



ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

Period Covered in this Report:	1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012
Organization:	Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)
Mailing Address:	RRB / ITC 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 470 Washington, DC 20004 USA
Date:	1 October, 2012
Contact:	Joseph M. Donahue
Telephone:	+1 (202) 999-4245
E-Mail:	jdonahue@immap.org
Program Title:	Common Operating Picture for Humanitarian Coordination
Country/Region:	Afghanistan
Total Dollar Amount of Grant:	\$3,906,120.00
Total Period of Performance of Grant:	11 July 2010–29 February 2013

GOAL[S]

Afghanistan is in the midst of a complex humanitarian crisis. Natural disasters, coupled with growing insecurity throughout the country, increase the challenges faced by Afghans in accessing basic services, including education, health care, livelihoods, and economic opportunities. Humanitarian access to vulnerable populations is impeded by insecurity, natural disasters, difficult terrain, and climatic conditions. In this reporting period the Country has experienced flooding, earthquakes, drought, severe winter weather, and other difficulties.

This project aims to provide the humanitarian community and relevant government actors with effective methods for reliably capturing, reporting, sharing, and analyzing information concerning the humanitarian situation according to baseline indicators, as well as safety and security information.

The overall goal of the project is to provide a common operating picture concerning humanitarian coordination and security, and this will be achieved by meeting the objectives as listed below.

ASSOCIATED OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

The project objectives are:

1. Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.
2. Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.
3. Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.
4. Identification of hazardous areas and populations-at-risk.
5. Improvements in currently available datasets.

iMMAP's primary strength is in its ability to work closely with partners to analyze their existing data sets, suggest improvements to data collection, integrate partner's data with existing humanitarian information, and to provide advisory services to improve information management practices. These collaborative initiatives engage clients across a range of humanitarian actors that include NGOs, UN, Donors, and Government of Afghanistan Ministries and Agencies. The results of these efforts are enhanced data sets that are readily available and compatible with other agencies, sectors, clusters, and geographic areas. iMMAP's services allow organizations to ultimately plan and implement more effective programs by ensuring that situational awareness and a common operating picture are integrated with the effective identification of the population's needs, as well as previous interventions.

OASIS is a software platform developed by iMMAP to capture and share information. This package allows multiple users in different locations to instantly share the same data sets, enhanced by maps and reports. iMMAP has maintained its OASIS system in Afghanistan since 2009 and has installed the software and trained staff in numerous organizations. Offices that use OASIS directly benefit from use of the system. Greater advantages are realized when an agency integrates OASIS with their own operational data and planning parameters. Customized OASIS modules allow agencies to conduct surveys, maintain data sets, and create bespoke reporting formats.

In addition to offering the OASIS platform, iMMAP also distributes hard-copy maps to assist with planning, analysis, and operations. 1,527 printed maps were distributed to over 150 organizations in 2011-2012, while 133 new digital maps were made available on websites such as iMMAP, OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and/or the clusters (www.immap.org) (<http://ochaonline.un.org/Afghanistan>).

SUB-SECTOR: COORDINATION

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations coordinating relief operations, and through these entities, the number of implementing organizations coordinated through these efforts and reported upon through this project.

In the past year the protracted humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan continues, with no abatement in the number of people affected by conflict and continuing large numbers of small quick onset emergencies. iMMAP has continued to provide time-critical information products to a variety of humanitarian actors to improve the humanitarian community's overall situational knowledge, response planning, decision making, and coordination. Key information products developed and disseminated by iMMAP, whether static maps or a dynamic common operating picture, have been used by humanitarian decision makers in the field, at regional level, headquarters, and in donor capitals. In particular, iMMAP information products continued to provide key guidance in the development of flood contingency plans and other programs for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response.

Through this project, information management support has been provided to the Cluster groups directly involved in relief operations and the inter-cluster coordination mechanism. The following Clusters have directly benefited from iMMAP support during the year, and accompanying examples illustrate the nature of the collaborations and the improvements gained:

- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC):
 - Production of maps that communicate the floods, 3W (Who What Where), access and actual response of FSAC partners. The maps and information products covered most of the Northern flood-prone region. Participatory flood mapping and contingency planning workshops were conducted in Hirat, and Jalalabad (Fig. 1).
 - iMMAP continued to participate in the Early Warning Information Working Group of the FSAC. iMMAP flood and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) products have appeared consistently in the Early Warning Update newsletter (Fig. 2).
 - iMMAP is conducting a statistical and situational analysis of the FSAC Spring Assessment. In addition, iMMAP developed the database and data entry templates for the survey, and conducted a Training of Trainers for data entry. The Spring Assessment will be one of the key tools to enhance the International Phase Classification (IPC) as well as forming the basis of the Food Security Monitoring System in 2013.
 - Two iMMAP Information Management Officers re-located to FSAC for a 5 month secondment from February to June. The terms of reference were

completed and handover reports were delivered indicating achievements and recommendations for future work. These staff were activated using both the Stand-By Partnership agreement and the regular secondment mechanism.

- iMMAP has continued to participate in the Flood Contingency Planning process, and has refined several of its products for inclusion in the final report (Fig 3).
- iMMAP led the flood contingency planning workshops in Hirat and Jalalabad, and made major contributions to the Mazar-i-Sharif workshop.
- Participated in the Data Harmonization Working Group, and provided guidance to the group on data standards, and interpretation.
- Analysis of data to support agricultural inputs for disaster affected communities

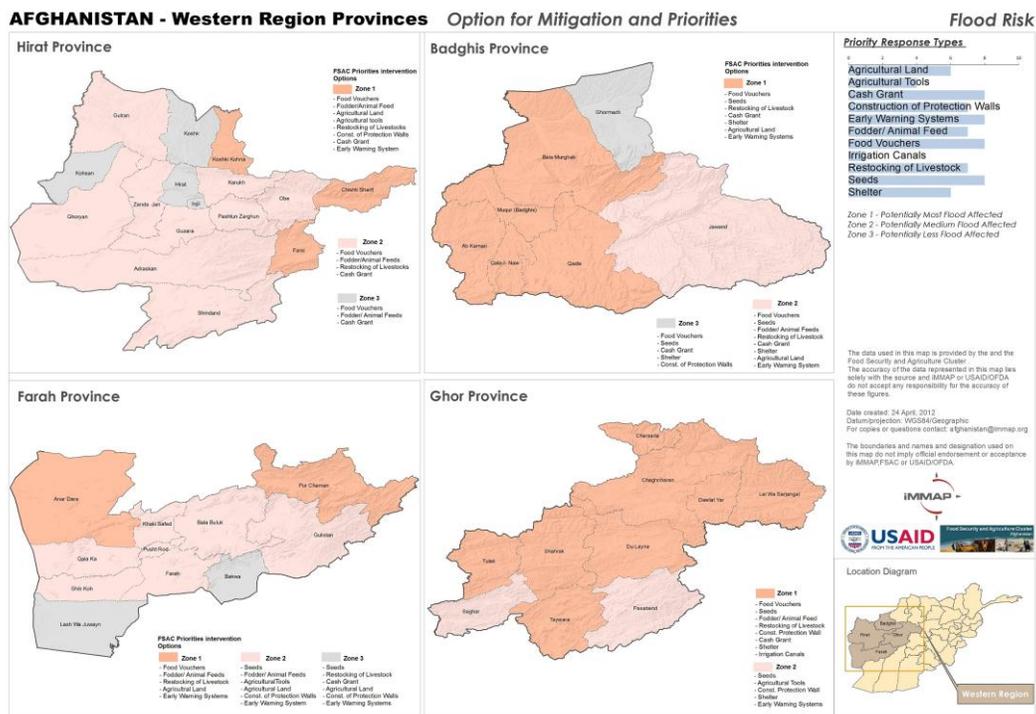


Fig. 1

AFGHANISTAN Flood Alert – Jawzjan Province May 2012

Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) - National Emergency Operation Center
 - phone number : 020-210-4559. Updated disaster data on <http://aanic-sarkin.org/countries/afghanistan/default.aspx> and also on www.andma.gov.af



Flood event 20 May 2012: Chobbash village (Afghanistan and Turkmenia), Khujia Du Koh district of Jawzjan province have been flooded. The severe flash flood, which started during night time on 20 May 2012, entered and affected the entire village. There are around 600 families living in this village. Reportedly 126 families (862 individuals) have managed to escape the village for an high altitude location in a nearby hill side.

