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HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (HPC)

WEBINAR – JIAF 2.0

Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework version 2.0

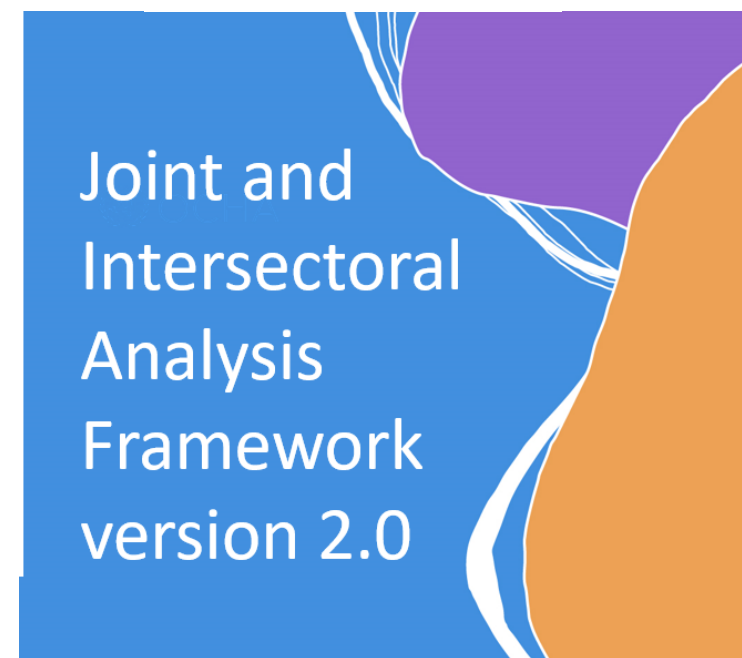
08 JUNE 2023



Welcome and introductions

Objective: FSC teams have sound understanding of the new JIAF (JIAF 2.0) tools and processes, with a focus on FSC contributions and role

- 1 **Overview**
- 2 **Module 1: Contributing factors and Scope**
- 3 **Module 2: Sectoral need analysis**
- 4 **Module 3: Intersectoral need analysis**
- 5 **JIAF learning and support**



Modality: lesson style, open to Q&A



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

JIAF underpins the Humanitarian Needs Analyses

JIAF sets the global standards so that country teams provide crucial information on the...

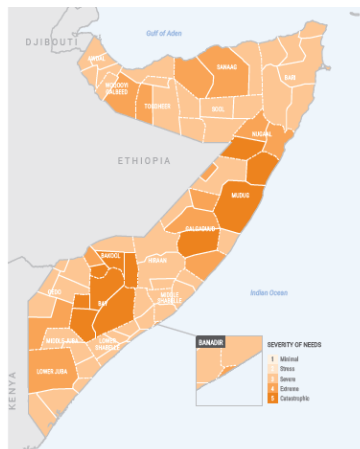
magnitude of needs...

351M

People in need worldwide



...severity of needs...



...interoperable sectoral needs...

	CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT	CHILD PROTECTION	EDUCATION	EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS	FOOD SECURITY	GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	HEALTH	HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY	NUTRITION	GENERAL PROTECTION	SHELTER/ NON-FOOD ITEMS	WASH
PIN	2.8M	3.5M	3.9M	1.5M	6.7M	3.0M	6.7M	3.2M	4.9M	5.0M	4.9M	8.0M
MINIMAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3%	0
STRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11%	0
SEVERE	57%	5%	55%	33%	65%	52%	25%	9%	54%	6%	30%	70%
EXTREME	12%	83%	45%	67%	13%	48%	35%	91%	34%	52%	57%	17%
CATASTROPHIC	32%	12%	0	0	22%	0	40%	0	12%	42%	0	13%

...drivers ...



... the most affected

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED
Newly Displaced People	752.4K
Protracted IDPs	1.1M
Shock Affected Populations in Rural Areas	4.9M
Shock Affected Populations in Urban Areas	3.3M
Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Returnees	51.4K

...patterns of needs, overlaps and linkages between sectoral needs

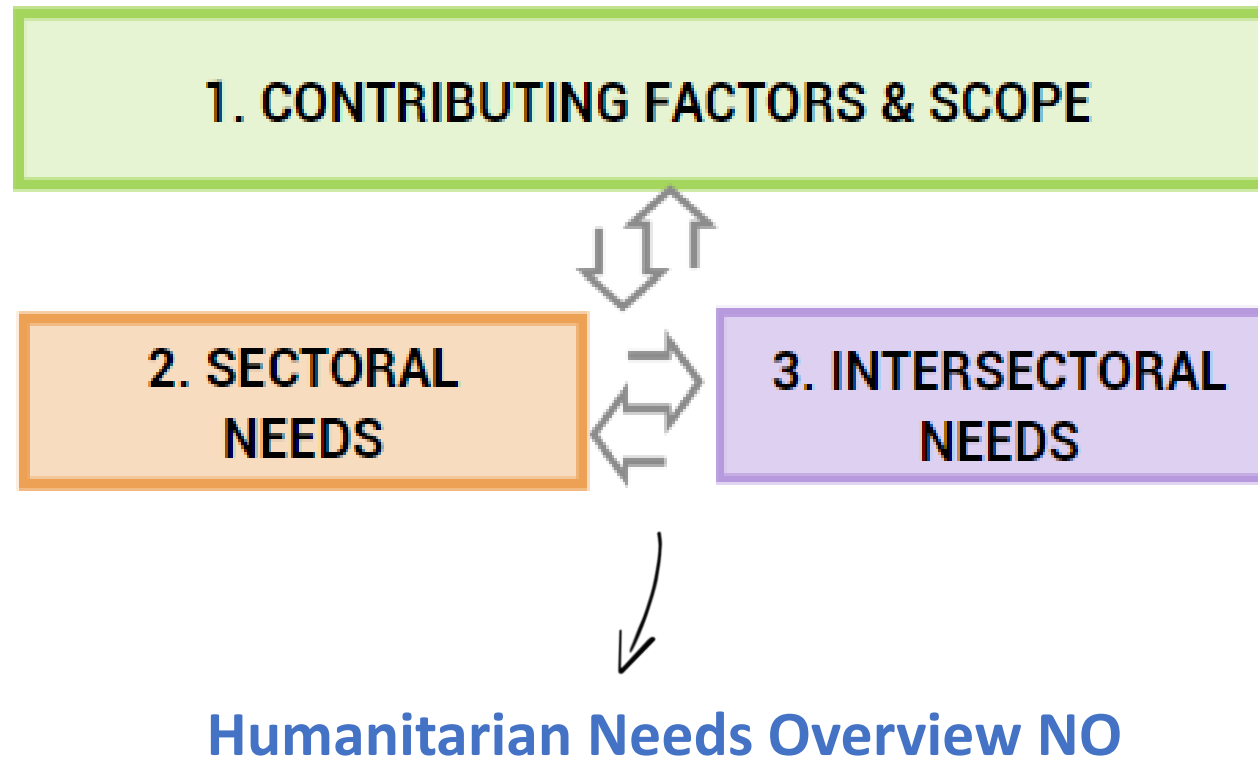


How does it
work?

How JIAF 2.0 Works

Analysis Framework

Organized around three modules to structure, analyze and synthesize information to determine the humanitarian needs and crisis characteristics



How JIAF 2.0 Works

- Provides an analysis framework
- **Provides toolkits**

Structured spaces for analyses

Common globally comparable benchmarks

Including workspaces and reference tables for each module of the analysis framework



Module	Toolkits	Workspaces	Reference Tables
Module 1: Contributing Factors & Scope	Toolkit 1	1A: Context 1B: Shocks & Impacts 1C: Scope	1: Potential Indicators for Context, Shocks and Impacts
Module 2: Sectoral Needs	Toolkit 2	2A: Sectoral PiN Interoperability 2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability	2A: Sectoral PiN Interoperability 2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability
Module 3: Intersectoral Needs	Toolkit 3	3A: Joint Overall PiN worksheet 3B: Joint & Intersectoral severity worksheet 3C: Needs Patterns and Sectoral Linkages	3A: Flags for Joint Overall PiN 3B1: Flags for Preliminary Intersectoral Severity 3B2: Intersectoral Severity Classification 3C: Analysis Prompts

How JIAF 2.0 Works

- Provides an analysis framework
- Provides toolkits
- **Provides technical guidance**

including step-by-step guidance to empower analysts to conduct high quality analyses

