



GRANT PROGRESS REPORT

Period Covered in this Report: 1 July 2012 to 30 September 2012

Organization: Information Management and Mine Action Programs [iMMAP]
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Program Title: Common Operating Picture for Humanitarian Coordination
Country/Region: Afghanistan
Total Dollar Amount of Grant: \$1,908,045.00
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 disaster events, 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 and earthquakes.

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 has maintained its OASIS system in Afghanistan since the beginning of 2009. Although iMMAP has installed OASIS in 70 organizations, and trained over 100 users, it is difficult to estimate the number of people in these organizations that directly benefit from use of the OASIS system. This depends very much upon the size of the organization and how OASIS is used to conduct operations management, security analysis and minefield status analysis. Field planners and security officers may have influence on only ten people, but in larger organizations, field planners and security officers can influence the movements of hundreds of employees.

Currently 3376 printed maps have been distributed to over 170 humanitarian organizations since the beginning of the project, while 290 digital maps were made available on websites such as iMMAP, OCHA and/or the clusters. During this reporting period 30 new maps were created, 184 hardcopy maps were distributed, and 17 new maps were posted to the iMMAP website.

iMMAP conducted portions of the project work in 2011 with funding provided by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement [PM/WRA], U.S. Department of State. While the PM/WRA project focuses upon the Humanitarian Mine Action [HMA] community, the OFDA funding allows a much wider reach throughout the broader humanitarian community. One major focus of the OFDA grant is to identify populations at risk to various disasters, and this report will demonstrate progress in those areas.

PM/WRA funding ceased in May 2011 with the successful conclusion of that project, and therefore all work conducted from this date is fully OFDA funded.

Information management tools and solutions provided to the humanitarian community originally under the PM/WRA grant are now updated to develop new synergies in the context of the OFDA grant, enhancing continuity and sustainability between programs.

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 current reporting period 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, national, headquarter and 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 three Clusters have benefited from iMMAP support during Q3:

1. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)
2. Protection Cluster
3. Education Cluster
4. WASH Cluster

Examples of the work undertaken during the reporting period for the clusters include:

- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster:
 - Production of maps that communicate the trade flow of agricultural commodities (e.g. wheat).
 - iMMAP continued to participate in the Early Warning Information Working Group of the FSAC and iMMAP flood and DRR products have appeared consistently in the Early Warning Update newsletter (Fig. 1).
 - iMMAP has developed the database and data entry templates for the Spring Assessment, and conducted a Training of Trainers for data entry. In addition to that and following a request from the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, iMMAP has analyzed the data collected in order to define the statistic validity of the information and to calculate key indicators like the Households Hunger Index (HHI) and the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) that will contribute to the improvement of the IPC and other food security surveillance systems currently under development.

- iMMAP has contributed to analyze the humanitarian response to the drought in the Northern Region.

➤ Protection Cluster:

- iMMAP is currently involved in data analysis and mapping for the Kabul Informal Settlements (KIS) working group. At the month of September, 52 informal settlements with 33,264 individuals have been identified. iMMAP is developing an update map of the settlements and an atlas with high-resolution satellite imageries to support the partners in the preparation of the winter contingency plan.
- There has been continuing technical and development support to UNHCR and IOM for the development of IDP tracking and profiling databases. Natural disasters-affected IDPs have been mapped for the period 2007-2012, together with NFIs distributed and pre-positioned for the 2012 winter.

➤ Education Cluster:

- Following the assessment of the dataset currently in used in the Ministry of Education (MoE) a map has been produced to show the main discrepancies in the data (fig. 3). Field activities have been planned to test best practices to clean the dataset and validate the education facilities.
- In order to promote best practices for data standardization, iMMAP is supporting the Education Cluster and the BEACON (Basic Education Afghanistan Consortium) to adopt the same methodology for school mapping and data management.

➤ WASH Cluster:

- iMMAP has analyzed and mapped the WASH program of CARITAS Germany and, after an evaluation of the consistency and interoperability of the data with the information currently in used in the WASH cluster, has facilitated the dissemination of the maps to the humanitarian partners (Fig. 2)