Key message: Chobbash village is located in an area of estimated high flood risk (highlighted in the map), together with other 17 villages

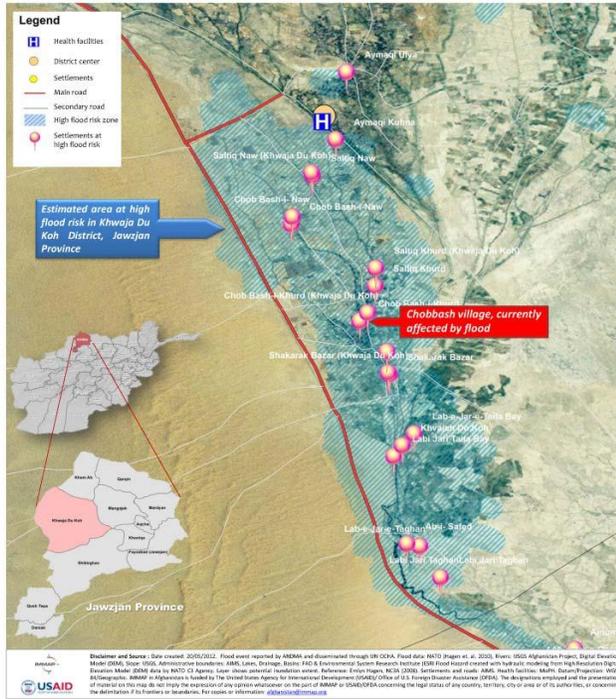


Fig. 2

AFGHANISTAN Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan for the Eastern Region – Beneficiaries assisted

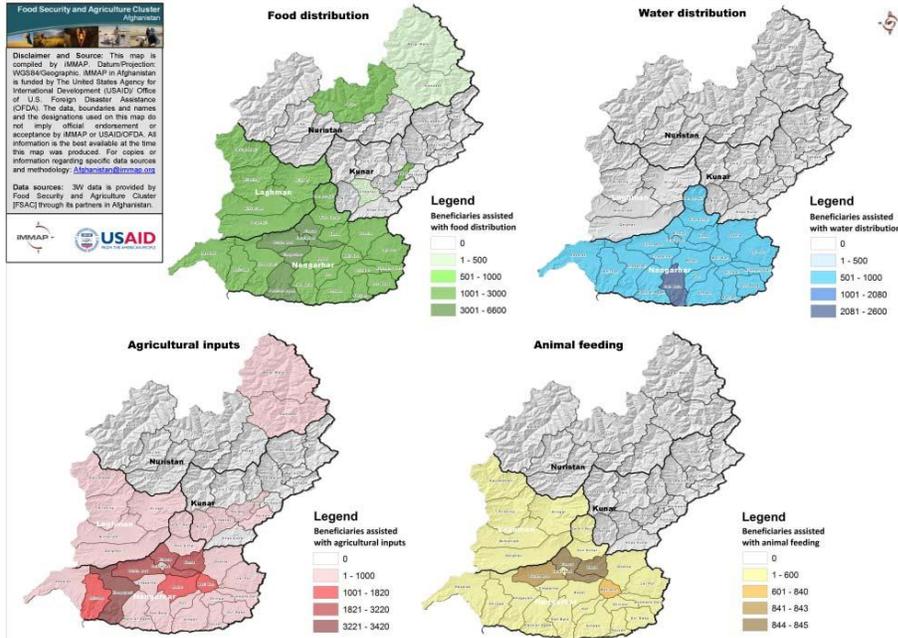


Fig. 3

➤ Protection Cluster:

- iMMAP developed and built the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Population and Movement Tracking (PMT) database. This is the primary conflict-affected Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) data system for UNHCR and partners to analyze and report IDP information. In addition to building the system, iMMAP has performed numerous updates and modifications over the year at the request of UNHCR.
- iMMAP developed and built the International Organization for Migration (IOM) warehouse tracking system using the OASIS platform. This allows IOM to monitor stocks and plan accordingly for natural disaster IDP distributions. In addition, iMMAP has provided extensive analytical and mapping support to the IOM Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP) database. This tool is used by IOM to record information by IOM and partners about natural disaster IDPs, and is one of the primary tools for natural disaster IDP information in Afghanistan.
- iMMAP participated in the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) workshop and planning process, and will be offering technical support as needed to the project.
- Support to Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for humanitarian access mapping of their areas of intervention.

➤ Education Cluster:

- With the arrival of a new international Information Management Officer, iMMAP has re-engaged with the education cluster to identify information needs and products to promote coordination. Initial efforts have focused on bringing the Ministry of Education (MoE) into the Education Cluster, school capacity mapping, schools affected by disasters, school security, and population distribution per school. iMMAP has conducted an analysis of the MoE Management Information System (MIS) system and has identified numerous areas of deficiencies and gaps in the data that will be addressed in late 2012 and 2013.
- The Basic Education Consortium for Afghanistan (BEACON) has engaged iMMAP as the Information Management (IM) provider for their program. iMMAP has conducted an initial analysis of the BEACON data and has recommended several options to improve the data and data collection system. iMMAP is currently conducting a pilot project to test these recommendations and will continue to be a strong partner of the consortium in 2013.

- Nutrition Cluster:
 - iMMAP provided capacity building to the cluster Information Management Officer through training in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), iMMAP DRR products, and various methodologies to allow the cluster to maintain self-sufficient IM capacities.
 - iMMAP products were included in a Nutrition Cluster Flood Contingency Plan.

- WASH Cluster
 - iMMAP products were used in the development of the WASH Cluster Drought Response Plan, the WASH Cluster component of the Emergency Revision in Response to Drought of the Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2011 (CAP), and the WASH Cluster components of the CAP 2012.

In 2012 iMMAP cemented its strong partnership with OCHA through bilateral consultations, data sharing, product development, and the inclusion of numerous iMMAP products in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) 2012 document. iMMAP is a key member of the Information Management Working Group and contributes significantly to the group through its broad knowledge of Afghanistan data, and specific suggestions regarding general and sector information.

iMMAP has also extended its services to the provinces, initially through the OFDA Partner IM Assessment (still in progress), and later in 2012 through direct intervention with provincial agencies. Based on the initial result of the assessment iMMAP has concluded that Hirat holds the most potential for IM support due to the number of OFDA partners working there, the relatively advanced capacity of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency (ANDMA), the general availability of data, and numerous data collection activities. iMMAP is currently attending key cluster meeting in Hirat and is in discussion with several agencies on specific data tools to enhance their programs. These discussions are mostly centered on livelihood and education programs, but there are also DRR activities that have potential for collaboration. The difficulty of working with provincial partners while based in Kabul slowed progress initially, but frequent trips have reinforced our commitment to Hirat-based agencies that should yield results in late 2012-2013.

SUB-SECTOR: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations utilizing common information management services.

In the 2011-2012 reporting period iMMAP provided OASIS installations and training for 65 new users in 23 Organizations. Annex 1 provides a list of all organizations receiving OASIS installations, and trainings.

In the past year OASIS and the overall services of information management provided by iMMAP were officially used by five Cluster groups (FSAC, Nutrition, Education, Protection, WASH), as well as the Inter-Cluster Coordination body. The information management products developed by iMMAP played a key role in the planning and response to the current drought.

Other Cluster Lead organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration are using OASIS for their integration of priorities for intervention within the overall contingency plan for emergency response. The UNCR database of people movement tracking to bring together agency specific programmatic information with the common operating picture delivered through OASIS.

During 2012 the partnership with the Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) consortium (NRC, IMC, Medair, ACF and Solidarites) working in Disaster Risk Reduction continued. The collaboration resulted in the development of a series of provincial level multi-hazard maps and information products (Fig 4). These products were used as coordination and reporting tools and will be essential to project planning for the ERM2 in 2012-2013. The information was presented not only in hard-copy maps and graphs, but also in a 3D environment to allow site specific visualization and data corroboration. OASIS is also being used as a presentation tool for the ERM and several of the ERM datasets were prepared for OASIS.

The ERM products are a significant source of information for a variety of actors involved in DRR in Afghanistan. The “shocks” reported in the product allow organizations to understand the recurring incidents in selected communities as well as the coping strategies. The analysis of chronic conditions versus sudden onset incidents facilitates more effective DRR strategies in terms of mitigation, and response. This information is not isolated in the ERM, but is integrated into other forum such as the Early Warning Information Working Group, the Food Security, Agriculture Cluster, and FEWSNET. Thus a common operating picture for DRR is disseminated throughout the humanitarian community.

