are cancelled. SPKI (SIGINT) shows no emission from the SAM site over a period of more than a week. After analysis, the intelligence assessment is that it is **LIKELY** that the SAM site is a harmless decoy. The military decision-maker weighs up the risk against the urgency of getting supplies delivered. Do they accept the risk?

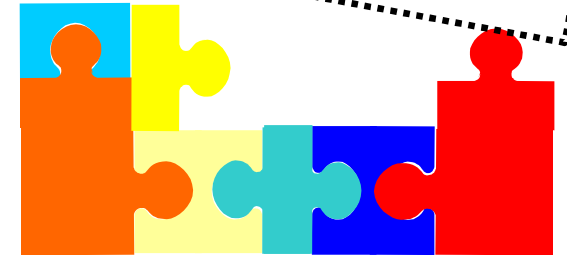
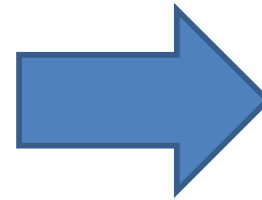
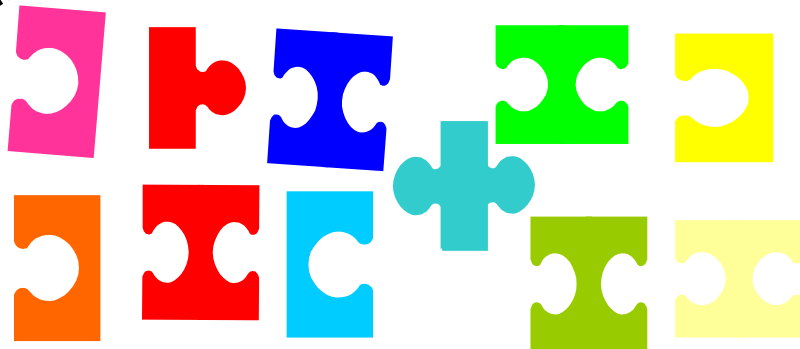


# Analysis – Analysis & Integration

- Fundamentals, standards and skills
  - Qualitative versus quantitative information
  - Visualisation (mind map, link diagram, pattern analysis etc.)
- Integration – preferable multiple sources

  
**SO WHAT?**

**WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?**



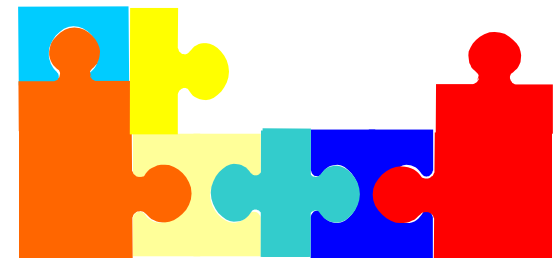
# Analysis – Interpretation

- Interpretation turns information into PKI
- Placing the result in the context of a prediction

Not simply telling what is happening, but why it is happening and what will happen next

