Provision of Information Management Support to Yemen Crisis Response Clusters

Services: Information Management, GIS, and Capacity Building

Objective: The project aims to provide information management support to clusters responding to the Yemen crisis.

The project provides information management support and coordination services to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), including cluster/sector lead agencies, and approximately 130 active organizations encompassing other United Nations agencies and NGOs. iMMAP’s direct support to core coordination mechanisms has contributed to enhancing cross-hub operations as well as better information-sharing amongst clusters by providing information management tools that enable situational awareness and common analysis to guide decision making and inform sectoral and inter-sectoral response planning.

Achievements:
The project started on 15 August 2016 and has been renewed successfully since then. Below are cumulative figures from 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,212</td>
<td>Information management products developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,739</td>
<td>Maps created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Organizations assisted in IM capacity development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Number of trainings provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>Humanitarian actors trained</td>
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</tbody>
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Project Duration:
15 Sep 2019 – 14 Jan 2021
Cumulative Budget:
USD 5,376,494
Donors: USAID
Focus: Yemen
Main Partners: UNOCHA and Cluster Lead Agencies

Better Data, Better Decisions, Better Outcomes
Yemen Project Snapshot

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**Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) and Cluster Support**

iMMAP implements advanced mechanisms for regularly identifying needs of populations and critical information management tools. The team continues to develop the HPC platform to centralize the visualization of needs, humanitarian cluster planning, response monitoring and thematic dashboards of outbreaks, and accessibility, among others. In addition, support is provided to each cluster by developing mechanisms that create static maps of organizational presence as well as online and interactive dashboards. Since 2019, iMMAP has delivered a total of 1,739 maps in support of the clusters.

iMMAP’s pivotal role in sectoral/inter-sectoral and cross-hub coordination will help direct the overall work of the Cluster Support team, ensuring that work streams are driven by operational priorities and consistent with the strategic direction set by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

**Integrated Famine Risk Reduction:** iMMAP monitors the IFRR approach response through analyzing cluster data to identify response gaps and systematize reporting, along with standardizing assessment tools and building capacity of IFRR partners to adequately address the high humanitarian needs of people in 45 districts in collaboration with the Nutrition, Health, Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Clusters.


**COVID-19 Response Activities**

iMMAP has been involved in several COVID-19 response activities in Yemen:

- iMMAP IMOs seconded to the Health Cluster collected data of partner activities, locations and capacities relevant to the COVID-19 response, within the Al Hodeidah, Ibb and Aden sub-clusters, to develop a matrix containing all that critical information to complement the Health Cluster’s COVID-19 preparedness and response plan.

- In the Al Hodeidah governorate, an iMMAP IMO assisted the Health sub-cluster in different IM objectives to support WHO’s Operations Center (OpsCen). The iMMAP IMO also played a role in developing a centralized database to support the epidemiological team.

- An iMMAP IMO has developed a preparedness map for COVID-19 on behalf of OCHA to reflect the number of different modalities, including blankets, canned food, tents, quarantine centers, water tanks and hygiene kits, available in different regions in Yemen. This process is continuing and will be systematically updated.
Yemen Project Snapshot

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Information Management Training
iMMAP provides specialized information management training courses to build the national capacity of organizations who lack the dedicated and skilled IM resources. Since 2019, iMMAP in Yemen has supported over 67 humanitarian organizations and has trained a total of 288 individuals.

Deconfliction Information System: Launched in January 2019, the deconfliction information system was launched to reinforce the deconfliction mechanism designed to alert Saudi-Led Coalition (SLC) of the locations of humanitarian static locations and humanitarian movements in Yemen aiming to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian premises, personnel, equipment and activities afflicted with active military operations. iMMAP has developed the information security technical areas of the system such as encryption, strong password practices and system access control. iMMAP is also responsible for following up on the critical enhancements and maintaining the system to ensure its sustainability.

Background
Since 2014, Yemen has been devastated by armed conflict where thousands have been killed, over 3 million were forced to flee their homes and more than half of the country has been deprived of basic services.

Over 24 million people need humanitarian assistance (approx. 80% of population), where more than 20 million are food insecure and 17.8 million people lack access to safe water and sanitation, resulting in high vulnerability to contagious diseases.

Once the conflict subsides, the country should be going through a nationwide reconstruction operation, which should take into consideration avoiding past mistakes and building cities and towns that are safer, more inclusive, resilient and sustainable. As such, it is vital to understand urban challenges today to derive immediate, medium and long-term responses towards recovery. In this context, City Profiles are considered a means to address the risks and reality of the humanitarian crisis, to mitigate impacts on the most vulnerable populations, including the displaced, and to enable affected people to determine the course of their futures.

This makes it vital for a sufficiently robust evidence base for planning, prioritization and monitoring to be in place. Central to this is also an approach that transcends the divide of humanitarian and recovery/development approaches by combining elements of the urban system, population profiles and displacement analysis, stakeholders and conflict dynamics.