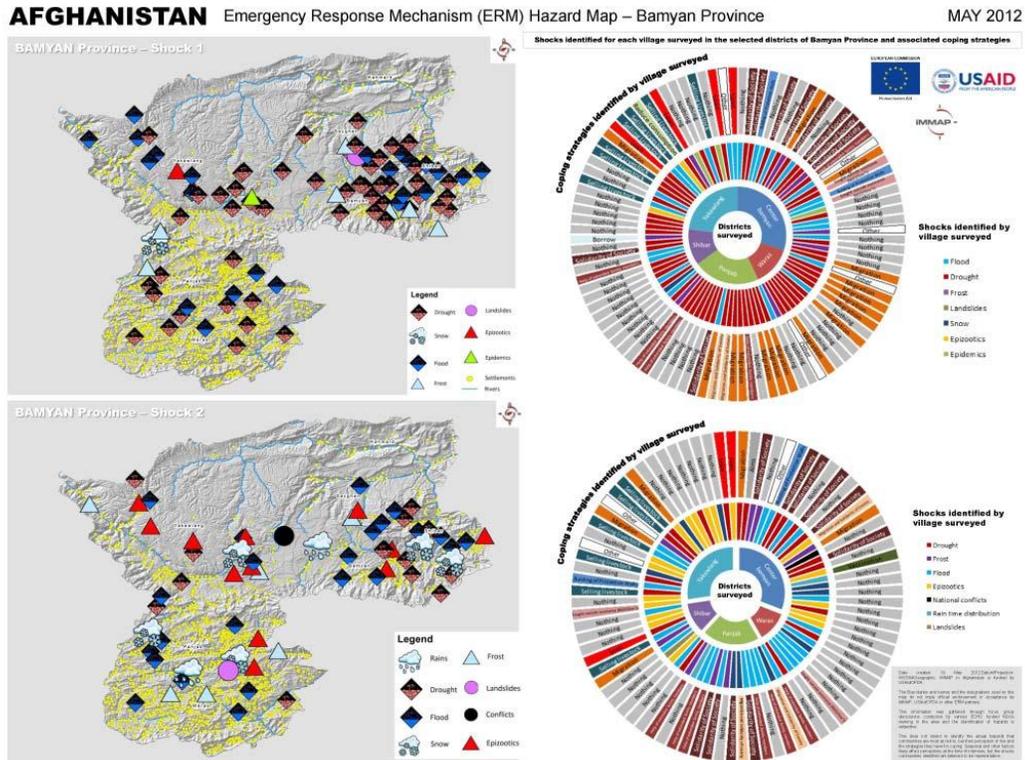


Fig. 4

INDICATOR 2

Number of information products made available through common information management services that are utilized by clients.

New datasets that were obtained and made available to clients via maps and OASIS:

Coordination Mechanism	Information Products Made Available
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster / Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3W for flood preparedness and response ➤ Mitigation and priorities ➤ Number and locations of beneficiaries assisted ➤ Flood risk zones ➤ Basin water levels and flood risk zones ➤ Humanitarian access ➤ 3W for flood preparedness and response ➤ FSAC response to drought ➤ CAP 2012 FSAC area of intervention ➤ FSAC response to drought ➤ Nutrition Cluster Health facilities affected by security incidents ➤ Rain-fed area wheat yield and production 2010 vs. 2011

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Irrigated area wheat yield and production 2010 vs. 2011 ➤ Wheat cultivated areas with surplus and deficit.
ERM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hazard information, coping strategies, and project data for six provinces ➤ Updated figures on natural disasters-affected IDPs ➤ Humanitarian access ➤ DRR interventions
Security / OCHA /UNMACA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security incidents 2008-2012 for CAP 2012 ➤ Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents 2008-2012 ➤ Humanitarian access to program areas for the Northern Region (NRC) ➤ Density of casualties of explosive devices 2008-2011; ➤ Density of casualties of all incidents 2008-2011
ANDMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Multiple products regarding natural hazard affected villages, damages, and needs
WASH Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WASH interventions implemented and ongoing by Medair
Disaster Risk Reduction and Response [Inter-cluster coordination]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Natural disaster profiling for the provinces of Daykundi, Bamyan, Samangan, Badakhshan, Takhar and Baghlan) done by Medair, ACF and Solidarites ➤ WFP data on assistance provided to flood-affected people from 2007 to 2012 ➤ natural disasters: flood hazard, historical earthquakes, snow cover ➤ CAP 2012 Maps
Protection /UNHCR, IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Updated figures on natural disasters-affected IDPs
Education Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Who What Where in Education ➤ Education facilities affected by security incidents Security analysis
Health Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health facilities affected by security incidents Security analysis ➤ Health facilities affected by potential flooding

1,527 printed maps have been distributed to over 150 organizations in 2011-2012, which includes over 1,000 maps to OFDA partners alone. Additionally 133 new digital maps have been made available on websites such iMMAP, OCHA and/or the clusters (www.immap.org) (<http://ochaonline.un.org/Afghanistan>). In support of OFDA partners, at Kabul headquarters and in the field, iMMAP has produced regional, provincial and district maps. These maps have assisted in disaster response, improved cluster coordination, and contributed to risk reduction planning. iMMAP has also begun producing provincial and district maps in Dari language.

A list of all new map products developed in the reporting period is available in Annex 2.

OBJECTIVE ONE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.

NARRATIVE

As of September 30, 2012 there were more than 88,000 historical security incidents entered and mapped using the OASIS tool. This database allows humanitarian actors to obtain updated and historical information concerning the security situation in their areas of operation. The database is unique in the humanitarian community as it enables users to view spatial relationships with other layers such as roads, thereby providing the user with an overview of where hot spots are located over a specified time period. This allows field personnel to know what to expect in terms of historic security events in specific areas before they deploy there.

Since the beginning of the project humanitarian partners have been provided with near real time update of the security situation through OASIS and customized maps. This product has also been included in the Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2012 and is now distributed on a monthly basis through OCHA [<http://ochaonline.un.org/afghanistan>] (Fig. 5).

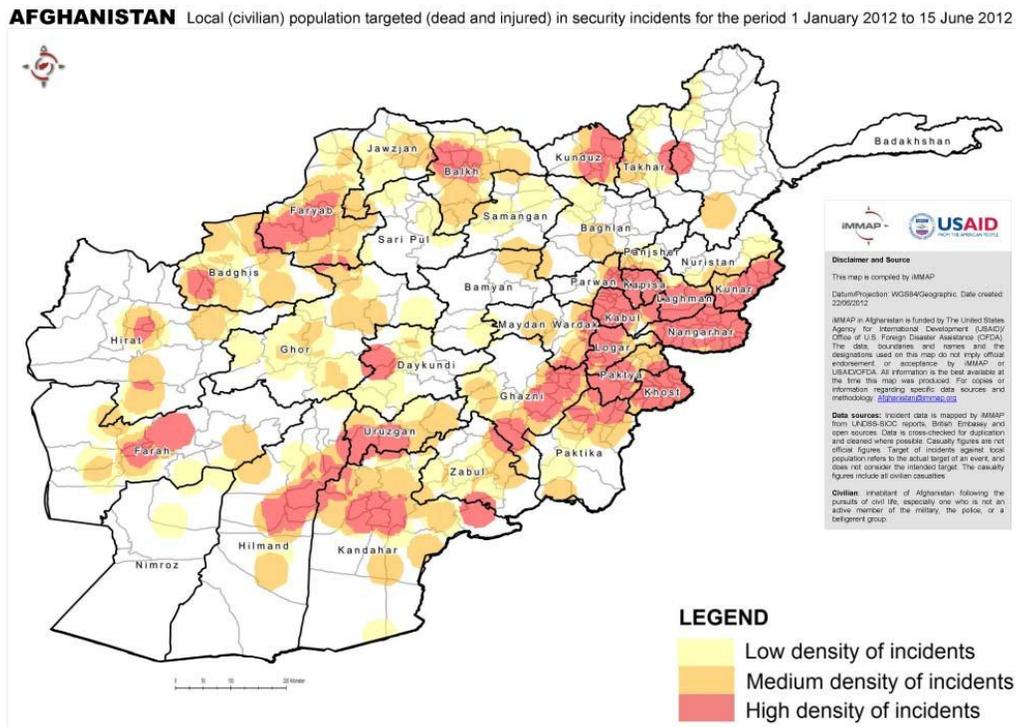


Fig. 5

Information regarding landmine contamination and clearance activities is also provided via OASIS. Therefore, humanitarian actors have access to information regarding cleared areas and hazardous areas in their areas of operations.