Fig. 1 – Flood risk profile for a province, required by FSAC partners

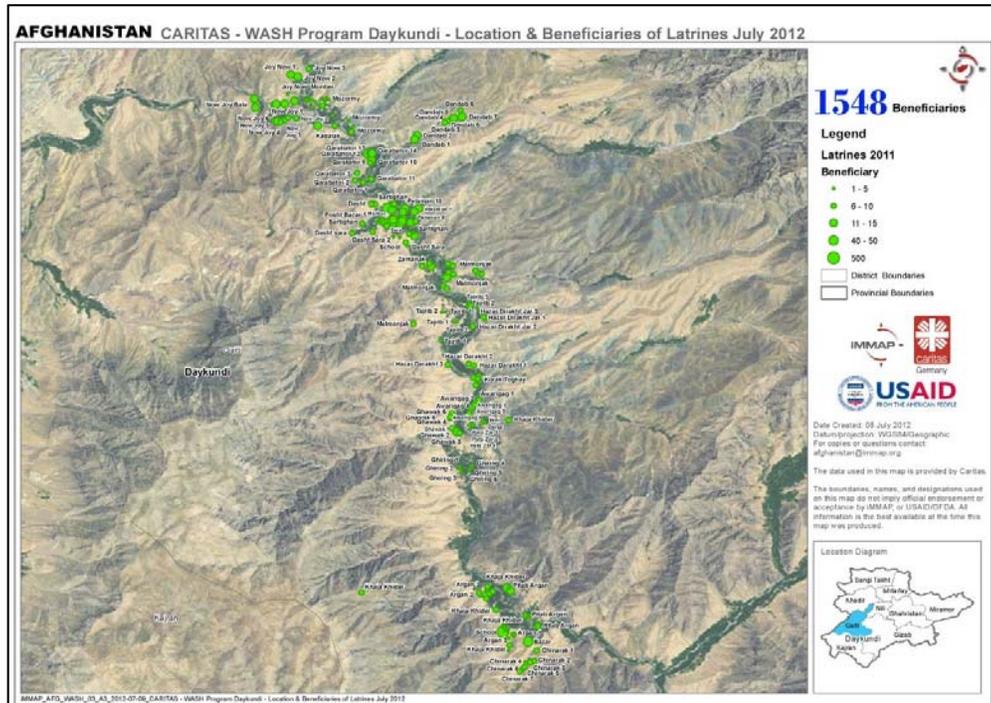


Fig. 2 – WASH program implemented by humanitarian partners in Daykundi Province

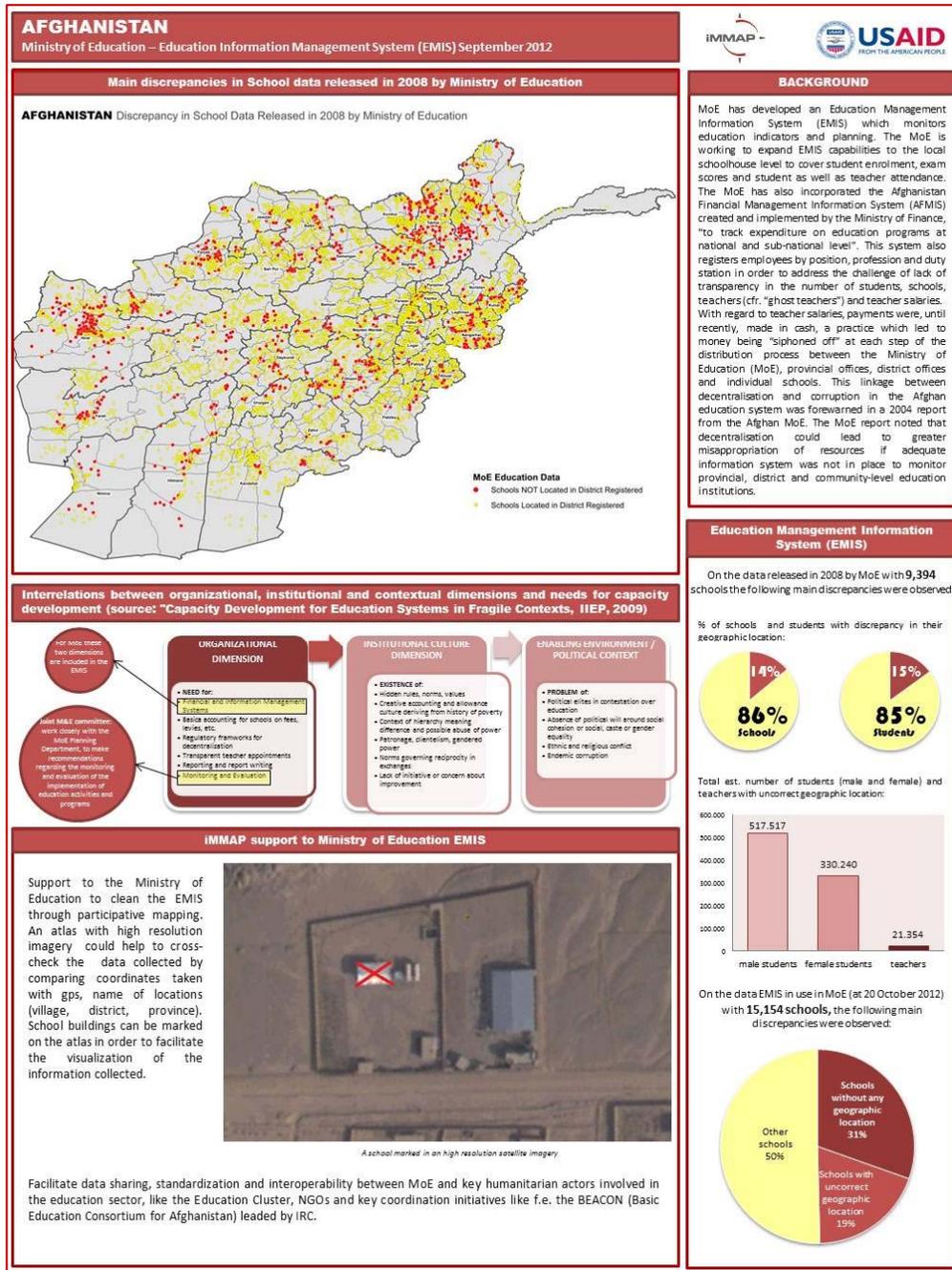


Fig. 4 – Analysis of the database in use at the Ministry of Education

SUB-SECTOR: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations utilizing common information management services.

OASIS is currently used by 70 organizations with 133 installations, and over 100 trained users.

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