Visit <https://www.jiaf.info/> for more information and materials

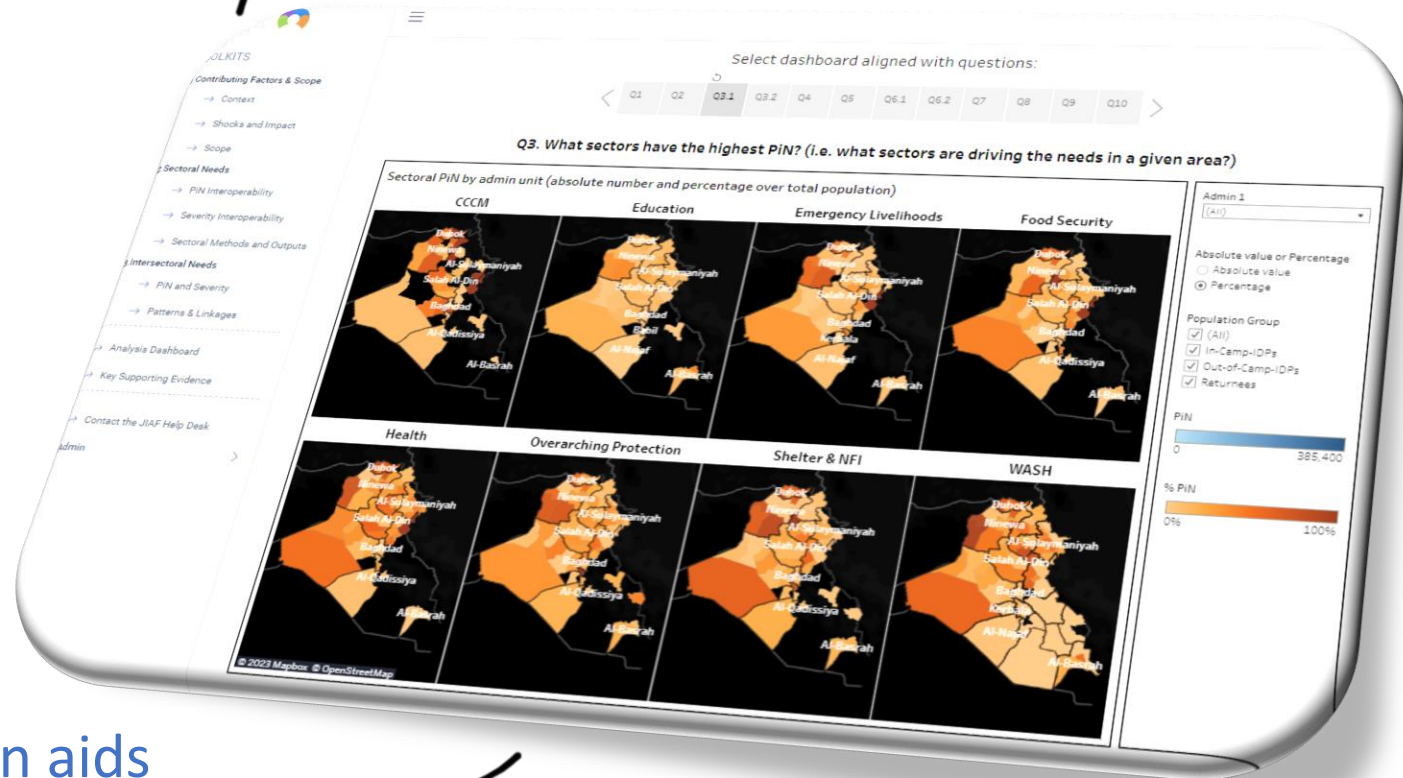


How JIAF 2.0 Works

- Provides an analysis framework
- Provides toolkits
- Provides technical guidance
- **Provides an on-line analysis platform**

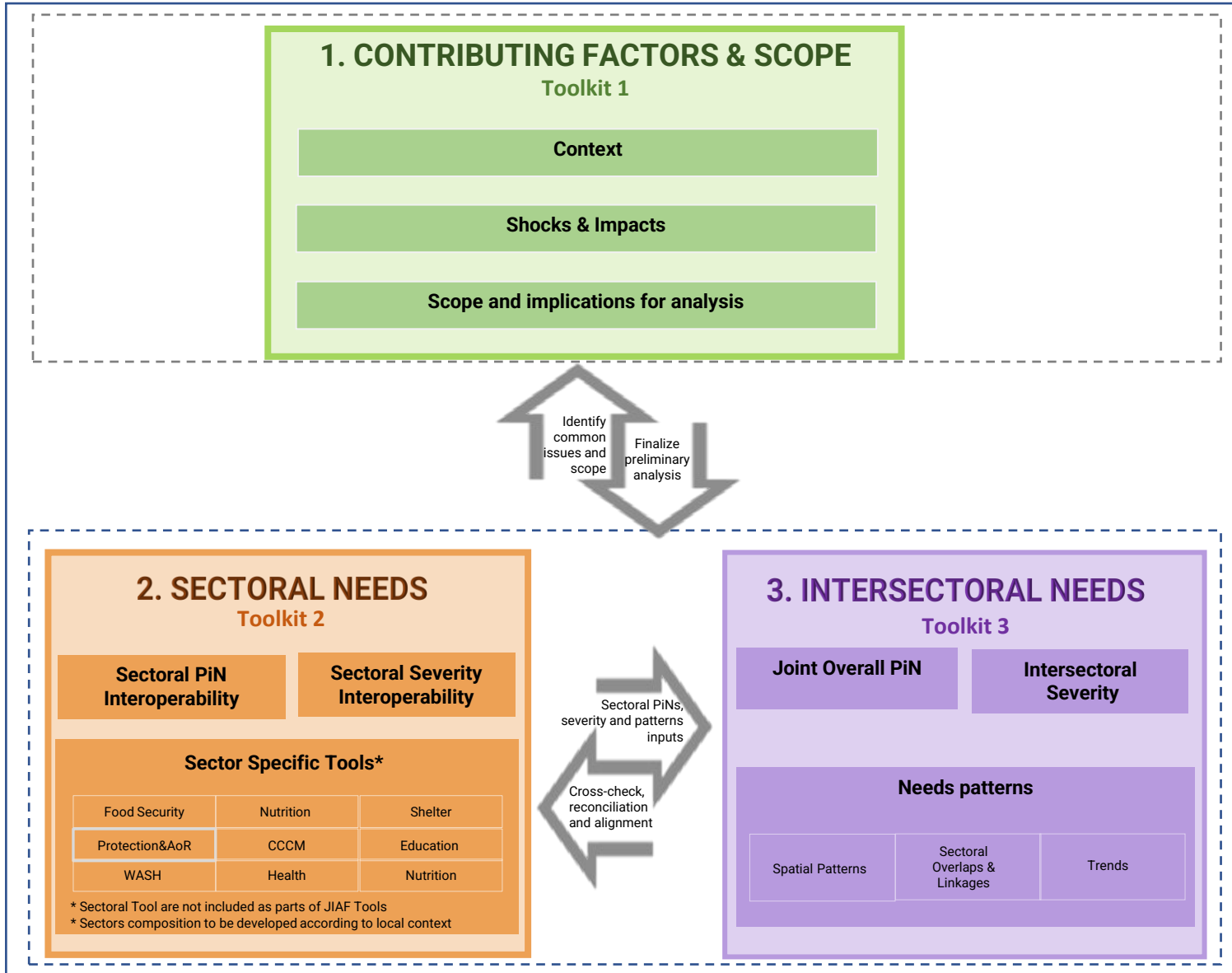
to facilitate joint participatory evidence-based and transparent

Includes all workspaces to be completed by analysts



Includes visualization aids populated real-time

Analysis Flow and Process Overview



1. INITIAL ANALYSIS

- **When:** July
- **Activity:** Multi-partner workshop 1
- **Key Outputs:** initial analysis on context, shock and impact; agreed scope of analysis, review of interoperability of sectoral methods

2. PRELIMINARY SECTORAL ANALYSIS

- **When:** July- August
- **Activity:** Multi Partner Workshop 2 (preceded data collection, sector-and OCHA specific processes)
- **Key Outputs:** Sectoral Severity and PiNs produced in an interoperable and transparent manner.

3. FINAL ANALYSIS

- **When:** September-October
- **Activities:** Multi partner analysis workshop 3
- High-level multi-partner consultation session(s)
- **Key Outputs:** Final intersectoral analyses:
 - Identification of drivers
 - Impact of drivers at the system and population level
 - Linkage between sectoral issues
 - Sectoral PiN and Overall PiN
 - Sectoral and Intersectoral Severity

JIAF 2.0 Tools and Methods

1. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & SCOPE

Toolkit 1

Context

Shocks

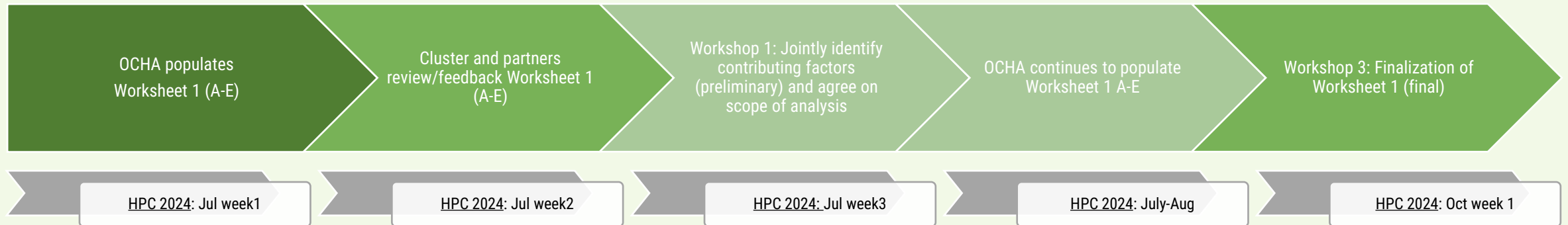
Impact on systems & populations

Scope and implications for analysis

MODULE 1: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND SCOPE

Includes **context** relevant for the humanitarian situation, the **shocks** that are affecting vulnerable populations, along with **impact** at both the system and the population levels, while considering existing vulnerabilities.