In the current reporting period the OASIS user base has been expanded to include continued custom development work with agency-specific databases (IOM and UNHCR), as well as the addition of thousands of new security incidents. Security reporting will continue to be a main component of OASIS activity, but the addition of enhanced agency data, disasters, coping strategies, and projects will enable a more comprehensive understanding of the overall project area in the coming year.

Other humanitarian partners have identified needs in terms of greater understanding of security conditions for the northern provinces: customized security maps, web based applications to access OASIS and to tracking applications so that organizations can track vehicle movements are being considered for the next phase of the project.

OBJECTIVE TWO OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.

NARRATIVE

In 2012 iMMAP undertook a new initiative to improve the availability of Disaster Risk Reduction data to the humanitarian community by enabling that data to be provided via the OASIS platform. This includes new data sets, as well as the models and key information products developed in collaboration with partners and used in numerous analytic products during 2011-2012. The new DRR datasets include:

- 2012 flood zones
- Water catchment basins for flood modeling
- Historic and Updated Earthquakes
- Improved health facility data
- IOM disaster incident data
- ERM disaster incident data
- Population by district
- Markets and Market influence regions
- Food production zones and types
- Water infrastructure
- Regional Food sources and distribution routes

This information, in addition to the 89 data sets and map layers already in OASIS will enable the humanitarian community to better understand the dynamics of disasters in Afghanistan and will allow more integrated response and mitigation planning. Because all users will have access

to the same data (in both tabular and map formats) there will be less confusion about the nature, location and impact of events. OASIS will also serve as a common platform to share this data and it will ensure that the data are clean, verified, and distributed with common standards.

This development work is taking place on the new OASIS 4.0 and 4.0 Web services platforms that will be released in late 2012. It is envisioned that organizations will use the new functionality to analyze the relation between their programs and disasters. It will allow them to see the type and frequency of disaster in their area of operation, to review previous responses, and to create scenarios for future response and mitigation activities.

OBJECTIVE THREE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.

NARRATIVE

In this reporting period, iMMAP has focused on the interoperability of the Common Operating Picture developed in the previous phases of the project with the activities of the Cluster groups. The primary aim of this activity was to provide simultaneously a platform to share main findings and strategies among a wide variety of humanitarian actors and raise awareness on current security in remote areas to evaluate the options to access vulnerable communities. In the development of the collaborative platform, iMMAP has implemented both top-down and bottom-up approaches to the Common Operating Picture.

Bottom-up developments have been used to increase the involvement of humanitarian actors with the existing coordination mechanisms, especially the Cluster groups. iMMAP has developed specific modules in OASIS to allow for integration of existing databases and excel spreadsheets with the OASIS interface. Agency-specific data have been shared with the wider OASIS user community or kept within the agency (this is decided according to agency requirements).

The databases that have been newly developed or enhanced in 2011-2012 are:

- International Organization for Migration [IOM]: An OASIS-based non-food items [NFI] IDP distribution database and IDP database were developed to help IOM in their humanitarian activities. OASIS provides responsive reports of available non-food items in their various warehouse locations. It also provides better communication between the main office in Kabul and a number of field offices. The database also tracks the number of IDPs served by IOM in relation to natural disaster events.
- The Emergency Response Management Consortium (ERM): Medair, ACF and Solidarites: a common database on disaster risk profiling was created. The main aim

of the ERM Consortium is to provide community risk mapping and periodic monitoring to activate proper options for disaster mitigation and response.

- ClearPath International [CPI]: a database to evaluate the impact of the CPI program on people affected by disabilities has been implemented.
- International Medical Corps [IMC]: a geographic database for the IMC DRR program in the Eastern Region was developed and mapped.
- FSAC Spring Assessment survey to identify areas of Food Insecurity, and the FSAC natural disaster database.
- UNHCR continues to update and modify its IDP tracking and reporting system in OASIS. iMMAP provided advisory and technical assistance on site to enhance the system.
- Ministry of Education: iMMAP is providing mapping and data services to the MoE to improve the Ministry's information system as well as to ensure the data is compatible and can be used with other humanitarian data sets.

A top-down approach has been used in cases where several implementing partners must harmonize their actions in order to coordinate emergency response at the country level.

- FSAC: Information on impact assessment, governmental reports on food shortages, market prices, and hotspots of food insecurity are collected, standardized and distributed to all the partners of the action through OASIS.
- Nutrition Cluster: An OASIS-based database was implemented to keep track of records and analyze data on patients admitted to health facilities under the OTP program which targets malnutrition for very vulnerable groups. It also provides the identification of hotspots of malnutrition and/or high mortality rates in order to facilitate the coordination of the response in the framework of the Drought Response Plan.
- Protection Cluster: An OASIS-module for data entry has been developed in order to facilitate the tracking of IDPs movements and the classification of the reasons of displacements [e.g. natural disasters vs. conflict].
- Education Cluster: 3W and assistance to identify humanitarian versus development components have been provided.

The results obtained by both approaches highlight the flexibility and the interoperability of OASIS as a collaborative platform for developing a Common Operating Picture (COP), while the decision on what approach should be used in different situations comes from the knowledge of the context where humanitarian actors are involved.

A new version of OASIS as well as a web-enabled platform are under development and will be released in late 2012.

In the current reporting period several activities have been undertaken to harmonize the Flood Contingency Plan and monitor the drought response. iMMAP facilitated the integration of information on different options for mitigation and disaster response mechanisms developed by the Cluster groups. Using information management gap assessments, constraints to proper decision making were identified and prioritized through a participative discussion carried out with OCHA, ANDMA and the Cluster groups. Information Management tools and techniques contributed substantially to an overall enhanced understanding of the situation for the end user, especially with the Clusters, and ANDMA.

iMMAP information products and efforts continue to contribute to several facets of the disaster cycle (Fig. 6). The flood risk modeling and scenarios allow planners to identify potential areas of risk and to formulate mitigation strategies. Data gathered from partners that is processed and mapped helps the humanitarian community to understand actual historic events and coping strategies. Support to the clusters in terms of contingency planning, and hazard mapping contribute to the coordination of disaster preparation activities based on informed and fact-based decision making. In the immediate post-event environment iMMAP also works with the UN, NGOs and Government to map the disaster, numbers of affected, and the overall impact on the community.

