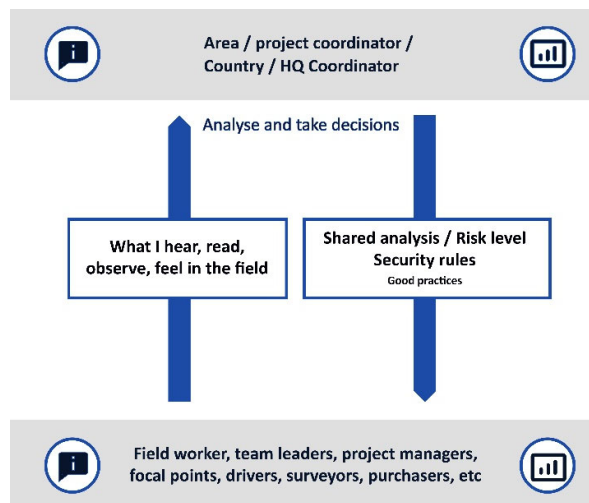


SECURITY INFORMATION PROCESSING

Humanitarian workers gather security information to understand their context, analyse the risk exposure of their organisation.

**Any contribution will feed the analysis.
All staff can contribute!
Share analysis with the team.**



Sources and fact-checking

- Why verifying? Trust is not the truth!
- Sources are not verified; information is verified.
- A source can be trusted, but this does not make information true.
- The most efficient method to verify information is triangulation.
- CAUTION: Do not spread rumours by seeking to collect or share information (be mindful of how you ask questions).

Differentiate the reliability of a source and the credibility of information

Reliability of the source	Credibility of information
The source is known and has direct access to information	Information is confirmed by independent sources
The source is known and has indirect access to information	Unconfirmed but credible information
The source is not unknown and can access the information	Unreliable/probably false information
The source is unknown	Unfounded information

- NGO safety teams gather, cross-check and analyse facts. The analysis is then shared with the teams.
- INSO can be a source for cross-checking information.