Scope defines the analysis scope, where teams agree on the units of analysis and population groups for the analysis



Key Activity: Multi-partner Workshop #1

Key Outputs: initial analysis on context, shock and impact; agreed scope of analysis, review of interoperability of sectoral methods



VALUE ADDED: KNOW THE KEY DRIVERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOST AFFECTED

1. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & SCOPE

Toolkit 1

Context

Shocks

Impact on systems & populations

Scope and implications for analysis

WORKSPACE 1A – 1D FOR CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND SCOPE

1A

TOOLKITS

1. Contributing Factors & Scope

→ Context

→ Shocks And Impact On Systems & Population

→ Scope

2. Sectoral Needs

→ PiN Interoperability

→ Severity Interoperability

3. Intersectoral Needs

→ Joint Overall PiN

→ Intersectoral Severity

→ Patterns & Linkages

ANALYSIS DASHBOARD

Patterns and Overlaps >

Key Supporting Evidence

SITE MANAGEMENT

Admin >

Contact US

Initial Final Contributing Factors & Scope

Socio-cultural demographic

Add/Update Information

1B 1C

7.8 million from all sectors

Economic and livelihoods

Environment and Seasonality

Political, Legal and Policy

Infrastructure, Physical and Technology

Security and Conflict

Humanitarian Trends

Timeline of Key Events

Humanitarian Assistance

Select a Shock

Description, trends & intensity of shock

Vulnerability of, and impacts on, systems, services and population movement

Vulnerability of, and impacts on, humanitarian access

Select a Shock

Description, trends & intensity of shock

Vulnerability of, and impacts on, systems, services and population movement

Vulnerability of, and impacts on, humanitarian access

Select a Shock

Description, trends & intensity of shock

Vulnerability of, and impacts on, systems, services and population movement

Vulnerability of, and impacts on, humanitarian access

Identification of Unit of Analysis for PiN and Severity

Select Your Analysis Scope

Select Locations

Unit Of Analysis Other Information

Implications For Data Collection

1D

1. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & SCOPE

Toolkit 1

Context

Shocks

Impact on systems & populations

Scope and implications for analysis

REFERENCE TABLE 1

CONTEXT, SHOCK AND IMPACT INDICATORS

#	Dimension	Theme	Indicator Name/label
1	Context	Aid Dependency	Aid Dependency
2	Context	financial services availability	financial services availability
3	Context	Humanitarian Access	Humanitarian Access
4	Context	IDP:Host ratio	IDP:Host ratio
5	Context	livelihood zones	livelihood zones
6	Context	market functionality	market functionality
7	Context	mobile coverage	mobile coverage
8	Context	population figures	population figures
9	Context	Poverty	Poverty
10	Shock	conflict	conflict intensity
11	Shock	conflict	conflict proximity
12	Shock	environment	agro-ecological shock intensity
13	Shock	environment	agro-ecological shock proximity
14	shock	environment	natural hazard intensity
15	Shock	environment	natural hazard proximity
16	shock	financial	currency devaluation
17	shock	financial	rate of inflation
18	Impact	displacement	IDP
19	Impact	displacement	Returnee
20	Impact	displacement	Refugee
21	Impact	displacement	Host
22	Impact	displacement	IDP in sites
23	Impact	displacement	IDP in Host Community

Scope definition - Attention points

Data collection requirements for the JIAF analysis:

No specific / inter-sectoral data collection is required (no compulsory MSNA)

Cluster data can be enough

Analysis can be run in data-rich and data-poor countries

Defining the unit of analysis:

Both admin level and population groups that is useful for humanitarian programming

keep in mind assessment data representativeness



2. SECTORAL NEEDS

Toolkit 2

Sectoral PiN
Interoperability

Sectoral Severity
Interoperability

Sector Specific Tools*

Food Security	Nutrition	Shelter
Protection&AOR	CCM	Education
WASH	Health	Nutrition

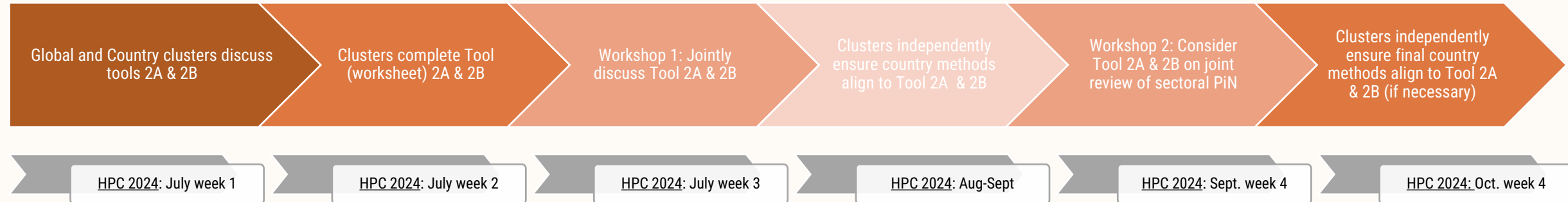
* Sectoral Tool are not included as parts of JIAF Tools
* Sectors composition to be developed according to local context

MODULE 2: SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

JIAF 2.0 **builds directly from information provided through the cluster system**, as such, information needs to be interoperable

JIAF 2.0 provides two sets of **tools and reference tables to promote greater interoperability** of:

- Population in Need of Sector-specific Interventions (2A)
- Severity of Sectoral Needs (2B)



VALUE ADDED: IMPROVED ESTIMATION OF THE MAGNITUDE AND SEVERITY OF SECTORAL NEEDS THROUGH GREATER INTEROPERABILITY

SECTORAL PIN INTEROPERABILITY



IASC definition

People in Need are a subset of the population affected¹ and include those members:

whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted,

AND whose current level of access to basic services, goods and social protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means in a timely manner without additional assistance.

Reference Table 2A: JIAF 2.0 Global Operational Guidance → 5 parameters

1 Includes only **populations affected by the crisis** as identified in the **scope** of analysis of the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

2 Includes only **people who are experiencing humanitarian deprivation or protection risk**.

3 Also includes those who are **already receiving assistance** and **require continued humanitarian assistance** to meet their basic needs.

4 Includes **all people that are in need regardless if the response is or will be provided** by the national governments, civil society or any other actors.

5 Includes **current needs and projections based on known trends and seasonal patterns**.

Workspace 2A: Sectoral Alignment to the 5 Global Operational Guidance

Tool 2 B: Sectoral PIN Operational Guidance and Interoperability with Overall PIN

IASC Definition of People in Need: A sub-set of the population affected¹ and include those members: (i) whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted, and (ii) whose current level of access to basic services, goods and social protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means in a timely manner without additional assistance.

Operation Guidance for JIAF 2.0 Overall PIN: The overall PIN in JIAF refers to people who are impacted by the crisis and who, as a result, experience or are threatened by disruptions and have elevated, extreme or total deprivations of their basic needs and access to services in any of the sectors. Operational guidance includes:

Cluster	Includes only populations affected by the crisis as identified in the scope of analysis of the Humanitarian Needs Overview.	Includes only people who are experiencing humanitarian deprivation or protection risk.	Typically also including those who are already receiving assistance and require continued humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.	Includes all people that are in need regardless if response is or will be provided by the national governments, civil society or any other actors.	Include current needs and projections based on known trends and seasonal patterns.
CCM (i)	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
Education (i)	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
Food Security (i)	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
Health (i)	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
Nutrition (i)	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
Shelter/NFI (i)	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
Protection A&R (i)	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
WASH (i)	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES

PiN interoperability – FSC attention points

FSC alignment to JIAF definition:

Humanitarian assistance: PiN typically includes those who are already receiving assistance and continue to need it.

→ if IPC/CH projections considered significant humanitarian assistance, **flag** this in the PiN tool, providing detailed information



Capacity to respond: PiN encompasses all individuals who require assistance regardless of whether the response will be provided by national governments, civil society, or other actors.

→ if asked to reduce PiN by removing caseloads to be covered by development actors, you can refer to the JIAF PiN definition



Projections: Current needs and projections based on known trends and seasonal patterns are included in the PiN.