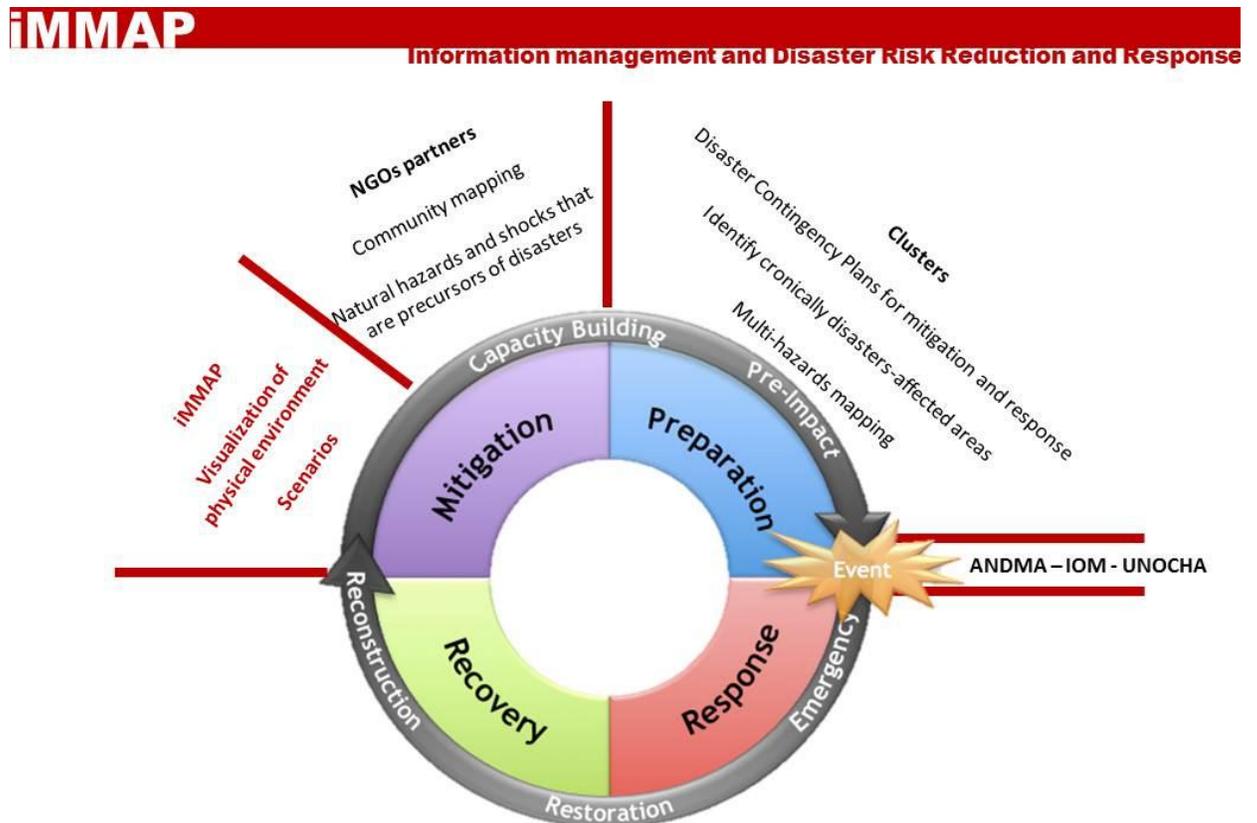


Fig. 6

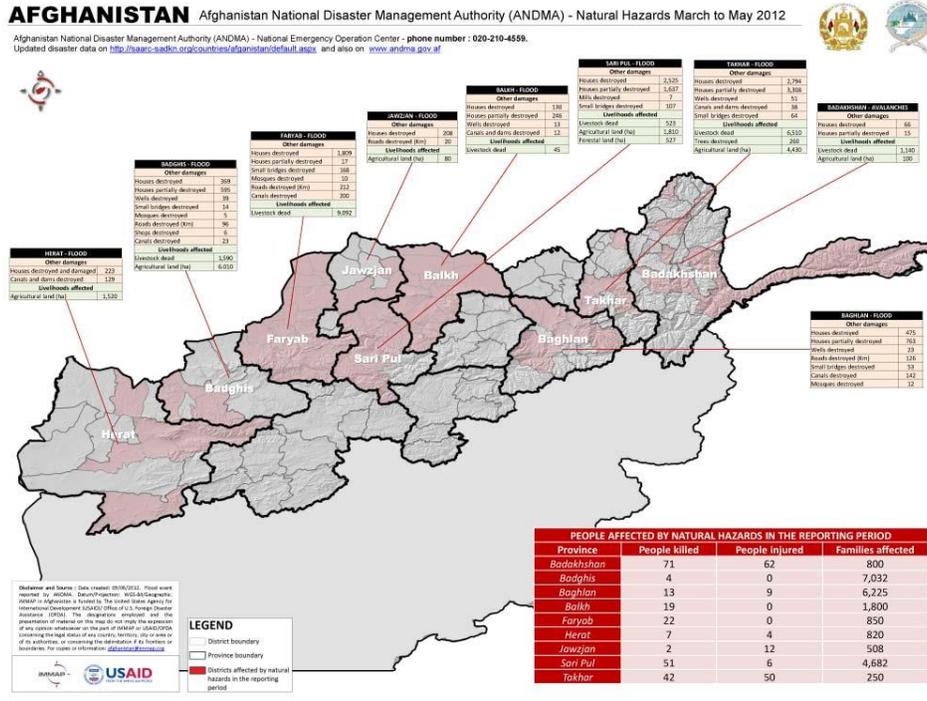


Fig. 8

- **ERM:** iMMAP support to the ERM project has allowed the ERM group to identify, and map the natural hazards in their areas of operations. This information was collated into a common database for all ERM partners and areas to allow the visualization and comparison of hazards, projects, and coping strategies (Fig. 9).

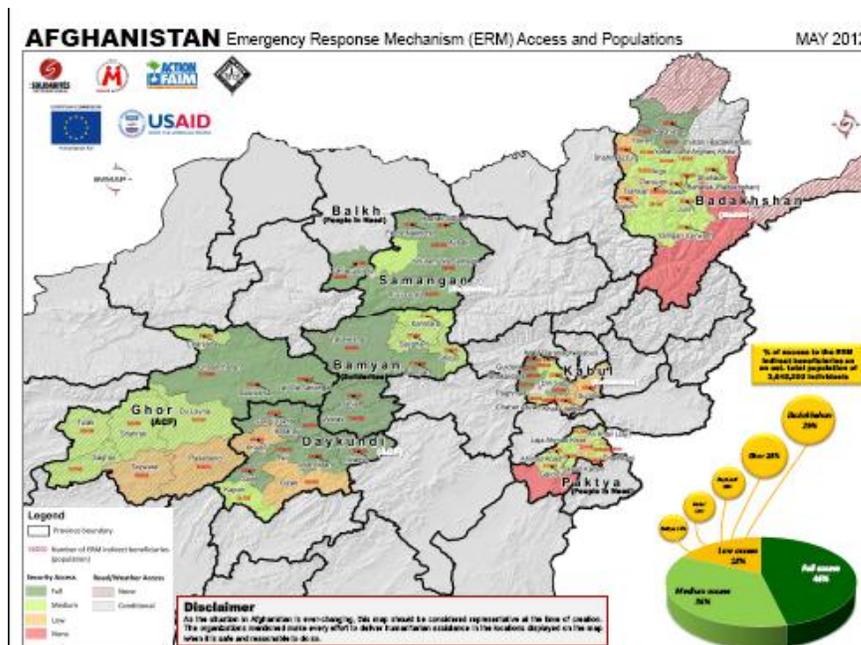


Fig. 9

- **IMC:** IMC undertook a participatory disaster mapping exercise in Nuristan and Kunar provinces in support of their DRR programs. iMMAP led a Training of Trainers workshop to allow IMC staff and partners to gather hazard data in their areas of operation. The workshop was conducted in Dari, and supporting instructional material was also produced in Dari (Fig 10). After the enumerators gathered the data, it was returned to iMMAP for digital representation and was added to the growing DRR data set.

د پيل څخه وړاندې: درې مهم ټکي
 ۳) له نقشې سره اشنا کېدل!
 ۱- ساعت تمرين

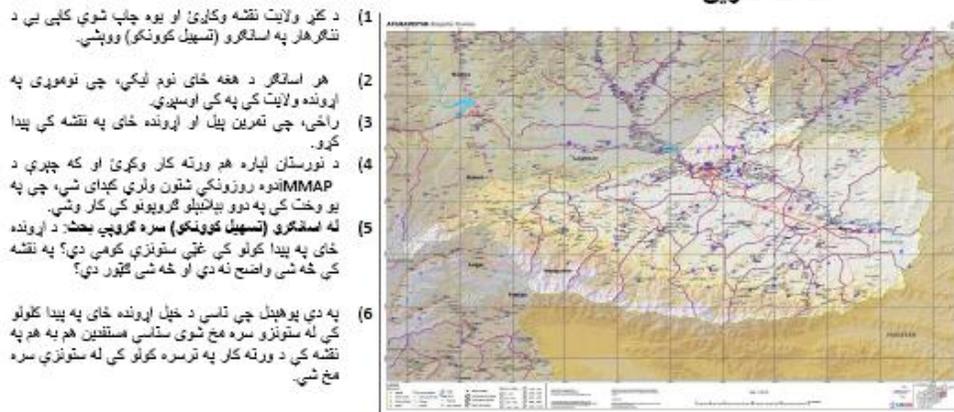


Fig. 10

- **Flood maps:** Following a request from the Early Warning and Information Working Group [EWIWG] of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC], iMMAP produced regular flood hazard scenarios with information on estimated settlements and population potentially affected by flood (Fig. 11). The new format of the flood hazard maps was discussed with relevant actors of the humanitarian community traditionally involved in Disaster Risk Reduction and Response and is now produced and distributed through the FSAC and UN-OCHA.