During Q3 2012 the partnership with the ERM consortium (NRC, IMC, Medair, ACF and Solidarites) working in Disaster Risk Reduction continued. Following the hazard mapping activities implemented in the previous reporting period, the collaboration resulted in the data analysis and mapping of the humanitarian activities triggered by the natural hazards (Fig. 5).

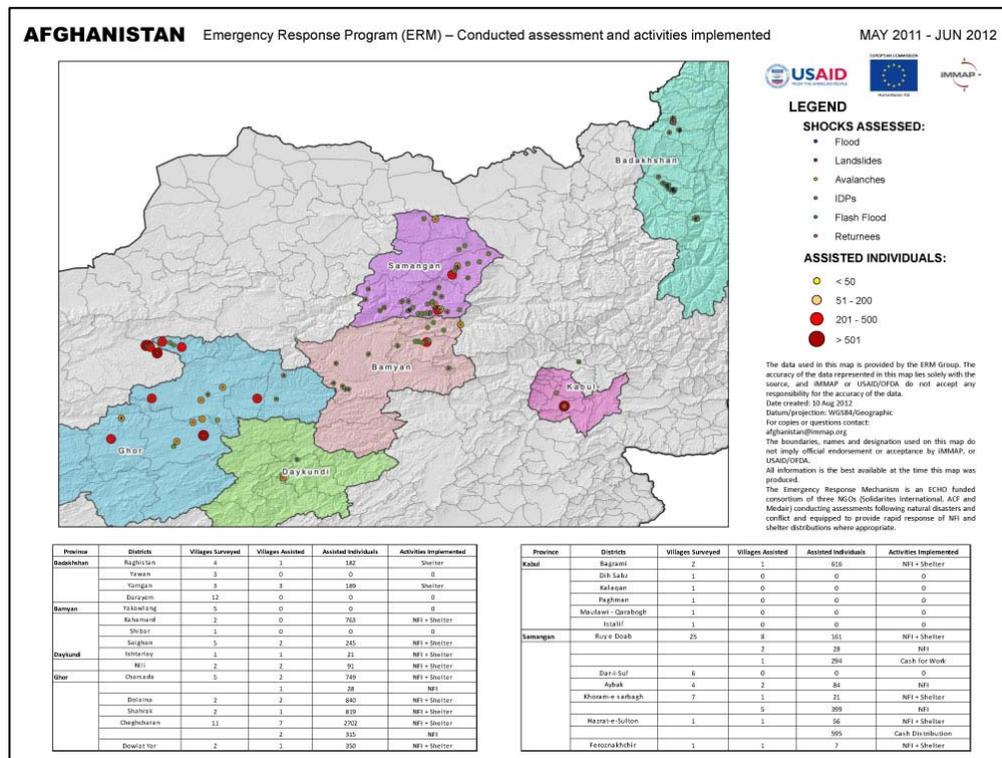


Fig. 5 – Humanitarian activities implemented by the ERM consortium

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.