→ if IPC/CH projections assumed non-seasonal changes of needs (e.g. conflict deterioration), **flag** this in the PiN tool, providing detailed information



Contact the gFSC for brainstorming, cross-checking and guidance



PiN interoperability – FSC attention points

REMINDER: FSC standard PiN estimation

PiN Methodology	PiN estimation	Additional caseloads
IPC / CH (or <u>IPC</u> -compatible)	IPC / CH 3+	Allowed when fully dependent on aid
CARI / <u>rCARI</u>	CARI 3+	
Other methodology	Please contact the gFSC team	

Country-specific estimations of FSC PiN

Deviation from use of “3+ rule”: e.g., inclusion of a proportion of IPC 2 population, or exclusion of a part of CARI 3 population

→ *if you are deviating from the FSC standard, **flag** this in the PiN tool, providing detailed justification*

Additional caseloads: e.g., expected refugees / returnees influxes (inter-agency estimation), other

→ *specify in the PiN tool*

Contact the gFSC for brainstorming, cross-checking and guidance



PiN interoperability – worksheet

Module 2 – Work Space 2 – Before Workshop 2


Register Login

TOOLKITS

1. Contributing Factors & Scope

- Context
- Shocks and Impact
- Scope

2. Sectoral Needs

- **PiN Interoperability**
- Severity Interoperability
- Sectoral Methods and Outputs

3. Intersectoral Needs

- PiN and Severity
- Patterns & Linkages

- Analysis Dashboard
- Key Supporting Evidence

- Contact the JIAF Help Desk

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Sectoral PiN Interoperability
⬇️ ⓘ

Cluster	Includes only populations affected by the crisis as identified in the scope of analysis of the Humanitarian Needs Overview.	Includes only people who are experiencing humanitarian deprivation or protection risk.	Typically also including those who are already receiving assistance and require continued humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.	Includes all people that are in need regardless if response is or will be provided by the national governments, civil society or any other actors.	Include current needs and projections based on known trends and seasonal patterns.
CCCM ⓘ	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
Education ⓘ	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
Food Security ⓘ	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
Health ⓘ	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
Nutrition ⓘ	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
Shelter/NFI ⓘ	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
Protection & AoRs ⓘ	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
WASH ⓘ	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO

PiN interoperability – worksheet

Module 2 – Work Space 2 – Before Workshop 2

TOOLKITS

- 1. Contributing Factors & Scope
 - Context
 - Shocks and Impact
 - Scope
- 2. Sectoral Needs
 - PIN Interoperability
 - Severity Interoperability
 - Sectoral Methods and Outputs
- 3. Intersectoral Needs
 - PIN and Severity
 - Patterns & Linkages

→ Analysis Dashboard

→ Key Supporting Evidence

→ Contact the JIAF Help Desk

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Sectoral Methods and Outputs

Overall PiN and Intersectoral Severity **Template**

Upload Sectoral PiN and Severity Numbers

Organisation: Select an Organization

Attach Cluster PIN/Severity Numbers: Choose Files No ...sen Upload Files

Cluster	Document	
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	PiN and Severity Numbers	Download
Early Recovery	PiN Numbers	Download
Education	PiN and Severity Numbers	Download
	PiN and Severity	

Upload Sectoral Methodo and Analysis Reports

Organisation: Select an Organization

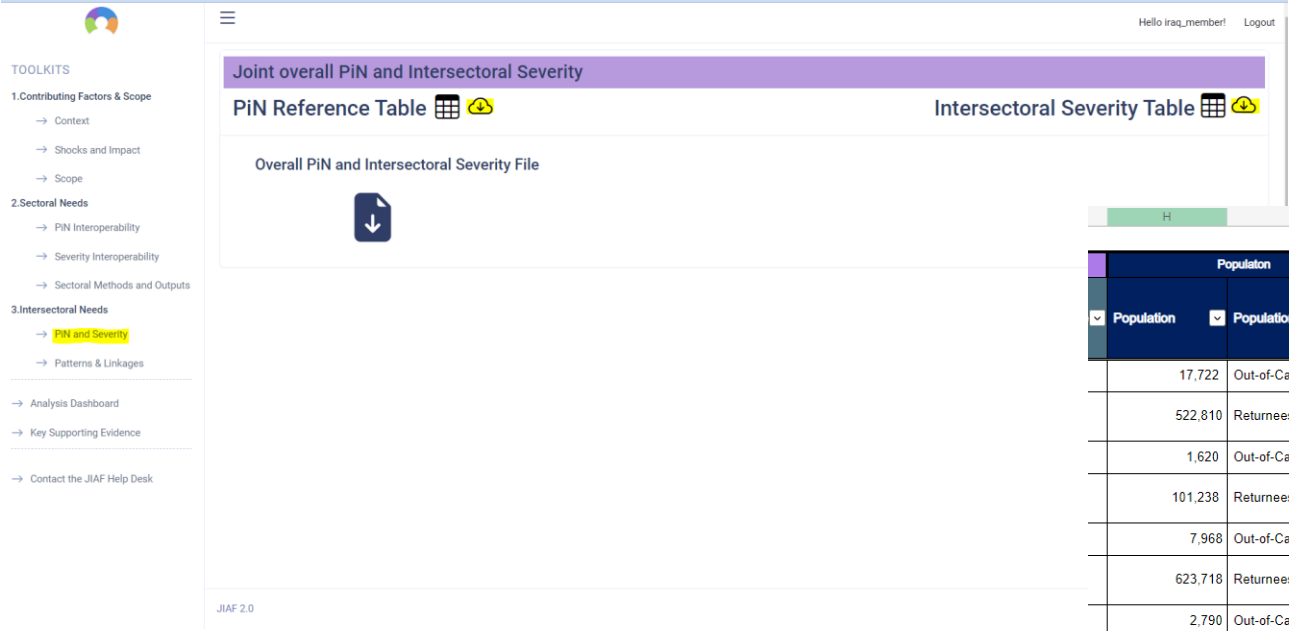
Attach Cluster Methodologies: Choose Files No file chosen Upload Files

Cluster	Document	Type	
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	PiN and Severity Method	Methodology	Download
Early Recovery	PiN Methodology	Methodology	Download
Education	PiN and Severity Method	Methodology	Download
Protection	PiN Methodology	Methodology	Download
Food Security	PiN and Severity Method	Methodology	Download
Health	PiN Methodology	Methodology	Download
Logistics	PiN and Severity Method	Methodology	Download
Nutrition	PiN Methodology	Methodology	Download
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	PiN Methodology	Methodology	Download

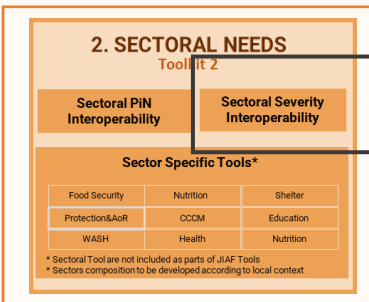
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

PiN interoperability – worksheet

Then cluster data feed into one sheet consolidated by OCHA- It can be downloaded from the platform from sectoral needs/ Module 3



Population		Clusters' PiN (Number)										
Population	Population Group	CCCM	Education	Emergency Livelihoods	Food Secur	Health	Overarching Protection	Shelter	WASH	CP	GBV	Mine Acti
17,722	Out-of-Camp-IDPs	10,590	6,898	11,677	2,698	5,280	13,532	13,486	12,030			
522,810	Returnees	-	89,385	41,005	6,797	112,763	123,014	92,261	66,633			
1,620	Out-of-Camp-IDPs	159	68	221	753	933	835	49	196			
101,238	Returnees	-	11,242	18,469	26,524	38,990	6,840	9,577	31,423			
7,968	Out-of-Camp-IDPs	3,600	2,653	1,561	2,853	1,723	1,669	1,992	1,507			
623,718	Returnees	-	71,782	18,901	624	81,902	12,600	67,434	37,801			
2,790	Out-of-Camp-IDPs	234	814	1,036	1,177	1,944	1,205	2,304	2,262			
27,594	Returnees	-	4,457	8,164	11,645	13,879	8,654	16,491	15,348			
1,908	Out-of-Camp-IDPs	-	54	28	432	525	-	55	532			
32,448	Returnees	-	700	300	9,845	12,542	10,488	656	3,933			
27,618	Returnees	-	1,805	575	580	6,617	863	4,876	5,466			



SECTORAL SEVERITY INTEROPERABILITY

Reference Table 2B: JIAF Global Reference for Interoperable Sectoral Severity of Needs

1. Minor or no sectoral deprivation	2. Borderline and Stressed sectoral deprivation	3. Elevated Sectoral deprivations	4. Extreme sectoral deprivations	5. Sectoral Collapse
Essential basic sectoral needs are met in the area	Area has stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has high strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has a collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic sectoral needs

Workspace 2B: Sectoral Alignment to Global Reference

Country may adapt to local context global cluster guidance that has been aligned to global reference (in consultation with global clusters)

1. Minor or no sectoral deprivation	2. Borderline and Stressed sectoral deprivation	3. Elevated Sectoral deprivations	4. Extreme sectoral deprivations	5. Sectoral Collapse
School-aged children and youth are accessing formal education ¹ in a protected environment offering acceptable learning conditions ² .	School-aged children are accessing education in non-formal schools, but in a protected environment offering acceptable learning conditions.	School-aged children are accessing formal education or education in non-formal schools, in a protected environment but offering poor learning conditions ³ . and/or School-aged children are not accessing education	School-aged children are accessing formal education or education in non-formal schools, in an unprotected environment ⁴ . and/or School-aged children are enduring aggravating circumstances ⁵ and are not accessing education and related essential services, impeding their physical, psychosocial, and emotional well-being.	School-aged children are enduring exceptional aggravating circumstances ⁶ and are not accessing education and related essential services, impeding their physical, psychosocial, and emotional well-being. and/or Population groups are systemically denied access to education based on their ethnic, gender, religious and language characteristics.