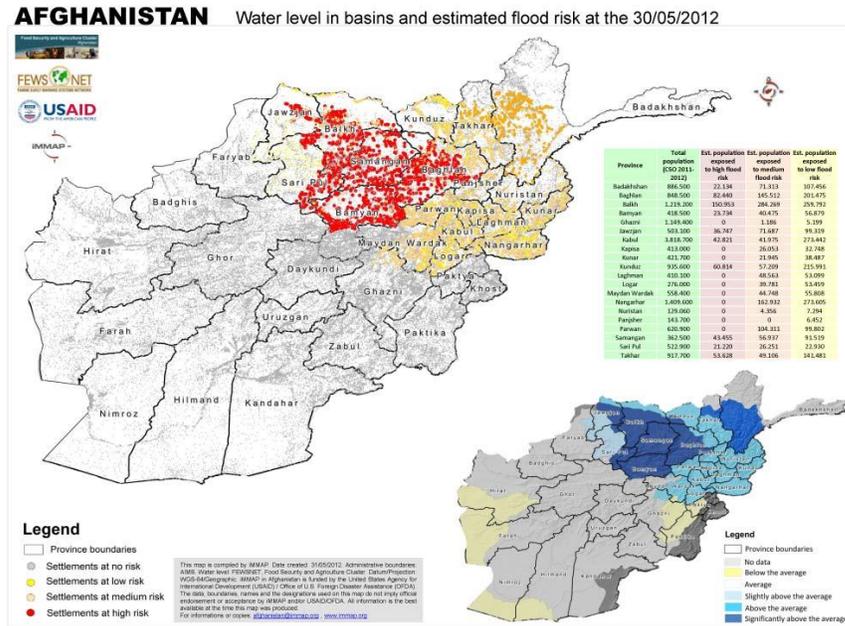


Fig. 11

In order to support the humanitarian Clusters in the preparation of Flood Contingency Plans, a set of maps was developed to show the estimated quantitative dimension of the potential impact of flood hazard on health facilities, education facilities, irrigated and intensively cultivated land and settlements. This methodology was successfully transferred to the humanitarian community in Pakistan where FAO used the same suite of products to prepare for the 2012-2013 Pakistan flood season.

- **Flood Workshops:** Following initial information activities, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC] started an initiative to define regional flood contingency plans with special attention on the impact of flood hazard on livelihoods and the identification of options for mitigation and response.

The main aims of the workshops were:

- Validate with the humanitarian community working in the provinces the information on flood prone areas and characterize the diversity of livelihoods in the most affected areas
- Mapping options for mitigation and response
- Identify and map gaps in the humanitarian response to flood hazard (e.g. gap in geographic coverage, consistency between livelihoods affected and mitigation/response options)



Fig. 13

In the framework of the FSAC Flood Contingency Plan a specific analysis was required by FAO in order to identify and quantify the population potentially exposed to the worst case scenario of flood hazard. Population density at district level was intersected with the flood model and settlements data to identify populated areas at risk of flood (Fig. 14).

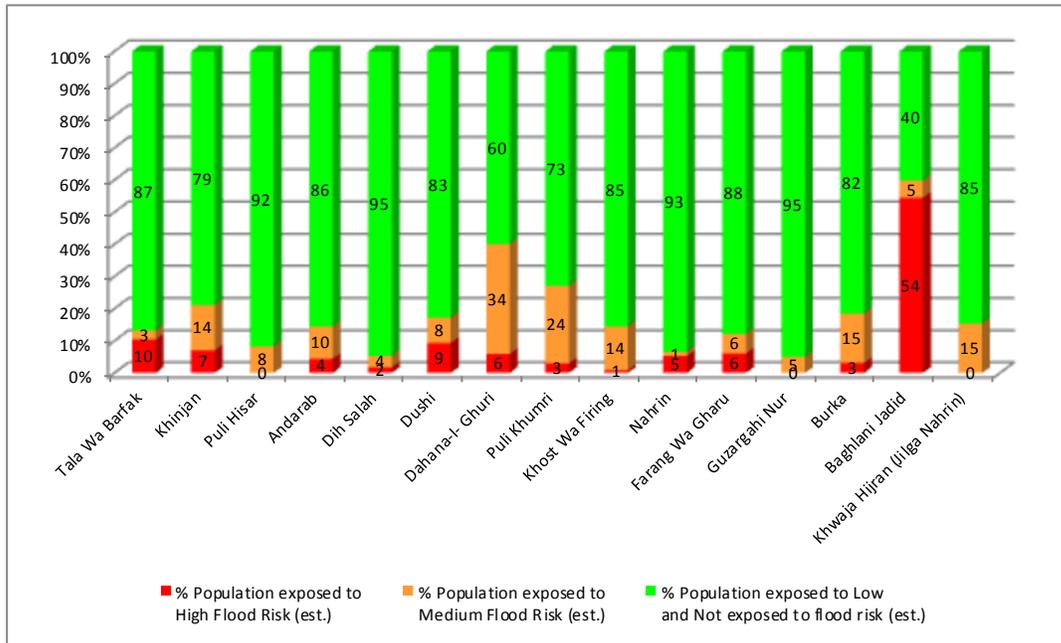


Fig. 14

- **Emergency Food Security Assessment Maps:** More than thirty humanitarian organizations [FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, UNICEF, IOM, and NGOs etc.] were involved in an extensive drought impact assessment in areas identified as priorities by the FSAC. Assessment outcome, planned response, actual response and response gap maps were prepared and disseminated through the Cluster mailing lists and OASIS (Fig. 15, 16).

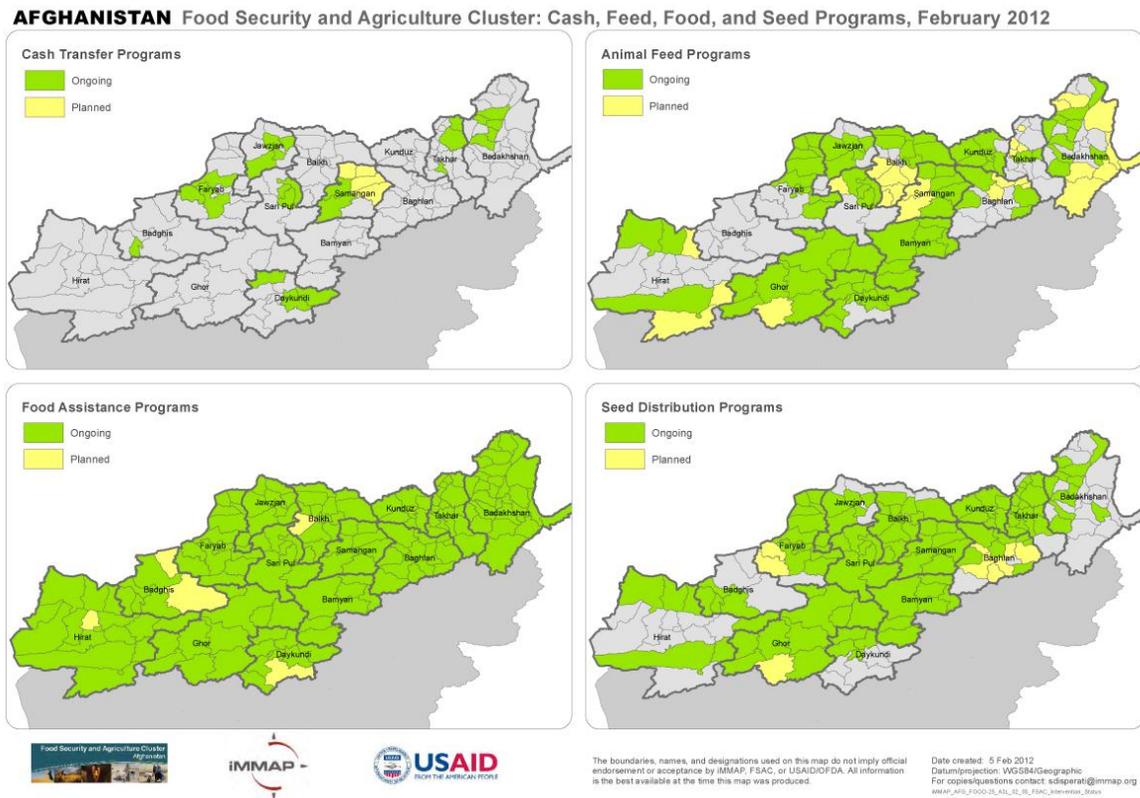


Fig. 15

AFGHANISTAN Food Security and Agriculture Cluster: Diversity of Interventions by District