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, not including datasets reported upon during the previous reporting period, include the following products:

Coordination Mechanism	New Information Products Made Available (Q3)
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trade flow for agricultural commodities ➤ Agricultural land affected by natural hazards
Security Analysis, UNDSS, OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security incidents ➤ Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents
ANDMA, IOM, ERM, Natural disaster actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recent natural disasters ➤ Hazard information, coping strategies, humanitarian response ➤ NFIs pre-positioned and distributed ➤ IDPs affected by natural disasters – Fig.6
Education Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Updated dataset on education facilities
Protection Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kabul Informal Settlements at 30 September 2012

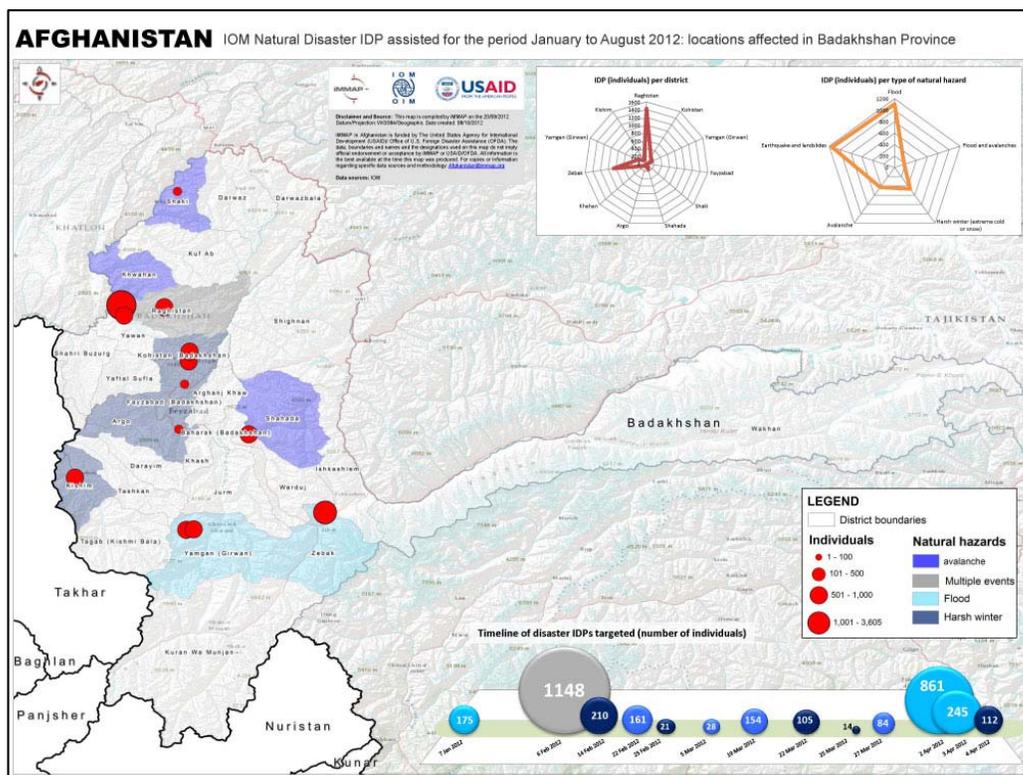


Fig. 6 – Natural disaster IDPs for Badakhshan province (Jan to Aug 2012)

In support of OFDA partners, at Kabul headquarters and in the field, iMMAP has produced regional, provincial and district maps. These maps will assist in disaster response, improved cluster coordination and risk reduction planning. iMMAP has begun an initiative to produce provincial and district maps in Dari. During Q2 maps of selected areas in Nuristan and Kunar were produced in Dari.

The following new maps were produced and published in the reporting period:

1. Afghanistan: Caritas - Wash Program Daykundi - Location & Beneficiaries of Latrines July 2012
2. Afghanistan: Caritas - Wash Program Daykundi - Location & Beneficiaries of Wells & Springs July 2012
3. Afghanistan: Caritas - Wash Program Daykundi - Location & Beneficiaries of Wells & Springs July 2012
4. Afghanistan: Caritas - Wash Program Daykundi - Location & Beneficiaries of Latrines July 2012
5. Afghanistan: Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Daykundi Province UPDATE January to July 2012
6. Emergency Response Program (ERM) Conducted assessment and activities implemented
7. Afghanistan: Experience-Based map of production and trade flow for Afghanistan wheat
8. Afghanistan: Est. Flood risk - Balkh Province
9. Afghanistan: Est. Flood risk - Ghor Province
10. Afghanistan: Est. Flood risk - Samangan Province
11. Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of August 2012
12. Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of July 2012
13. Afghanistan: IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme - Afghanistan Rapid Humanitarian Response: NFI Distribution: (1 July 2010-29 February, 2012)
14. Afghanistan: IOM - Observed natural disaster IDP assisted for the period 2007 to August 2012 (cumulative figures)
15. Afghanistan: IOM - Natural Disaster IDP assisted for the period January to August 2012: locations affected in Badakhshan Province
16. CHAP Total number of observed security incidents for all the categories monitored 2011 to 2012: density, provinces and districts
17. CHAP Civilians targeted in security incidents 2011 to 2012: density, provinces and districts
18. Afghanistan: Echo Response to the Drought in Northern Afghanistan - November 2011 to July 2012

OBJECTIVE ONE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.

