

## Using the PIM Framework to Develop Information Management Strategies

Information Management Specialist, Anne Marie Sarr Turmine, explains how she uses the PIM Framework to develop Information Management strategies during deployments for the Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility.

Anne Marie Sarr Turmine is an Information Management Specialist with the Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR). In this role, she was involved in parts of the development of the Child Protection Needs Identification and Analysis Framework (NIAF).

### Supporting the Child Protection Needs Identification and Analysis Framework (NIAF)

Anne Marie's contributions were related primarily to the "Assess the Information Landscape" stage of the PIM process. She describes how the PIM Framework and her involvement at a PIM training helped her understand the process and to support the NIAF's development:

*[The PIM process] helped me to see the purpose, the final objective and the structure of the process - where we started and where we want to go...So for sure it helps. It was not something new but it helps to structure the way of thinking, the way of doing.*

A presentation on the Needs Identification and Analysis Framework (NIAF) was given by Shannon Hayes and Daunia Pavone at the "What's New in PIM" Webinar on 13 January, 2021. The presentation explained how the NIAF reflects elements of the PIM Framework. A recording of the Needs Assessment and Identification Framework (NIAF) Webinar Presentation can be found [here](#). The PowerPoint presentation can be found [here](#).

### Developing Information Management Strategies

Anne Marie now follows a similar process in her surge deployments in support of country coordination teams:

*[With] the PIM process... you have... 'which information is available?', 'what do we need?', 'how can we collect this using what is already available' and 'what can we implement to improve this IM system?' And then we will have this data collection process, this information sharing using the data protection protocol, and then an evaluation of what we did. And I am really using it.*

*...I used this to do the IM strategy and ... it comes directly from PIM, [from] the training. Before, I had an IM strategy but it was not as detailed as it is now. After the PIM [training], I structured it further and did this very detailed IM strategy that we can replicate everywhere [and...] customise.*



Image extracted from CPAoR website

What I did based on the PIM training was [that] I took the PIM process and I detailed it to do an IM strategy complete with the key steps to follow. So, whenever I am deployed to new emergencies I go with the template, discuss it with the Child Protection AoR coordinator, customise the template for an IM strategy for coordination, and based on that I can do the workplan for the IM specialist.

...The IM strategy is not just for IM but also for the Child Protection AoR coordination group because they have roles and responsibilities in this strategy.

Roadmap: Assessing Your Information Landscape (Template)												
No.	What do we need? (Identify the Information Needs)	Why do we need it? (Define the Specific Response)	PART I			PART II				Notes		
			What do we need? -- In Detail	What do we have?	What are the gaps?	Notes to remember						
			Identify the Specific Information Needs	Identify the Associated Data Needs	Where can we find the information?	Type	Reliability	Accessibility	Frequency	Gap Assessment	Gap Solution	
			... info about who, exactly? (Population Characteristics)	... info about where, exactly? (Geographic Characteristics)	What data do we need to meet the information need?	Primary Secondary	Bad Good Unclear	Bad Good Unclear	Daily, Weekly, Bi-weekly, Monthly Quarterly, ...	Is there a gap between what we need and what we have? (Yes/No/Unclear)	If Yes or Unclear: How will we fill the gap?	
1	IML - Extent and impact of sheltering in inaccessible areas	Assistance, advocacy with perpetrators	Affected households, who is the perpetrator, AOD	Inaccessible areas & hotspots, borderlines	What are the inaccessible areas, who are potential perpetrators and what are we defining as impact.	Media Community volunteers Dedicated Members	Secondary Primary Primary	Good Unclear Good	Good Good Good	Hourly, daily Daily Weekly		
2	Displacement - Checkpoint - Who has gone through	Response programming	IDPs, political affiliation, ethnic, Age, Gender	Borderlines, checkpoints	Who controls the checkpoint, location of checkpoints	Some partners	Primary	Bad	Good	Random	Yes	Funding for partner
3	HR violations - extent of arbitrary arrest	Legal support if needed, advocacy to stop	AOD, political affiliation									
4	Socio-economic insecurity - PSS - Suicide - Extent of PSS - Suicide - Causes of	Address gaps and inform response to suicide - Extension and prevention	Gender, IDPs, Age, Socio-Economic status	Conflict area v non, rural v urban cities	baseline statistics	MS centres Mosque Hospitals Community/religious leaders Schools	Primary Primary Primary Secondary Primary	Good Good Good Unclear Good	Good Good Good On Demand On Demand	Monthly Quarterly Quarterly		Assessment, like FGD, for causes and to certain degree extent in number of suicide or attempted suicide to triangulate with quantitative data
5	Socio-economic insecurity - PSS - Availability of services (mapping)	Address gaps and inform response				MS for HIV and health + service directory	Primary	Good	Good	On Demand	Yes	
6	Disease/Cholera/Famine/blooded	higher risk groups					Secondary	Good	Good	Monthly	No	
7	UNO											
8	Child Marriages											
9	GBV - Extent of Child and boy survivors	Prevention and response	Age, Gender of survivor, Age and Gender of perpetrator	Conflict area v non, rural v urban cities	disaggregated number of GBV incidents, location of GBV incidents	UN (UNFPA, UNICEF, etc.) & NGOs Community leaders/volunteers Schools					not all locations are covered	For PC lead - explore more if there is an info gap as there have been no analysis or report
10	Child Recruitment - Extent of	Response programming										
11	Protection facilities and infrastructure											

The PIM training's 'roadmap' exercise to 'Assess the Information Landscape' can help develop IM strategies

## Relevance for IM strategies of all clusters

While Anne Marie works for the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, she has shared her experience and the relevance of the PIM Framework with IM colleagues working in other sectors:

*[During a deployment in early 2020], I did [a] presentation for [the national] IM working group and...the question was 'can we apply PIM to our daily work?' because we are cluster [Information Management Officers] but not protection cluster IMOs, so how can we apply it to our daily work?' The example I gave is the PIM process.*

*I explained that I am using the PIM process for the IM strategy. ...When I [gave that example] they realised the IM strategy was quite similar to what they were doing for WASH, Nutrition, [and so on], so ...they were interested to know more and wanted to have the [PIM] training.*

### PIM Highlights

- Ensuring the use of available secondary data for needs identification and analysis ([PIM Process](#))
- Identifying and clarifying information needs and gaps by category for the IM Strategy ([PIM Matrix](#))
- Purpose of each information management activity is outlined in the IM Strategy ([PIM Principle](#) – defined purpose)
- Clear roles and responsibilities of the coordination team and IM staff outlined in the IM strategy support effective collaboration (systematised and improved collaboration between protection and IM colleagues)
- Identified the relevance of applying the PIM process in other sectors by IMOs from non-protection cluster teams ([PIM Process](#))

### More information about NIAF

More information about the NIAF can be found [here](#).

A recording of the Needs Assessment and Identification Framework (NIAF) “What’s New in PIM” Webinar Presentation can be found [here](#).

The NIAF “What’s New in PIM” PowerPoint presentation can be found [here](#).