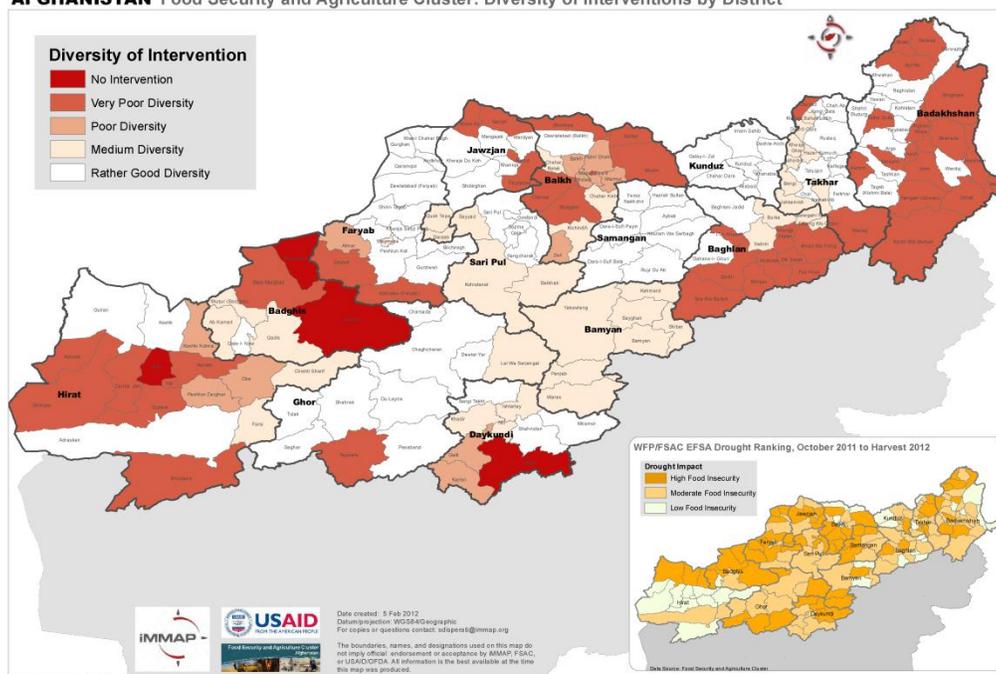


Fig. 16

- **Crop failure maps** for the year 2011 have been produced from collaboration with Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC]. These maps have been officially released by Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) and FSAC. A gap of almost two million metric tons of wheat was identified for 2011. Data have been distributed through a workshop organized by FAO and MAIL, FSAC mailing list and OASIS. Elaborations to these maps were used in the development of the Emergency Revision in Response to Drought of the Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2011 and the Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan, 2012.
- **Drought response maps** for the current reporting period were produced periodically for the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), and used in the development of the Emergency Revision in Response to Drought of the Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan, 2012.

Recent data have been also collected from key actors (ex. WFP) traditionally involved in programs to assist vulnerable households affected by flood.

OBJECTIVE FIVE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improvements in currently available datasets.

NARRATIVE

In the current reporting period several activities have been undertaken to harmonize disaster response, and vulnerability data. iMMAP has facilitated the integration of information on different response mechanisms developed by the Cluster groups. The ongoing information management gap assessment has identified constraints to informed decision-making due to the lack of data standards, disparate data systems between partners, misunderstandings about the limitations of data sets, and a general inability to adequately gather and interpret information. These shortcomings were noted both within individual organizations and across clusters. Criteria to fill these gaps were prioritized through participative discussions, collaborative projects, and direct interventions carried out with information partners.

iMMAP has collated, cleaned and error-checked multiple datasets from various sources. The new and improved datasets exclusive to this reporting period are:

- ANDMA Disaster Profiles
- Flood scenario at regional level for participative validation with humanitarian actors
- ERM projects, coping strategies, shocks and hazards, surveillance systems, and access
- Caritas WASH activities, implemented and ongoing
- Security incidents
- Basin water levels – FEWSNET
- Drought response, planned and implemented activities
- Updated drought affected areas
- Flood scenario at regional level for participative validation with humanitarian actors
- FSAC Flood Who What Where
- WFP areas of assistance to flood-affected population 2007 to 2012
- WASH activities, implemented and ongoing, in the Northern Provinces targeted by Medair
- Drought response planned activities
- Update of flood affected areas
- Snow Cover 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010
- Disaster data at district levels for participative mapping
- Ministry of Education cluster school database

Most of these data sets are constantly updated as new sources of information are developed, and therefore remain a work-in-progress.

Annex 1. Oasis installations and trainings 2011-2012

1	AREU
2	CPI
3	CRS
4	DDG
5	Deloitte/USAID CDP
6	EODT
7	EUPOL
8	FAO (CTA)
9	GLOBAL Integrated Security (Middle East)
10	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
11	IOM
12	IRD
13	Mercy Corp
14	The Halo Trust
15	UN MACCA
16	UNHCR
17	UNOCHA
18	USAid
19	WCS
20	WFP
21	ACF
22	Medair
23	NRC

ANNEX 2: New Map Products 2011-2012

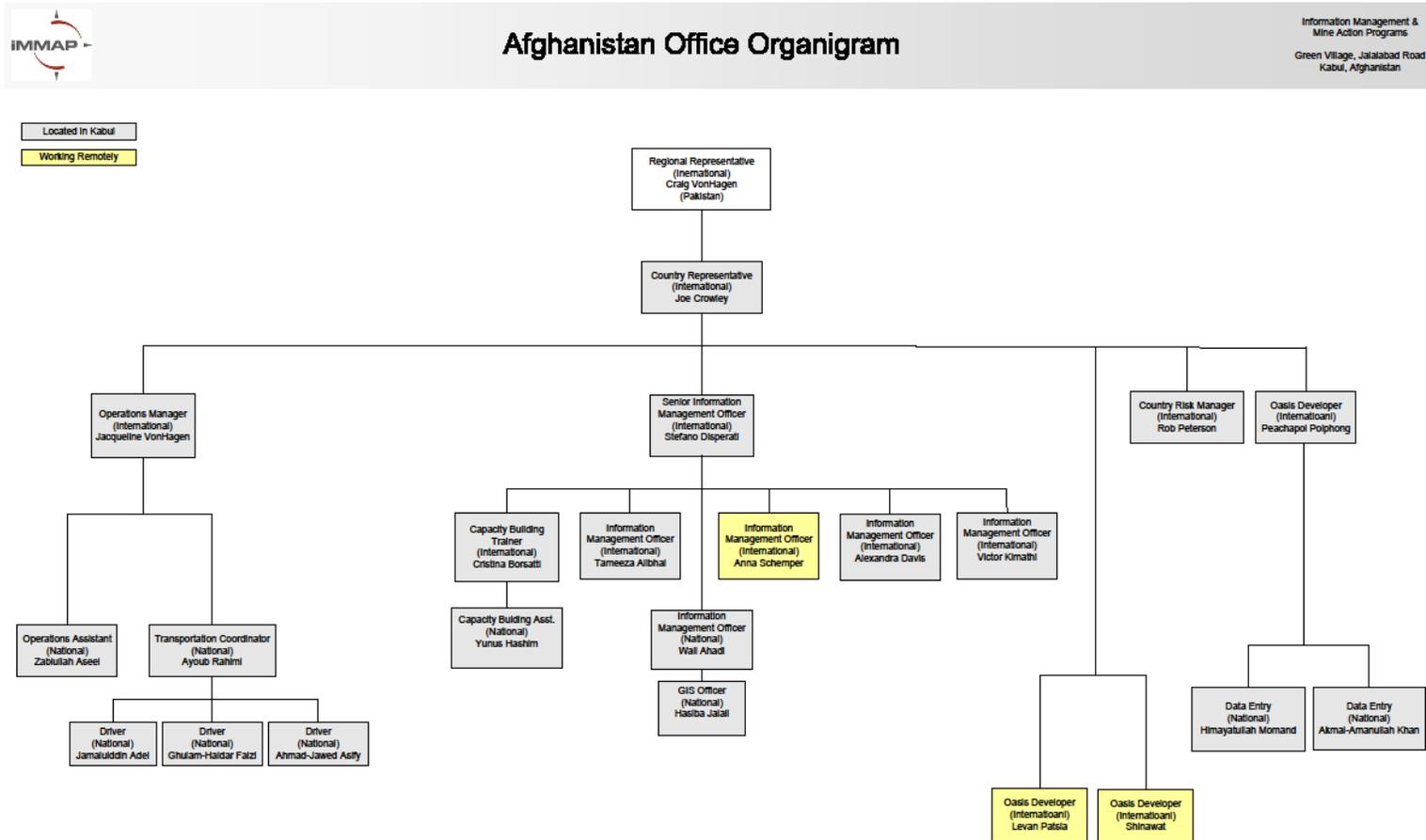
1	AFGHANISTAN IOM: Afghanistan Rapid Humanitarian Response Phase 1 (1 July 2010 - 30 June 2011)
2	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) - Natural Hazards March to May 2012
3	Agriculture, population density and security incidents 2008 - 2011
4	Animal Feed Distribution Program -2011/2012
5	Autumn 2011 Wheat Seed Distribution Plan Under Plan A of NSDP - 2011/2012
6	CAP 2012: Afghanistan Crop Failure 2011 - Drought Impact Classification
7	CAP 2012: Afghanistan Earthquakes 1973-2011
8	CAP 2012: Afghanistan Population 2011 - 2012
9	CAP 2012: Overview of civilian casualties caused by Attacks (January 2008 to September 2011)
10	CAP 2012: Overview of civilian casualties caused by Explosive Devices (January 2008 to September 2011)
11	CAP 2012: Overview of civilian casualties caused by Feud Clashes (January 2008 to September 2011)
12	CAP 2012: Overview of observed security incidents resulting in civilian casualties (January 2008 to September 2011)
13	Caritas - Wash Program Daykundi - Location & Beneficiaries of Latrines July 2012 1
14	Caritas - Wash Program Daykundi - Location & Beneficiaries of Latrines July 2012 2
15	Caritas - Wash Program Daykundi - Location & Beneficiaries of Wells & Springs July 2012 1
16	Caritas - Wash Program Daykundi - Location & Beneficiaries of Wells & Springs July 2012 2
17	CHAP 2013 Civilians targeted in security incidents 2011 to 2012: density, provinces and districts - unpublished
18	CHAP 2013 Total number of observed security incidents for all the categories monitored 2011 to 2012: density, provinces and districts - unpublished
19	Eastern Region Provinces - Flood Risk Zones
20	Eastern Region Provinces - Option for Mitigation and Priorities
21	Echo Response to the Drought in Northern Afghanistan - November 2011 to July 2012
22	Education Cluster 3W Coverage Map
23	Education facilities and security incidents 2008 - 2011
24	Education facilities exposed to potential flood hazard
25	Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Access and Populations
26	Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Bayman Province
27	Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Daykundi Province UPDATE January to July 2012
28	Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Deykundi Province
29	Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Kabul Province
30	Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Samangan Province
31	Emergency Response Program (ERM) Conducted assessment and activities implemented
32	ERM Access update
33	Est. Flood risk - Balkh Province
34	Est. Flood risk - Ghor Province
35	Est. Flood risk - Samangan Province
36	Experience-Based map of production and trade flow for Afghanistan wheat
37	Flood Alert - Jawzjan Province May 2012