NARRATIVE

As of 30 September, 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 allows 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. 7).

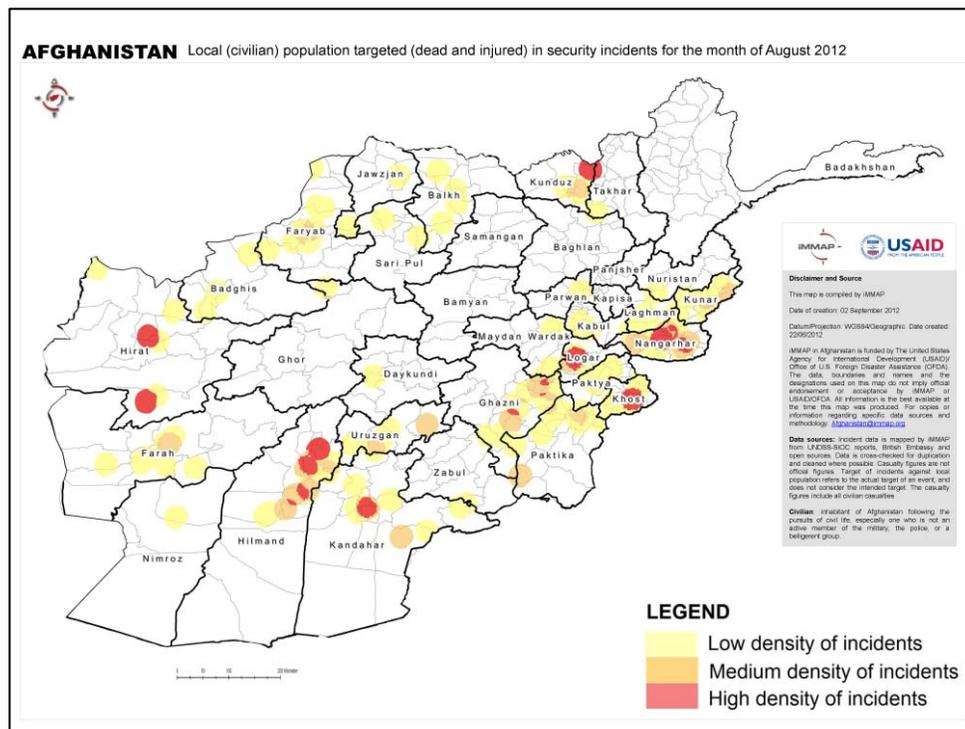


Fig. 7 – Density of security incidents with local (civilian) population targeted

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

Below is a list of current and new OASIS clients, data partners and agencies that have been supplied with mapping support:

Q 3 2012 OASIS installations and trainings

- Danish Demining Group [DDG] – Operations unit
- ANDK

Previous Oasis Clients

1. Acted
2. Action Contre la Faim [ACF]
3. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority [ANDMA]
4. Afghan Technical Consultants [ATC]
5. Afghan Women's Educational Center [AWEC]
6. Afghanistan Civil Support Service [ACSS]
7. Afghanistan Information Management Systems [AIMS]
8. Aga Khan Foundation [AKF]
9. Canadian International Development Agency - Canadian Program Support Unit
10. Care International
11. Caritas Germany
12. ClearPath International [CPI]
13. Catholic Relief Services [CRS]

14. Danish Demining Group [DDG]
15. Deloitte [supporting USAID projects]
16. Demining Agency for Afghanistan [DAFA]
17. Dyncorp
18. Education Cluster [various members]
19. EOD Technology
20. European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan [EUPOL Afghanistan]
21. Ex-Med
22. Focus Humanitarian Assistance [FOCUS]
23. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC] [various members]
24. Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]
25. G4S Afghanistan
26. Halo Trust [HT]
27. Helvetas
28. Independent Election Commission [IEC] of Afghanistan
29. International Assistance Mission [IAM]
30. International Foundation for Electoral Systems [IFES]
31. International Organization for Migration [IOM]
32. International Relief and Development [IRD] - Human Resources and Logistical Services program [HRLS]
33. International Relief and Development [IRD] - Strategic Provincial Roads [SPR]
34. International Rescue Committee [IRC]
35. Madera
36. Medair
37. Mercy Corps
38. Mines Advisory Group [MAG]
39. Mine Clearance Planning Agency [MCPA]
40. Mine Detection and Dog Centre [MDC]
41. MineTech International
42. Norwegian Refugee Council [NRC]
43. Nutrition cluster [various members]
44. Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement [WRA] Afghanistan
45. Organisation for Mine Clearance & Afghan Rehabilitation [OMAR]
46. Oxfam GB
47. Oxfam Novib
48. RONCO Consulting Corporation
49. Save the Children [SC]
50. Shelter Cluster [various members]
51. Sicuro Group
52. Solidarites
53. Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
54. Swiss Development Cooperation [SDC] - Swiss Cooperation Office Afghanistan
55. Swiss Foundation for Mine Action [FSD]
56. United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] Education
57. United Nations Development Program [UNDP] - Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow [ELECT]
58. United Nations Development Program [UNDP] Country Office [CO]
59. United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR]
60. United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre Afghanistan [MACCA]

61. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [UN-OCHA]
62. United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime [UNODC]
63. United States Embassy
64. USAID's Capacity Development Program [CDP]
65. UXB International
66. War Child Holland
67. World Conservation Society [WCS]
68. World Food Program Education
69. World Food Program – Global GeoPortal
70. World Vision

PROJECTIONS

In the current reporting period the OASIS user base has been expanded to include continued development work with agency-specific databases, as well as the addition of several thousand security incidents. Security reporting will continue to be the mainstay 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 Q4.

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

iMMAP currently has two full time and three part time data entry staff. A second national Geographic Information Systems [GIS] Officer has been hired in the past reporting period to improve the data collection, standardization and interoperability through OASIS. In addition an international IMO has joined the team after finishing the FAO FSAC assignment. This staff member will enable the addition of multi-hazard disaster layers into OASIS.

A provincial Information Management Officer has continued to implement an information management gap assessment for OFDA partners in the central and northern provinces. This included extensive headquarter (Kabul), regional and field work in order to determine, physical, organizational, policy, process and product gaps in information use, development and management.

OBJECTIVE THREE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

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

NARRATIVE

The iMMAP Afghanistan OASIS team has established a large network of OASIS clients and as such a large number of data sharing opportunities, which contribute to building the Common Operating Picture [COP], ranging from Explosive Remnants of War [ERW] and the HMA environment in Afghanistan to topographic maps [incorporates 1:250,000, 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 American topographic maps, as well as Russian topographic map series], satellite imagery, high resolution town imagery, accurate elevation data, settlement lookups, water sources, snow cover, soils, land cover, health facilities, military and security locations, etc., are all essential information to properly plan activities in the field.

To ensure appropriate data gathering and dissemination, relationships have been developed with:

- United States Geological Survey [USGS, supplied aerial photography for Afghanistan];
- Famine Early Warning System [FEWS];
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [UNFAO];
- World Food Programme [WFP]
- Afghanistan National Disasters Management Authority [ANDMA];
- Afghanistan Central Statistics Office [CSO];
- Afghanistan Information Management Services [AIMS]
- Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance Cooperation and Action [ITHACA, snow cover data]

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.

The databases that have been newly developed or enhanced during in Q3 are:

- International Organization for Migration [IOM]: An OASIS-based Non-food Items [NFI] 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 database has been used to produce a series of maps on locations where natural-disaster IDPs are located, cumulative figures of IDPs for the period 2007-2012, NFIs distributed and prepositioned for the winter contingency plan.
- The “Emergency Response Management (ERM) Consortium”: Medair, ACF and Solidarites: a common database on disaster risk profiling is currently under development. 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. Following the implementation of the hazard mapping module, in the current reporting period iMMAP has developed maps to track the humanitarian assistance provided to communities affected by natural disasters.
- 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 database for the IMC DRR program in the Eastern Region has been implemented. Based on IMC’s past learning experiences, it has been felt that in addition to capacity building of staff and other stakeholders in different aspects of health and hospital management; disaster preparedness and emergency response to natural events deemed critical, while hazard mapping and assessment is one of the fundamental pillar of disaster risk management and first priority action of Hyogo framework..
- FSAC requested iMMAP to develop a database and a data entry system to store and retrieve all information for the Spring Assessment survey. The database was designed and completed in Q2 according to FSAC requirements.
- 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.

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. In addition iMMAP has recently produced the database for the FSAC Spring Survey.

- Protection Cluster: An extensive survey of Kabul Informal Settlements has been conducted by the KIS working group of the protection cluster. The information collected shows a total of 52 settlements with 33,264 individuals at the 30th of September 2012. iMMAP is currently analyzing the data in order to produce a detailed atlas of the informal settlements.
- Education Cluster: the updated database on education facilities and other education-related indicators has been obtained by the Ministry of Education. Following a first evaluation of its 15,154 records (versus the 9,934 records of the previous dataset released in 2008), iMMAP is supporting MoE, Education Cluster and other education partners, like the BEACON, to standardize the information and promote best practices for data management.

PROJECTIONS

In the development of the collaborative OASIS platform, iMMAP has implemented both top-down and bottom-up approaches to the Common Operating Picture.