Sample from Education Cluster

Severity interoperability – FSC attention points

REMINDER 1: FSC standard severity methodologies

PiN Methodology	Severity Scale	Cut-off points for area classification
IPC / CH (or <u>IPC</u> -compatible)	Five severity classes (IPC/CH phases)	The food security situation of the most food insecure 20% of the population is used to classify each area
CARI	Four severity classes	The food security situation of the most food insecure 25% of the population is used to classify each area
Other methodology	Please contact the gFSC team	

REMINDER 2: both FSC and JIAF use an absolute scale

→ *Do not distribute areas across the 5 scales based on top-20% / bottom 20% methodology*

Country may adapt global guidance to local context, in consultation with global clusters

→ *If you are using additional criteria to classify area severity, you need to get in touch with gFSC*

Contact the gFSC for brainstorming, cross-checking and guidance



Severity interoperability – worksheet



Register Logi

TOOLKITS

1. Contributing Factors & Scope

- Context
- Shocks and Impact
- Scope

2. Sectoral Needs

- PiN Interoperability
- **Severity Interoperability**
- Sectoral Methods and Outputs

3. Intersectoral Needs

- PiN and Severity
- Patterns & Linkages

→ Analysis Dashboard

→ Key Supporting Evidence

→ Contact the JIAF Help Desk

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Sectoral Severity Interoperability

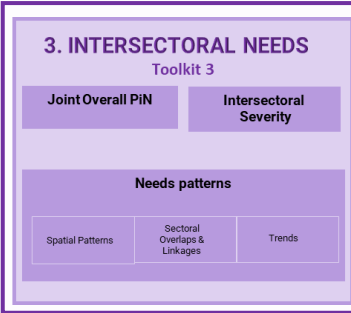


Select if the country method fully aligns with global cluster-specific definitions or requires adaptation to the local context.

	1. Minor or no sectoral deprivation	2. Borderline and Stressed sectoral deprivation	3. Elevated Sectoral deprivations	4. Extreme sectoral deprivations	5. Sectoral Collapse
Cluster	Essential basic sectoral needs are met in the area	Area has stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has high strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has a collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic sectoral needs
CCCM	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted
Education	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted
Food Security	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted
Health	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted
Nutrition	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted
Shelter/NFI	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted
Protection & AoRs	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted
WASH	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted	Aligned Adapted



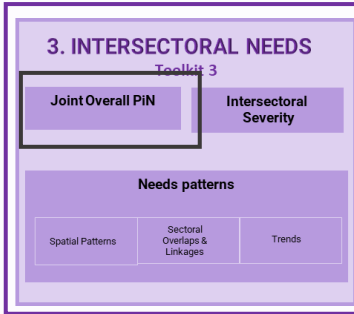
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



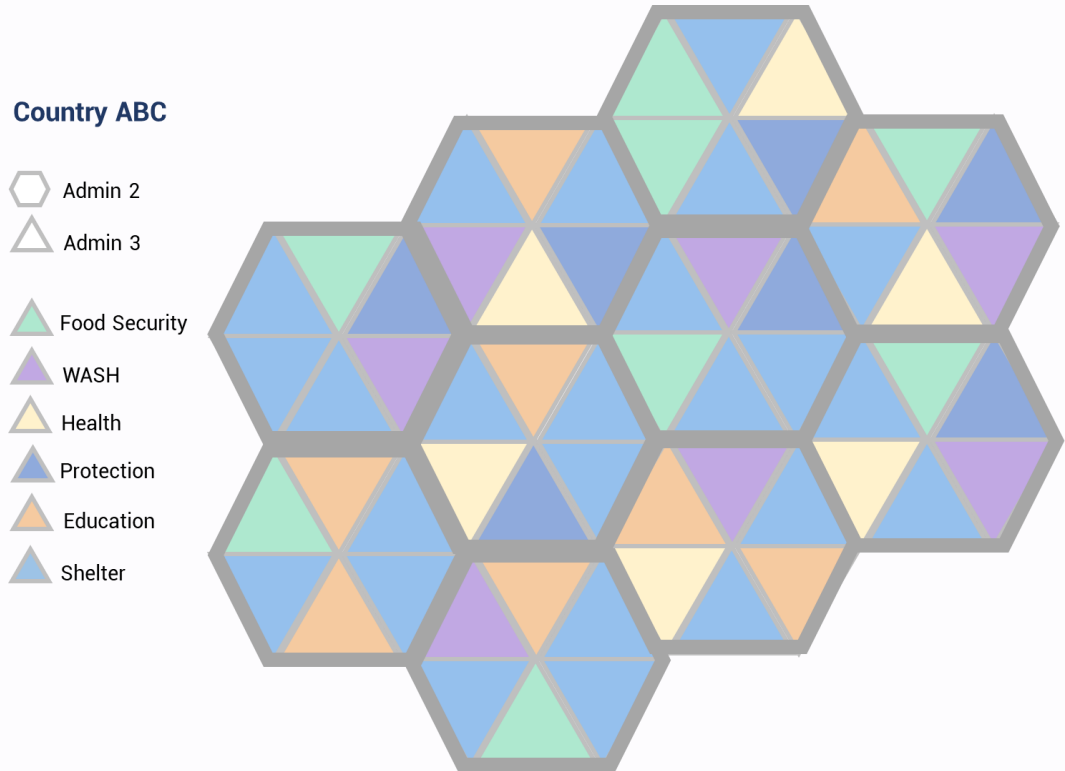
MODULE 3: INTERSECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS



This module includes the **Joint Overall PIN**, **Intersectoral Severity**, and **key characteristics** of the humanitarian needs, including spatial and population group patterns, sectoral overlaps and linkages, and trends.



OVERVIEW OF THE JOINT OVERALL POPULATION IN NEED



JIAF 2.0 derives the joint overall PiN figures by combining the highest sectoral PiN for each unit of analysis at the lowest disaggregation level **for which there is reliable data.**

Figures are jointly reviewed and validated during multi-partner workshops.



VALUE ADDED: COLLECTIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OVERALL COUNT OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

3. INTERSECTORAL NEEDS

Toolkit 3

Joint Overall PiN

Intersectoral Severity

Needs patterns

Spatial Patterns

Sectoral Overlaps & Linkages

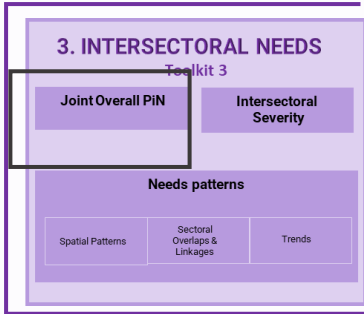
Trends

WORKSPACE 3A FOR JOINT OVERALL POPULATION IN NEED

Workspace 3A allows for the

- checking of sectoral results that require further review/validation/justification on using a standardised flagging system, and
- for the final determination of the Overall PiN using the technical guidance for the Mosaic Method.