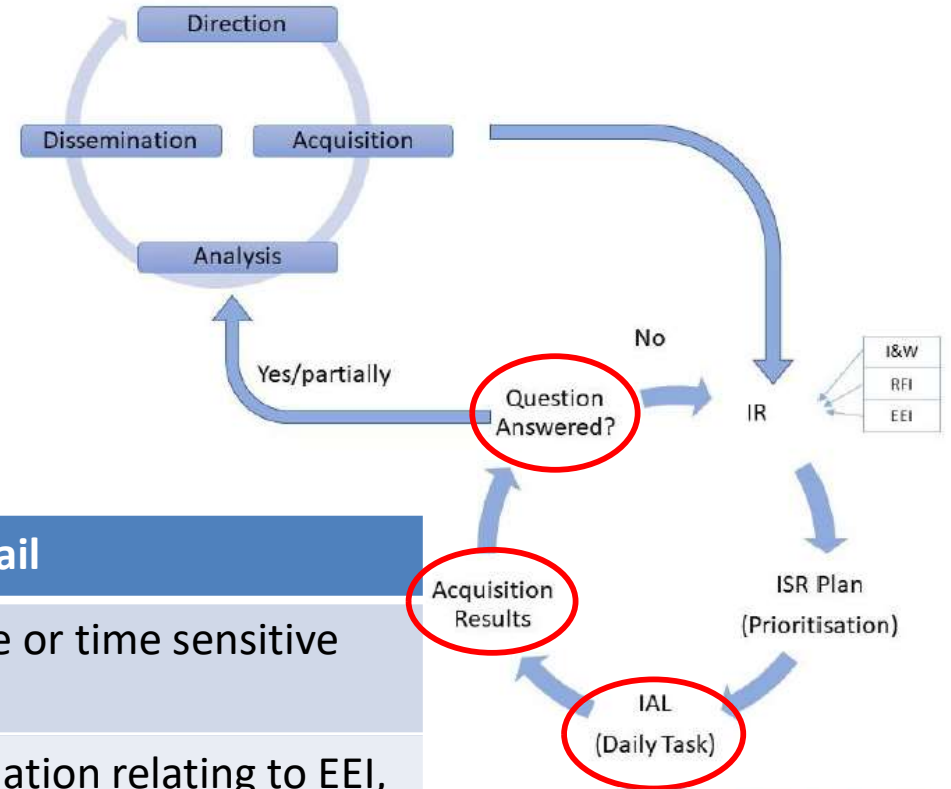
- Communicate uncertainty

Qualitative statement	Associated probability range
Remote or highly unlikely	Less than 10 %
Improbable or unlikely	15-20 %
Realistic Possibility	25-50 %
Probable or likely	55-70 %
Highly probable or highly likely	75-85 %
Almost certain	More than 90 %



# PKISR Analysis by the Acquisition Unit

The Information Acquisition List (IAL) defines what phase(s) of exploitation the Acquisition Unit is expected to conduct (more than one phase could be expected)

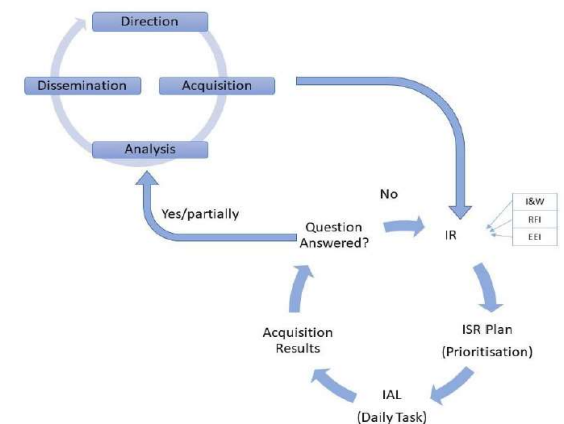


Phase	Time frame	Format	Level of detail
1	Immediately Within 10 min.	Voice or text	Threat to life or time sensitive information
2	Within 2 hours of event capture	Text or basic product	Basic information relating to EEI, likely single source
3	Within 24 hours of event capture	Detailed product	Detailed analysis of event capture possibly multiple sources
4	Within 72 hours of event capture	Advanced product	Multi source document with detailed analysis and assessment



# Dissemination

- Dissemination starts when an IR is answered
- This concludes the PKISR process
- PKI that is not disseminated has no value!
- PKI that cannot be understood has no value!
- Timely – relevant – brief – standardised



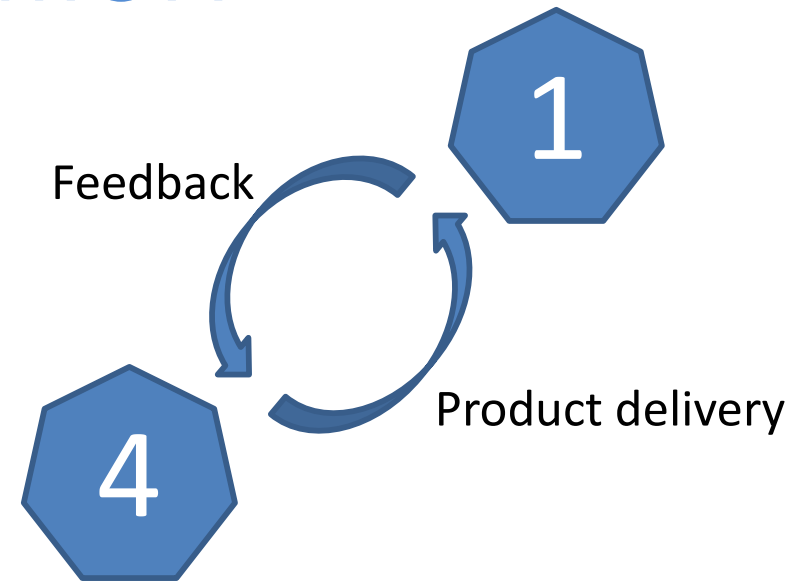
# Dissemination

- Dissemination Formats
  - Verbal
  - Written
  - Graphical
- UN Reporting Formats
  - Peacekeeping-Intelligence Report (INTREP)
  - Peacekeeping-Intelligence Summary (INTSUM)
  - Picture Peacekeeping-Intelligence Summary (PICINTSUM)

# Dissemination

- Challenges

1. The case for an extra step



2. Technological advance

# Take Away

- Analysis transforms information into intelligence.
- Analysis supports decision making.
- Intelligence that is not disseminated has no value.

# Questions?