Bottom-up developments have been implemented 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].

OBJECTIVE FOUR OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk.

NARRATIVE

In this reporting period an extensive effort has been made to promote data interoperability among different sources (e.g. IOM, FSAC, ANDMA) in order to fill the existing gaps in terms of information management for the identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk, as well as to support the coordination of humanitarian response with specific attention to enhancing the safety of relief operators.

- **IOM:** in the reporting period iMMAP has revised the IOM database on disaster-affected IDPs and NFIs distributed and prepositioned (Fig. 8 and 9), The maps have been compared to other data sources like f.e. the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster which keep records on agricultural land and livelihoods affected by natural disasters.

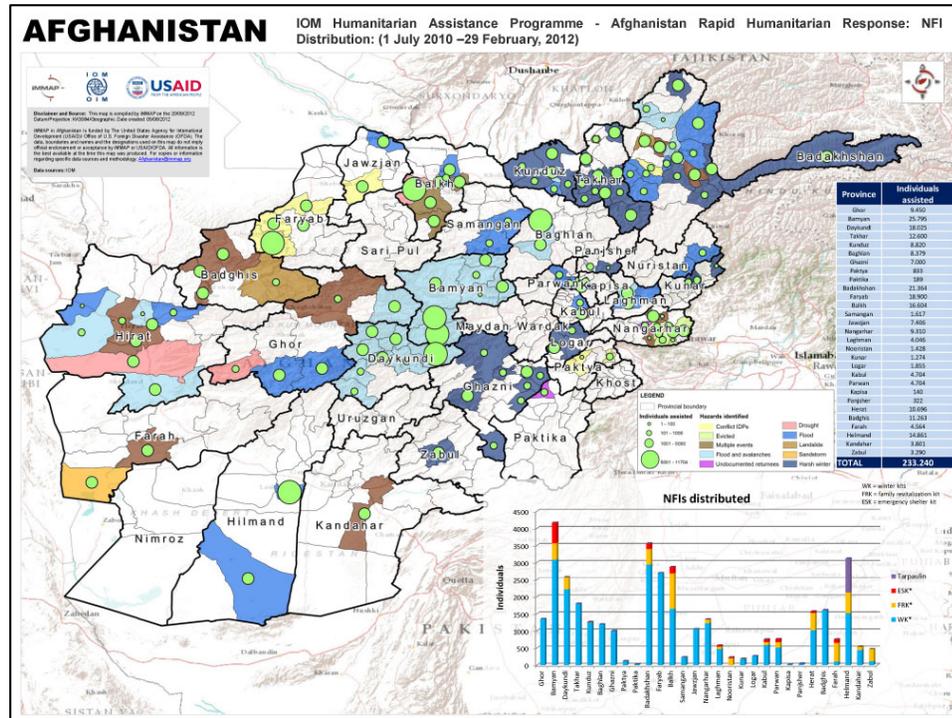


Fig. 9 – NFIs distributed to population affected by natural hazards

➤ **IMC** has been operational in Kunar Province since 2002 and Nuristan Province since 2007, providing emergency assistance to both returnees and the local population while also supporting the development of the healthcare system in both provinces. The level of emergency preparedness and response capacity on the part of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and disaster-prone communities in the eastern regions of Afghanistan is uniformly insufficient. The overall purpose of the collaboration between IMMAP and IMC is to build participants capacity to contextualize, adapt and/or develop and apply participatory assessment tools and methodologies. At the end of the sessions participants should be able to translate on the ground through community volunteers to assess and map the multiple hazards. This work will ensure community participation, identify community at risk, identification of physical hazardous sites and recommend indigenous mitigation options to reduce expected physical damages in future (Fig. 10).