Location			Population		Overall PiN (Number)		Overall % PiN (over total population)		Sectors with PiN > 0		Highest Sector(s)				2nd Highest Sector(s)				Difference between Highest and 2nd Highest PiN		Manual Flag		All Flags		Final PiN	Evidence & Comments			
Address 1	Address 1 P-Code	Address 2	Address 2 P-Code	Population	Population Group	CCDM	Education	CCDM%	Solution %	Number of sectors with PiN > 0 or missing	Number of missing / non-eligible	Highest PiN	Proportion of highest PiN in the population (by prop. group)	Highest sector	Highest sector %	2nd Highest PiN	2nd Highest sector	2nd Highest sector %	2nd highest sector is a sub-population in group	Difference of PiN	% Difference	Manual Flag	Capital on Flag	All Flags	Flagged	Final PiN	Evidence & Comments		
5021	Middle Shabelle	Aden Yabadi	502102	85,900	Non-Depleted	-	23,208	0%	20%	1		40,225	0.2% WASH	4%		28,008	Shelter	30%		14,219	90%	40,225	Flagged	CCDM has 90% of pop in 1st and 2nd sec	1	Flagged	40,225		
5023	Lower Shabelle	Af Gayne	502302	86,200	Depleted	28,107	16,925	40%	20%	-		48,400	1.6% Shelter	73%		37,719	WASH	57%		10,716	20%	48,400				48,400			
5028	Lower Shabelle	Af Gayne	502802	406,023	Non-Depleted	-	18,290	0%	20%	1		235,720	1.9% Health	96%		124,963	WASH	37%		111,657	90%					235,720			
5028	Lower Shabelle	Af Madaya	502802	2,850	Depleted	2,141	656	80%	20%	-		2,141	0.1% CCDM	82%		1,928	Shelter	74%		212	11%	2,141				2,141			
5028	Lower Shabelle	Af Madaya	502802	235,919	Non-Depleted	-	44,176	0%	20%	1		87,013	0.1% WASH	38%		43,995	Food Security	20%		43,013	90%					87,013			
5026	Gedo	Boodhwe	502602	16,400	Depleted	16,400	4,050	100%	20%	-		16,400	0.6% WASH	100%		12,359	Shelter	60%		5,941	47%	16,400				16,400			
5026	Gedo	Boodhwe	502602	153,867	Non-Depleted	-	16,343	0%	10%	1		107,707	0.6% WASH	70%		32,540	Food Security	21%		75,167	231%					107,707			
5028	Lower Shabelle	Boodhwe	502803	2,000	Depleted	1,801	394	80%	20%	-		1,801	0.1% WASH	80%		1,273	Shelter	64%		528	28%	1,801				1,801			
5028	Lower Shabelle	Boodhwe	502803	69,363	Non-Depleted	-	6,240	0%	10%	1		25,065	0.2% WASH	47%		13,875	Overcatcher & Protection	20%		16,122	196%					25,065			
5024	Bay	Diardhe	502401	434,200	Depleted	397,817	14,429	80%	20%	-		397,817	13.1% CCDM	89%	Flagged	335,473	Shelter	74%		62,344	9%				1	Flagged	397,817		
5024	Bay	Diardhe	502401	186,540	Non-Depleted	-	34,244	0%	20%	1		186,540	1.3% Protection	100%		15,393	WASH	40%		87,188	110%					186,540			
5011	Awdal	Baki	501102	2,700	Depleted	1,928	470	70%	10%	-		2,140	0.1% Shelter	80%		1,928	CCDM	71%		220	11%	2,140				2,140			
5011	Awdal	Baki	501102	53,239	Non-Depleted	-	7,791	0%	10%	1		31,597	0.2% WASH	24%		12,620	Health	24%		18,777	146%					31,597			
5021	Middle Shabelle	Bakad	502103	61,300	Depleted	57,006	16,946	90%	20%	-		57,006	1.0% CCDM	92%		34,761	Shelter	57%		22,245	64%	57,006				57,006			
5021	Middle Shabelle	Bakad	502103	273,120	Non-Depleted	-	19,831	0%	20%	1		198,000	1.2% Health	57%		144,963	WASH	52%		11,527	6%					198,000			
5022	Banadir	Banadir	502201	904,000	Depleted	716,365	228,656	80%	20%	-		716,365	24.1% CCDM	70%	Flagged	591,439	Shelter	60%		121,116	20%	716,365			1	Flagged	716,365		
5022	Banadir	Banadir	502201	1,179,312	Non-Depleted	-	426,136	0%	20%	1		1,335,700	10.6% Health	76%	Flagged	498,036	WASH	26%		897,694	190%					1,335,700			
5016	Bari	Banadir	501602	2,000	Depleted	1,608	395	80%	20%	-		1,608	0.1% WASH	80%		1,172	WASH	50%		528	49%	Flagged	1,608			1,608			
5016	Bari	Banadir	501602	40,436	Non-Depleted	-	5,361	0%	10%	1		13,470	0.1% WASH	23%		7,810	Food Security	19%		5,660	73%					13,470			
5023	Lower Shabelle	Banadir	502303	4,400	Depleted	2,819	1,528	80%	20%	-		3,225	0.1% WASH	73%		2,819	CCDM	61%		548	20%	Flagged	3,225			1	Flagged	3,225	
5023	Lower Shabelle	Banadir	502303	30,375	Non-Depleted	-	11,343	0%	20%	2		18,694	0.1% WASH	33%		11,343	Education	27%		5,351	47%	Flagged			1	Flagged	18,694		
5020	Hiran	Baki Weyne	502001	81,100	Depleted	65,973	21,034	70%	20%	-		65,973	1.0% CCDM	70%		52,385	Shelter	60%		3,388	6%	65,973				65,973			
5020	Hiran	Baki Weyne	502001	207,861	Non-Depleted	-	46,637	0%	20%	2		103,630	0.6% WASH	36%		60,096	Food Security	20%		43,140	73%					103,630			
5026	Gedo	Baki Xaawo	502603	12,400	Depleted	11,806	2,728	90%	20%	-		11,806	0.4% CCDM	94%		9,926	Shelter	80%		1,736	16%	11,806				11,806			
5026	Gedo	Baki Xaawo	502603	134,173	Non-Depleted	-	23,334	0%	10%	1		54,447	0.4% WASH	41%		43,540	Health	32%		10,907	29%	54,447				54,447			
5012	Woqooyi Goboleed	Baardheere	501202	26,800	Depleted	16,426	5,361	70%	20%	-		16,426	0.6% CCDM	77%		10,320	Shelter	40%		6,106	70%	16,426				16,426			
5012	Woqooyi Goboleed	Baardheere	501202	134,910	Non-Depleted	-	23,659	0%	10%	1		43,213	0.2% WASH	31%		23,659	Education	17%		19,694	82%	Flagged			1	Flagged	43,213		
5011	Awdal	Borama	501101	12,600	Depleted	10,339	2,352	80%	20%	-		10,339	0.3% CCDM	82%		8,096	WASH	64%		2,220	27%	Flagged	10,339			1	Flagged	10,339	
5011	Awdal	Borama	501101	252,571	Non-Depleted	-	36,162	0%	10%	1		170,085	1.4% Health	51%		93,863	WASH	27%		64,417	90%					170,085			
5016	Bari	Banadir	501601	132,200	Depleted	132,200	27,730	100%	20%	-		132,200	4.9% CCDM	100%		81,311	WASH	50%		50,889	73%	132,200				132,200			
5016	Bari	Banadir	501601	536,163	Non-Depleted	-	62,047	0%	10%	1		194,420	1.4% Health	34%		128,928	WASH	24%		65,492	43%	194,420				194,420			
5027	Middle Shabelle	Banadir	502701	9,000	Depleted	7,412	2,410	80%	20%	-		7,412	0.2% CCDM	80%		6,617	Shelter	74%		735	11%	7,412				7,412			
5027	Middle Shabelle	Banadir	502701	117,300	Non-Depleted	-	22,451	0%	20%	2		44,221	0.3% WASH	38%		33,985	Food Security	26%		13,261	43%					44,221			
5020	Hiran	Baki Xaawo	502002	3,650	Depleted	2,304	943	80%	20%	-		2,301	0.1% Shelter	86%		2,304	CCDM	64%		87	4%	2,301				2,301			
5020	Hiran	Baki Xaawo	502002	61,606	Non-Depleted	-	18,219	0%	20%	1		49,343	0.4% WASH	80%		34,761	CCDM	42%		15,192	44%	49,343				49,343			
5013	Woqooyi Goboleed	Banadir	501301	65,300	Depleted	54,417	11,949	80%	20%	-		54,417	1.8% CCDM	83%		34,016	Food Security	52%		20,401	80%	54,417				54,417			
5013	Woqooyi Goboleed	Banadir	501301	375,070	Non-Depleted	-	74,263	0%	20%	1		344,185	2.7% Health	92%		144,830	WASH	39%		192,371	130%					344,185			
5017	Hagal	Diardhe	501702	2,400	Depleted	2,400	206	100%	10%	-		2,400	0.1% CCDM	100%		1,209	WASH	52%		1,140	91%	2,400				2,400			
5017	Hagal	Diardhe	501702	107,763	Non-Depleted	-	13,860	0%	10%	1		20,880	0.2% WASH	81%		20,140	Health	22%		4,740	9%	20,880				20,880			



REFERENCE TABLE 3A

FLAGS FOR THE JOINT OVERALL PEOPLE IN NEED

There are 6 automated flags using basic data analysis tools that are built into the worksheet and the possibility to manually add flags as context dictates.

	PIN Flags	Recommended Threshold	Country threshold (if adjusted)
1	# Sectors with missing or zero PiN	1 or 2	<i>Explain</i>
2	% difference between 1st and 2nd highest PiN	30%	<i>Explain</i>
3	% difference between 1st and 3rd highest PiN	50%	<i>Explain</i>
4	Highest sector PIN targets sub-population group(s)	50%	<i>Explain</i>
5	PiN greater than 90% of total affected population	90%	<i>Explain</i>
6	Change from last year	100%	<i>Explain</i>
7	Manual Flag	<i>Explain</i>	-



- Flags do not necessarily indicate errors but can capture them.
- Not all flags require joint data review.
- Thresholds can be adjusted.
- Always record adjustments.
- Guiding questions provided to explore flagged areas
- Decision-rules provided for concluding or moving forward in the absence of consensus

Overall PiN – FSC attention points

FSC PiN vs JIAF Overall PiN

The JIAF “mosaic method” combines the highest sectoral PiN for each unit of analysis BUT the flagging system will trigger scrutiny of sectoral results

Note: no more “safeguard” of critical indicators (i.e. IPC/CH) as in JIAF 1

→ *be ready to defend your PiN*

- *Have your data (key FS outcome indicators) at hand (get them from IPC/CARI)*
- *Do your own trend analysis and explain major changes*

→ *if you are deviating from the standard (IPC/CH/CARI 3+), be ready to explain your arguments*

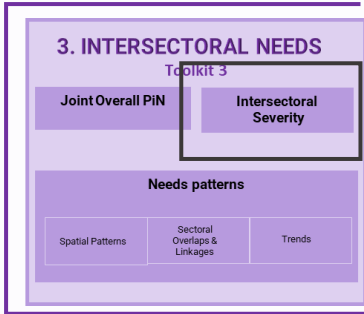
→ *accept the possibility that overall PiN < FSC PiN if your arguments are not strong enough*

Overall PiN as joint responsibility

Production of reliable JIAF outputs is a joint responsibility.

