

Module 3: Operational Framework

Lesson 3.3



Collect Data



Learning Outcomes

- Define and understand Information Management (IM)
- Understand the Collect phase of the UN-EP IM Cycle



Lesson Content

- The Definition of Data and Information
- What is Information Management (IM)?
- UN-EP IM Cycle – Collect Phase
- Data Collection by the UN-ET



The Definition of Data and Information

Data is:

- Raw, unorganised facts that need to be processed
- Individual units that do not carry any specific meaning
- Insufficient for decision making

Information is:

- Processed, organised and structured data
- Groups of data that collectively carry a logical meaning
- Data that has been given context and enables decision making

Data becomes information in the Process phase of the UN-EP IM Cycle



What is Information Management?

Defining Information Management

The UN defines IM as an element that:

- Gathers data from one or more resources
- Relies on the effective organisation of data to become information
- Manages and distributes information to those who need it
- Archive information



Why is IM important?

IM is a key element for effective peacekeeping-information delivery:

- It provides a long-lasting base of accessible and available knowledge
- It reduces information overload which can occur when the environment has an increasing number of information resources
- It ensures that knowledge gained is retained both during a rotation and when one UN Unit hands over to the next



The UN-EP IM Cycle

- **UN-EP PI Comd**

- Plan engagements in coordination with UNIBAT staff

Plan

- **UN-ET**

- Data collection

Collect

- **UN-EP 2IC**

- Disseminate information
- Maintain information flow

Inform

- **UN-EP PI Comd**

- Brief UNIBAT Comd

Process

- **UN-ET**

- Generate and submit reports
- **UN-EP 2IC**
 - Collate information
 - Prioritise information



Data Collection by the Engagement Platoon



Secondary Data Collection

Collecting data from existing products



Primary Data Collection

Collecting data directly from the human terrain and physical environment



Secondary Data Collection

Data collected by others and reviewed by UN-ET.

This data can be divided by internal resources and external resources.

Internal resources (UNIBAT):

- Patrol reports
- Observation Post reports
- Meeting reports
- Daily Situation Reports (DSRs)
- Previous UN-EP mission reports
- Intelligence products
- Aerial/mapping products

External resources:

- Other UN department reports
- Non-Government Organization reports
- News sources
- Local government reports
- Scholarly articles



Primary Data Collection

- Collecting human terrain/physical environment data directly from the operating environment
- Data collected directly by the UN-ET members by:
 - Observation
 - Engagement



Primary Data Collection

Observation

- Mounted Observation
- Dismounted Observation
- Stand Off Observation



Engagement

- Individual or group
- Structured or unstructured



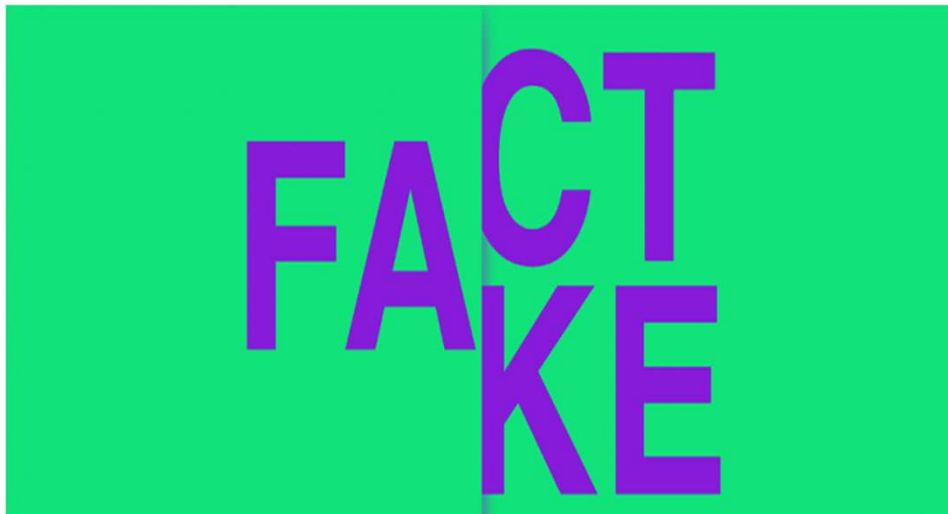


Learning Activity





Misinformation vs. Disinformation



Misinformation is false information that one spreads without an **intent** to mislead.

Disinformation is false information that one spreads with the **intent** to mislead.



Gender/Sex Specific Data

- To be able to assess the situation and develop appropriate, evidence-based responses and policies, the mission will be required by the UN to develop strategies for collecting **gender and sex specific data**.
- It is critical to ensure gender considerations are included in data collection.





Take Away

- The UN-ET must collect data from a wide variety of resources in order to be effective
- The UN-EP IM Cycle is driven by all members of the UN-ET and UN-EP
- Primary data collection is best when observation and engagement are evaluated and synchronised
- Those of different genders and sexes cannot be excluded from data collection



QUESTIONS?