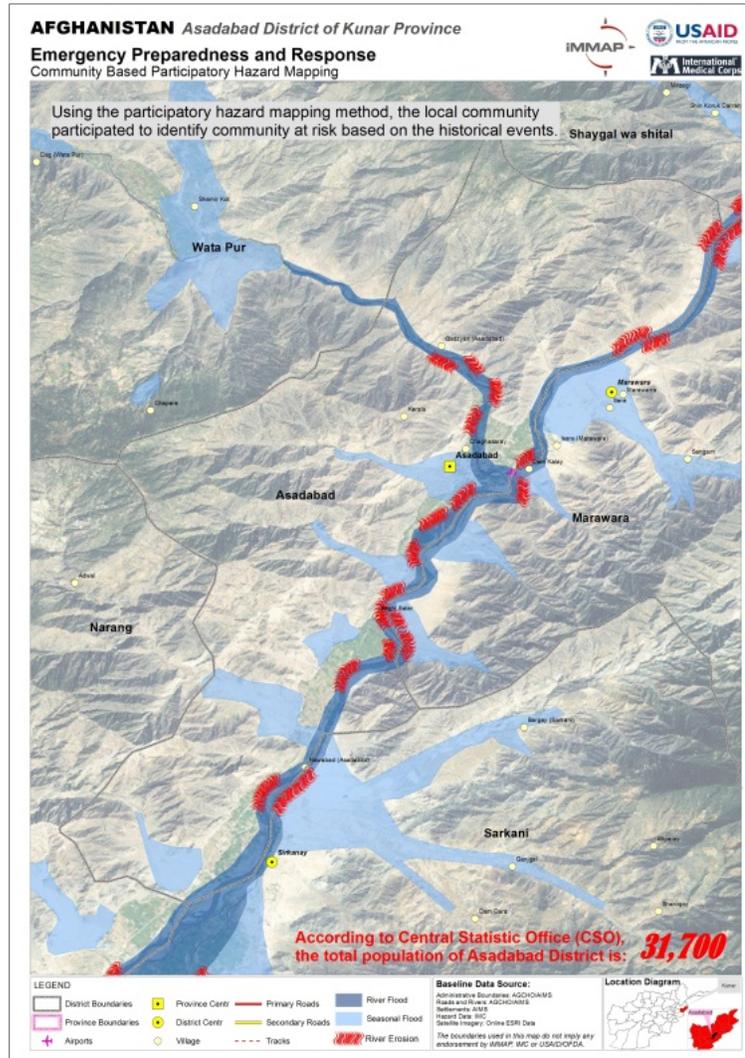


Fig. 10– Participative DRR map developed with IMC

- **ANDMA:** The previous MoU with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency was revised and extended until April 2013. IMMAPP will continue to assist ANDMA with information management and disaster mapping, in addition to conducting an evaluation of information systems and providing recommendations to maximize efficiency within ANDMA. During the reporting period, IMMAPP along with ANDMA produced several disaster maps, as well as an overview of recent disasters. The support to ANDMA has been extended to the provincial level with initial meetings conducted with officials in Hirat, Jalalabad, and Mazar-i-Sharif.

PROJECTIONS

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 the information management gap assessment, 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 Clusters, and ANDMA.

iMMAP information products and current efforts contribute to several facets of the disaster cycle (Fig 12.). 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.

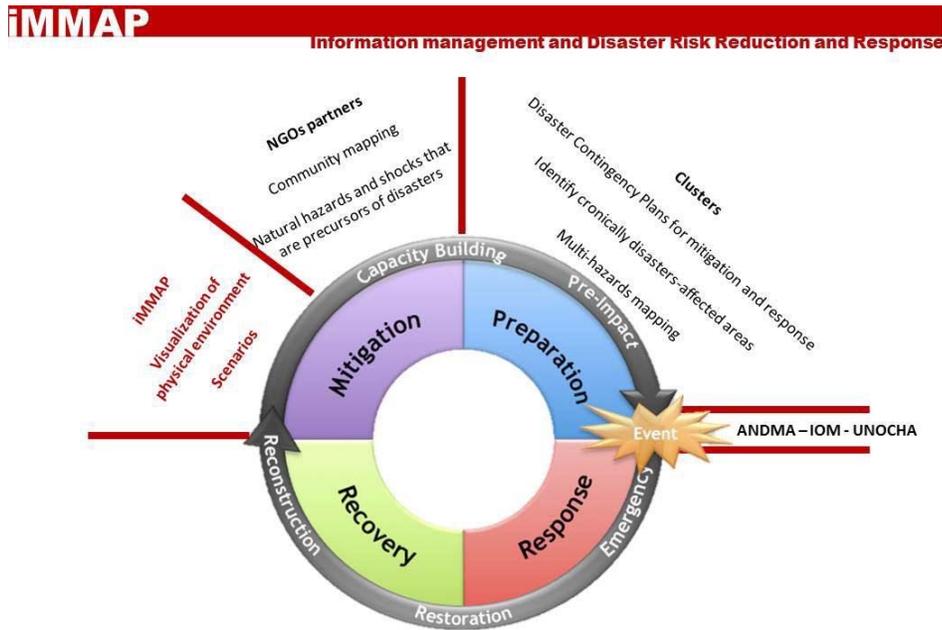


Fig. 12

OBJECTIVE FIVE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improvements in currently available datasets.

NARRATIVE

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

- Kabul Informal Settlements
- IOM IDPs affected by natural disasters
- IOM NFIs distributed and pre-positioned
- ANDMA disaster data
- Ministry of Education school database
- Education cluster 3W
- CARITAS WASH activities
- Food Security Cluster – food security assessment
- Food Security Cluster – agricultural land affected by natural disasters
- Food Security Cluster – scenario for distribution of agricultural inputs

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



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