→ *be ready to challenge your colleagues of other clusters if their PiN results do not seem to make sense*





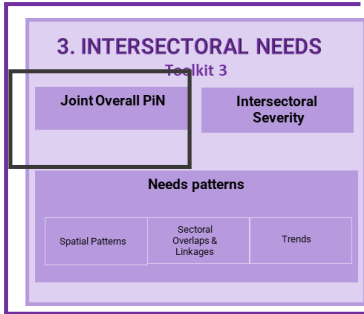
OVERVIEW OF THE INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY

Intersectoral severity represents the degree of humanitarian needs and protection risks that populations face relative to agreed humanitarian standards and is based on universal humanitarian outcomes regardless of the causes, context and sectoral-specific dynamics.

Severity Scale		1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
General Description	Area Level Description	People are able to meet essential basic needs for survival, protection and dignity without engaging in atypical and unsustainable livelihood strategies.	Area has: - Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity, - Use of stress coping strategy - Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights	Area has: - Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity, - Use of negative coping strategy - Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights	Area has: - High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity, - Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy - Elevated mortality or risk of death, aggravated harm and violations of human rights	Area has: - Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity, - Exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, - Widespread mortality or risk of death, irreversible harm, grave violations of human rights



VALUE ADDED: JOINT EVALUATION OF THE SEVERITY OF THE HUMANITARIAN CONDITION (INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY)



REFERENCE TABLE 3B

FLAGS FOR THE INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY

Flag Number	Flag Description
1	Preliminary Intersectoral Severity is Phase 5*
2	Preliminary Intersectoral Severity is in disalignment with outcome indicators on life threatening and irreversible harm**
3	Manual Flag (description to be provided at country level)

* Preliminary Intersectoral Severity is based on the overlap of severity of sectoral needs as described in Tool 3B2. For Phase 5 at least 2 sector in Phase 5 and at least other 2 sectors in Phase 4 or worse are necessary.

** Alignment between preliminary severity and outcomes indicators occurs when the more severe indicator of life threatening and the more severe indicator of irreversible harm are both at least one Phase different than preliminary classification



- Flags do not necessarily indicate errors.
- Not all flags require joint data review.
- Always record conclusions and adjustments.
- Decision rules provided for concluding or moving forward in the absence of consensus

3. INTERSECTORAL NEEDS

Toolkit 3

Joint Overall PIN

Intersectoral Severity

Needs patterns

Spatial Patterns

Sectoral Overlaps & Linkages

Trends

REFERENCE TABLE 3B2: INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION

Description for each Phase

1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
<p>People are able to meet essential basic needs for survival, protection and dignity without engaging in atypical and unsustainable livelihood strategies.</p>	<p>Area has: - Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity, - Use of stress coping strategy - Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights</p>	<p>Area has: - Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity, - Use of negative coping strategy - Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights</p>	<p>Area has: - High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity, - Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy - Elevated mortality or risk of death, aggravated harm and violations of human rights</p>	<p>Area has: - Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity, - Exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, - Widespread mortality or risk of death, irreversible harm, grave violations of human rights</p>

Domains of Assessment and Indicators

Domains of Assessment	Indicators
Life-threatening conditions	Death or Imminent Risk of Death Acute Malnutrition Epidemics
Irreversible Harm	Livelihood Coping/Response Strategies Human Rights/International Human Rights Law violations
Sectoral deprivations	Overlap and depth of sectoral needs
Contributing Factors	Effects of hazards, shocks and events, and conducive contexts.

Severity Scale	1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
Overall Description	Area has: - Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Use of stress coping strategy - Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights	Area has: - Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Use of negative coping strategy - Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights	Area has: - High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy - Elevated mortality or risk of death, aggravated harm and violations of human rights	Area has: - Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, - Widespread mortality or risk of death, irreversible harm, grave violations of human rights	Area has: - Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, - Widespread mortality or risk of death, irreversible harm, grave violations of human rights
Area Level Description	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, AND Acute Malnutrition AND Epidemics/Disease are at normal levels Death or Imminent Risk of Death: 1) Crude Death Rate < 0.5/10,000/day OR 2) Under-Five Death Rate < 1/10,000/day OR 3) Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards < 0.5/10,000/day	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, OR Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are increasing/deteriorating Death or Imminent Risk of Death: 1) Crude Death Rate < 0.5/10,000/day OR 2) Under-Five Death Rate < 1/10,000/day OR 3) Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards < 0.5/10,000/day	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, OR Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are at moderate levels Death or Imminent Risk of Death: Crude Death Rate: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR Under-Five Death Rate: 1-2/10,000/day OR Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR any rate > 2x norm	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, OR Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are at elevated levels Death or Imminent Risk of Death: Crude Death Rate: 1-0.99/10,000/day OR Under-Five Death Rate: 3-2/10,000/day OR Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: 1-0.99/10,000/day OR any rate > 3x norm	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, OR Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are at catastrophic levels Death or Imminent Risk of Death: Crude Death Rate > 1/10,000/day OR Under-Five Death Rate > 3/10,000/day OR Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: > 1/10,000/day OR any rate much greater than doubling of baseline
Life-threatening conditions (actual or risk of death)	Global Acute Malnutrition: Weight for height z-score (WHZ) < -5, OR Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) < -5, OR typical range Epidemic-prone diseases: Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is > international average (if cut-off not finalized or endorsed by the UN, they are based on applied research and are subject to further revision)	Global Acute Malnutrition: WHZ < -5, OR MUAC < -5, OR slight elevation Epidemic-prone diseases: Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is between the seasonal average and 90% upper limit of the Confidence Interval (if cut-off not finalized or endorsed they are based on current research and are subject to further revision)	Global Acute Malnutrition: WHZ < -5, OR MUAC < -5, OR 15% usual Epidemic-prone diseases: Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is between 90% and 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval (if cut-off not finalized or endorsed they are based on current research and are subject to further revision)	Global Acute Malnutrition: WHZ < -5, OR MUAC < -5, OR 20% usual Epidemic-prone diseases: Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is higher than 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval (if cut-off not finalized or endorsed they are based on current research and are subject to further revision)	Global Acute Malnutrition: WHZ < -5, OR MUAC < -5, OR 25% usual Epidemic-prone diseases: Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is higher than 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval (if cut-off not finalized or endorsed they are based on current research and are subject to further revision)
Irreversible Harm (physical or mental wellbeing, dignity, livelihoods)	People are protected and live in dignity without engaging in atypical and unsustainable livelihood strategies and without violation of their rights. Livelihood coping strategies due to inability to meet essential needs (LCS-EN): At least 80% of households have sustainable livelihood strategies and assets and do not engage in stress, crisis or emergency coping	People use stress coping strategy and/or deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights LCS-EN: At least 20% of households engage in stress strategies (increased rate of assets, reduced ability to invest)	Use of negative coping strategy or elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights LCS-EN: At least 20% of households engage in crisis strategies (accelerated depletion/invasion of strategies and/or assets)	Irreversible reliance on negative coping strategy OR expanded harm and violations of human rights LCS-EN: At least 20% of households engage in emergency strategies (severe depletion/invasion of strategies and assets)	Widespread and systematic HR/HRL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property LCS-EN: At least 20% of households face near or complete collapse of exhaustion of coping capacity, strategy and assets
Overlap and Depth	People can meet essential basic sectoral needs in the area Less than four sectors in stressed or worse	Area has stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs At least 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse	Area has moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs At least 4 sectors in Phase 3 or worse	Area has high strain on basic services and high inability to meet basic sectoral needs At least 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse	Area has catastrophic strain on basic services and total inability to meet basic sectoral needs At least 4 sectors in Phase 5 or worse
Contributing Factors	None or minimal effects of hazards, shocks and events, and conducive contexts	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in stresses to physical and mental wellbeing and livelihoods	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in increased exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and erosion of livelihoods	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in high exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and collapse of livelihoods	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in extreme exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and near complete collapse of livelihoods
Priority Humanitarian Response Objective	Build resilience and social justice	Disaster risk reduction strategies	Protect people from physical and mental harm, loss of dignity, and support livelihood recovery	Save lives and livelihoods. Protect highly vulnerable people and restore dignity	Save lives to physical and mental wellbeing, restore livelihoods and support dignity

Cut-off for each Phase to guide evidence-based consensus building



Intersectoral Severity – FSC attention points

FSC Severity vs JIAF Intersectoral Severity

The JIAF severity model produces a preliminary automated classification based on the overlap of sectoral severities (logical formula). The flagging system will trigger discussion and convergence of evidence only for certain areas.

The preliminary classification may be lower than FSC one, and the area could NOT be flagged.

Recommended actions for FSC teams:

- *During presentation of clusters' analyses, check if FSC severity > other sectors' severity (remember, you need four sectors to be in severity 4 for an area to be classified as 4)*
- *Prepare evidence that justifies your classification and potentially shows a degree of intersectoral severity (have your data on key FS outcome indicators at hand - get them from IPC/CARI)*
- 1. *If the area is flagged for discussion and convergence of evidence > advocate, using evidence, for higher classification*
- 2. *If the area is NOT flagged through the system, raise a “manual flag” and do the same as above*



Intersectoral Severity – FSC attention points (cont.)