38	Flood Alert - Sari Pul Province
39	Flood Risk for the period 01/12/2011 to 10/12/2011
40	Food Security and Agriculture (FSAC) Flood Risk and Livelihood Assessment Map
41	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan for the Western Region: 3W Early Warning Systems and Cash/Voucher Programs
42	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W beneficiaries assisted with agricultural inputs, animal feeding, food and potable water
43	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W DRR Activities and NFI distributed
44	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W Early Warning Systems and Cash/Voucher Programs
45	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W Veterinary and Agricultural Officers
46	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W Veterinary and Agricultural Officers for the Western Region
47	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: Number of beneficiaries assisted with agricultural inputs, animal feeding, food and potable water
48	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan 3W: Current operations and humanitarian access for the Western Region
49	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan 3W: Number of agencies with current operations and humanitarian access for the Western Region
50	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan 3W: Number of humanitarian organizations implementing current operations
51	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan for the Eastern Region - Beneficiaries assisted
52	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan for the Eastern Region 3W
53	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan for the Eastern Region 3W: Humanitarian Access
54	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Risk and Livelihood Assessment Map
55	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Food Contingency Plan 3W: Current operations and humanitarian access for the Western Region
56	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Food Contingency Plan 3W: DRR and Early Warning for the Western Region
57	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Food Contingency Plan 3W: Humanitarian Access
58	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Food Contingency Plan 3W: Humanitarian Access - Western Region
59	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) FSAC districts affected by natural hazards - unpublished
60	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC): Response Monitoring
61	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC): Response Monitoring - 08 December, 2011
62	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)FSAC agricultural land affected by natural hazards - unpublished
63	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)FSAC population affected by natural hazards - unpublished
64	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster: Cash, Feed, Food, and Seed Programs, February 2012

65	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster: Diversity of Interventions by District
66	Health facilities exposed to potential flood hazard
67	IDPs in Afghanistan by Province - 2011
68	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Asadabad District
69	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Bar Kunar District
70	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Chapa Dara District
71	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Chawkay District
72	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Dangam District
73	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Dara-I-Peach District
74	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Gaziabad District
75	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Khas Kunar District
76	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Marawara District
77	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Narang District
78	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Nari District
79	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Nurgal District
80	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Sarkani District
81	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Shaygal wa Shital District
82	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Wata Pur District
83	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Bargi Matal District
84	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Du Ab District
85	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Kamdesh District
86	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Mandol District
87	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Nurgaram District
88	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Parun District
89	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Wama District
90	IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Waygal District
91	Intensively cultivated irrigated land exposed to potential flood hazard
92	IOM - Natural Disaster IDP assisted for the period January to August 2012: locations affected in Badakhshan Province
93	IOM - Observed natural disaster IDP assisted for the period 2007 to August 2012 (cumulative figures)
94	IOM agricultural land affected by natural hazards - unpublished
95	IOM districts affected by natural hazards - unpublished
96	IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme - Afghanistan Rapid Humanitarian Response: NFI Distribution: (1 July 2010-29 February, 2012)
97	IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP) at March 2012
98	IOM population affected by natural hazards - unpublished
99	IOM: Area of Operation by Province, December 15, 2011
100	Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of August 2012
101	Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of September 2012
102	Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the period 1 January 2012 to June 2012
103	Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents for the month of April 2012
104	Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents for the month of February 2012
105	Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents for the month of June 2012
106	Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents for the month of March 2012

107	Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents for the month of May 2012
108	Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents in the period November 2011 to January 2012
109	Main rainfed cultivated land exposed to potential flood hazard
110	National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) - Baghlan Earthquake Update 20/06/2012
111	National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) - Baghlan Earthquake Update PDMC meeting
112	Natural Disasters Induced IDPs - January to February 2012
113	Northern Region Provinces - Flood Risk and Zones
114	Northern Region Provinces - Option for Mitigation and Priorities
115	OFDA funded activities (required by OFDA)
116	Population exposed to potential flood hazard
117	Settlements and population exposed to flood risk for the period 10/03/2012 to 18/03/2012
118	Settlements and population exposed to flood risk for the period 18/03/2012 to 28/03/2012
119	Settlements exposed to potential flood hazard
120	Water level in basins and estimated flood risk at the 30/05/2012
121	Water level in basins as % of the average for the period 05/02/2012 to 10/02/2012
122	Water level in basins as % of the average for the period 10/03/2012 to 18/03/2012
123	Water level in basins as % of the average for the period 20/01/2011 to 01/02/2012
124	Water level in basins as % of the average for the period 20/02/2012 to 24/02/2012
125	Water level in basins as % of the average for the period 30/03/2012 to 09/04/2012
126	Water level in basins as % of the average for the period 30/03/2012 to 09/04/2012
127	Water level in basins compared to the long term average and recent flood events at the 30/05/1012
128	Water level in basins compared to the long term average at the 30/04/2012
129	Water level in basins compared to the long term average at the 30/04/2012
130	WCS Wakhan Snow leopard tracks - unpublished
131	Western Region Provinces Flood Risk Zones
132	Western Region Provinces Option for Mitigation and Priorities
133	WFP assistance to people affected by flood hazard - 2007 to 2011

Annex 3: Organizational Chart



September, 2012