Intersectoral severity as joint responsibility

Production of reliable JIAF outputs is a joint responsibility.

→ *be ready to challenge your colleagues of other clusters if their severity results do not seem to make sense*

Provision of JIAF outcome indicators data

One of the JIAF severity outcome indicators is the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index – it captures humanitarian outcomes beyond FS sector-specific issues.

→ *Get LCSl data from IPC/CH TWG or WFP (for CARI) and provide these to OCHA*

→ *If possible, advocate for the Essential Needs version of LCSl.*

→ *If LCSl-EN not available with FSC, and OCHA proposes use of this indicator collected through MSNA, verify correspondence of results (and if incongruent, advocate for the use of LCSl-food)*



3. INTERSECTORAL NEEDS

Toolkit 3

Joint Overall PIN

Intersectoral
Severity

Needs patterns

Spatial Patterns

Sectoral
Overlaps &
Linkages

Trends

OVERVIEW OF NEEDS PATTERNS

Facilitation structure for analyzing Characteristics of Needs:

- Spatial patterns
- Sectoral overlaps and linkages
- Trends in sectoral and intersectoral humanitarian needs

Ten guiding questions for analysis.

Visual prompts generated in the Analysis Platform to facilitate joint discussions among analysts for each question.



VALUE ADDED: INSIGHTS INTO COUNTRY DYNAMICS: SPATIAL PATTERNS, INTERLINKAGES, AND TRENDS FOR INFORMED RESPONSE DESIGN

3. INTERSECTORAL NEEDS

Toolkit 3

Joint Overall PiN

Intersectoral Severity

Needs patterns

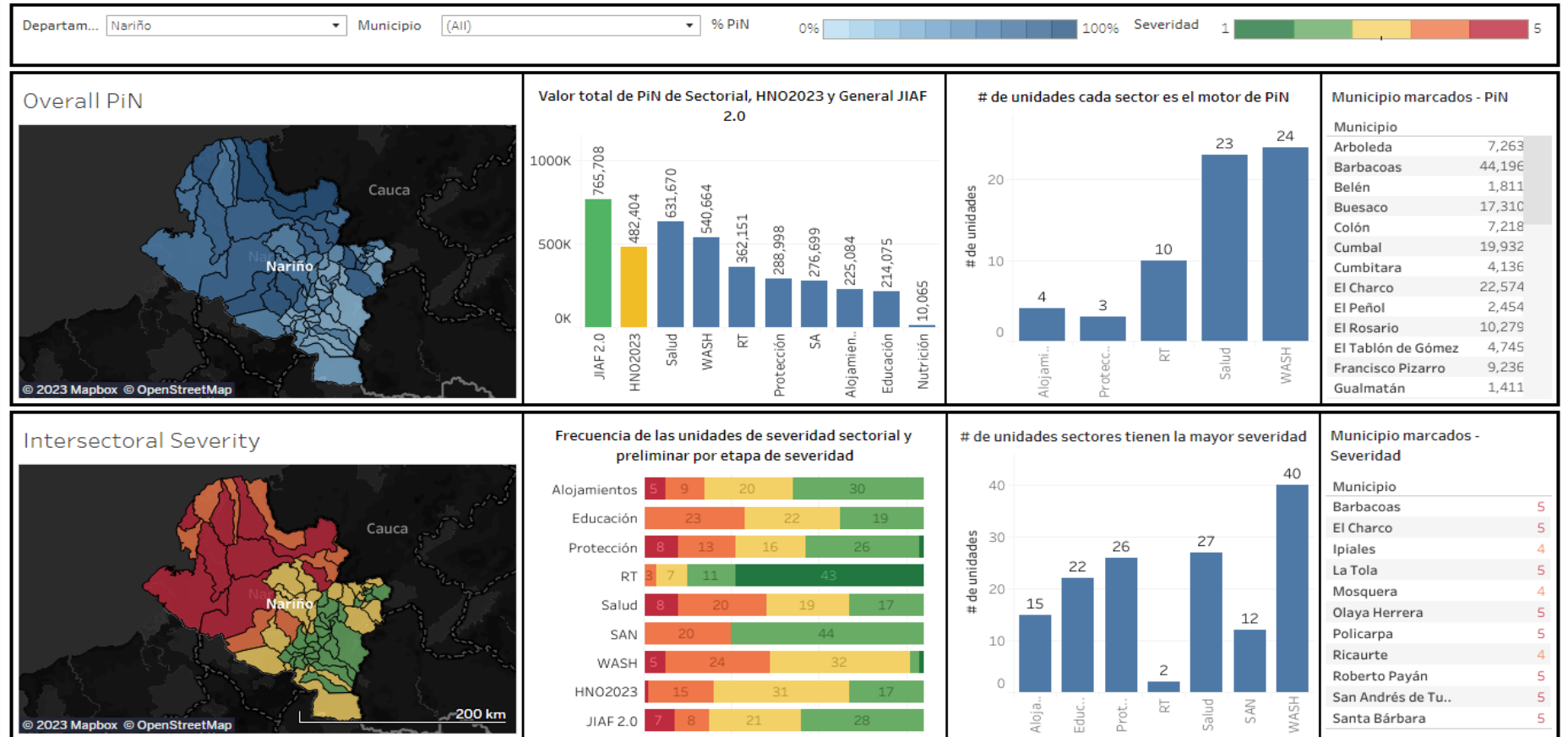
Spatial Patterns

Sectoral Overlaps & Linkages

Trends

WORKSPACE 3C: PATTERNS AND LINKAGES

Visual prompts generated in the Analysis Platform to facilitate joint discussions for each question.



3. INTERSECTORAL NEEDS

Toolkit 3

Joint Overall PiN

Intersectoral Severity

Needs patterns

Spatial Patterns

Sectoral Overlaps & Linkages

Trends

REFERENCE TABLE 3C: ANALYSIS PROMPTS

Prompt #	Linkage to tool use (question that the prompt informs)	Visual Aids	Lists
1	Where are the highest concentration of population in need in the country?	Map displaying overall PiN by percentage over total population	
2	Which areas large number of sectors with large population in need?	Map displaying # of sectors that administrative population in need as: . - Zero Sectors or not part of . - 1 to 2 sectors . - 3 to 4 sectors . - 5 to 6 sectors . - 7 or more sectors	
3	What sectors have the highest PiN? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)	Map displaying sectoral PiN by percentage over total population Bar graph of PiN (%or#) by Sector at sub-national level as relevant	
4	Where are the areas with highest severity?		
5	Which areas have large number of sectors with high severity of needs?		
6	What sectors have the highest severity. (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)	Bar graph of Sectors by number of	
7	What areas have coexistence of the highest PiN and highest severity?		
8	What sectors have the highest PiN? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)		
9	What sectors often co-exist?	Correlation coefficient for PiN between sectors	List of sectors combination that have coefficients greater than 0.7. Default threshold can be changed at country level.
10	What is the PiN Trend as compared to the previous year?	Map displaying changes of joint overall as compared to last year. Categories to be mapped as: . - Large Decrease (>50%) . - Small Decrease (25-50) . - Remain Similar (+- 25%) . - Small Increase (25-50) . - Large Increase (>50%) . - Extreme Increase (>100%)	List of areas where the situation: . - had large deterioration as compared to previous year . - had large improvement as compared to previous year List of sectors where the situation: . - had large deterioration as compared to previous year . - had large improvement as compared to previous year

Ten guiding questions for analysis, as listed in the reference table.

Patterns & Linkages – FSC attention points

FSC analysis & JIAF analysis

As part of the JIAF analysis, country teams will identify major trends, drivers and most affected areas / groups.

→ have your FSC analysis ready and share your points to ensure the JIAF / HNO analysis well reflects the food security situation.

FSC and other clusters

As part of the JIAF analysis, country teams will identify major sectoral overlaps and linkages.

→ If you have been working with other clusters bilaterally (e.g. FSC / CP AoR) or multilaterally (e.g. FSC, NUT, WASH, Health), ensure these initiatives / learning feed into the JIAF analysis



JIAF learning opportunities

Want to learn (more) about JIAF?

- JIAF Intro online webinar (Wedn 07 June)
- FSC-specific webinar (this one 😊)
- JIAF.info website: <https://www.jiaf.info>
- JIAF 2.0 Orientation Note
- JIAF 2.0 Country and Expert Training Events
- JIAF 2.0 Guidance



JIAF support

gFSC focal points

The gFSC has 3 global experts: cristina.majorano@wfp.org, rama.suleiman@fao.org, wenceslas.ntumba@wfp.org

→ *Feel free to contact us, including your regional focal points in Cc of the correspondence.*

JIAF HelpDesk

An official helpdesk will be activated as part of the inter-agency support to JIAF implementation and quality assurance mechanism.

In case of a break in consensus at country level on the implementation of JIAF 2.0 methods, process and tools, partners can contact the JIAF Helpdesk. The Helpdesk will provide in-depth remote support and guidance through a team of technical focal points from the JIAF Methodology Working Group.

→ *If there is disagreement in country (technical or different level) on a part of the JIAF analysis, discuss with OCHA and colleagues to raise this to the HelpDesk, or ask the gFSC team to raise it to the HelpDesk*





Thank you!