



# GUIDANCE ON JIAF 2.0 FOR FOOD SECURITY CLUSTERS

## ABSTRACT

This document is meant to guide the Food Security Cluster/Sector (FSC/S) teams to correctly implement sectoral and intersectoral analysis for the HNO as per the newly released JIAF 2.0 analysis framework. This guidance builds on the official JIAF 2.0 Manual, while providing in-depth FS-specific information and tips.

[Global food security cluster](#)

Latest update: August 2023

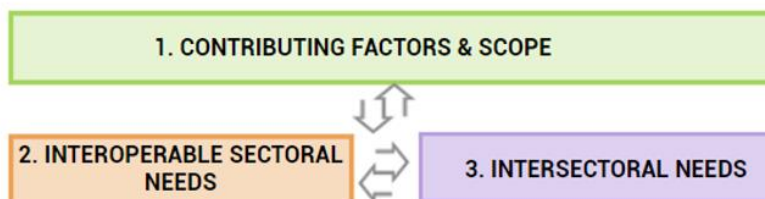
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## Country implementation of the JIAF 2.0: overview and Cluster role

The revamped **Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) version 2.0** sets common global standards for the analysis of humanitarian needs and protection risks so that sectors can better coordinate the humanitarian response.

The analysis flow of the JIAF 2.0 is framed into **3 modules**:



Module	Activity/Key outputs
<b>Module 1. Initial analysis: Contributing Factors and Scope</b>	<b>Output:</b> initial analysis on context, shocks, and impacts; agreed scope of analysis, review of interoperability of sectoral methods <b>Modality:</b> multi-partner meeting / workshop / discussion
<b>Module 2. Sectoral analysis: Sectoral needs analysis</b>	<b>Output:</b> sectoral PiNs and Severity produced in an interoperable and transparent manner <b>Modality:</b> based on each cluster's methodology
<b>Module 3. Final analysis: Intersectoral needs analysis</b>	<b>Output:</b> sectoral and Joint Overall PiN, Sectoral and Intersectoral severity, Identification of drivers, Impact of drivers at the system and population level, linkage between sectoral issues <b>Modality:</b> expected to be a multi-partner workshop

Each module has a Toolkit and each **Toolkit** includes a set of **Workspaces** (structured spaces for the actual analysis) and **Reference Tables** (which are the standards to be aligned with), along with a guidance on how to use them.

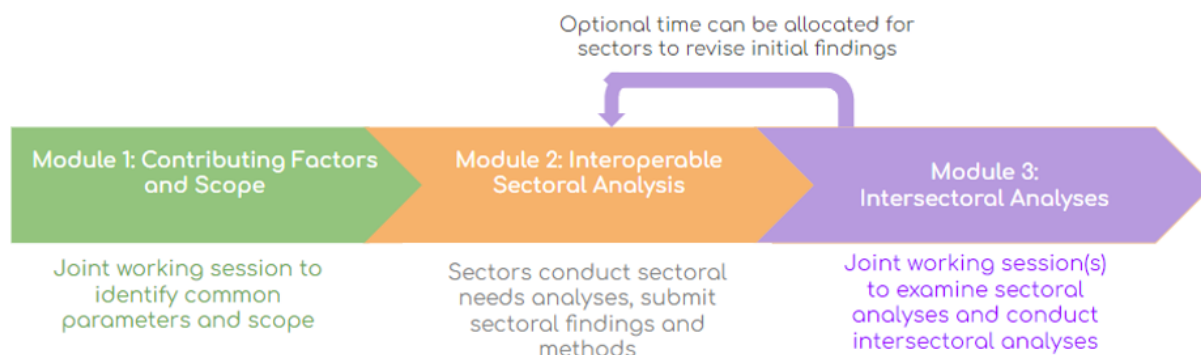
The JIAF 2.0 three-stage analysis process is conducted through a user-friendly **online platform** ([Home page - JIAFAnalysis.Web](#)) that stores and organizes both the sectoral and intersectoral evidence, contains the reference tables and hosts the online workspaces. An offline version of the analysis tools will also be available for countries who cannot adopt the online platform.

**The JIAF 2.0 process** is fully integrated into the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) and its implementation is aligned to the HPC timeline. OCHA is responsible for coordinating JIAF 2.0 processes and preparing and facilitating multi-partner working sessions.

**Clusters are responsible for conducting sectoral analysis following the JIAF 2.0 standards.** In addition to their regular processes of PiN and Severity calculation, each cluster is also **requested to participate to the JIAF 2.0 multi-partner<sup>1</sup> meetings / workshops** to:

- Agree on the JIAF scope and unit of analysis (admin level and/or population group).
- Share and discuss sectoral analysis (and methodology), and, when relevant, take the opportunity to revise findings.
- Analyze how sectoral needs link, overlap, and have evolved over time and identify common drivers, contributing factors, and how interactions vary between areas and population groups.
- Review Joint Overall PiN and discuss sectoral estimations, focusing on flagged areas.
- Review preliminary intersectoral severity analysis and conduct in-depth analysis for areas flagged.

The process is adaptable and may vary depending on the context specificities. For example, some countries may implement sub-national activities while other may only do national level working sessions. Some countries may also include more than two multi-partner working sessions, or distribute JIAF activities differently over time, depending on the country context.



<sup>1</sup> Depending on the country, the analysis team can be composed of clusters coordinators and IMOs, technical / assessment partners (e.g., REACH, iMMAP), inter-agency groups or thematic advisors (e.g., CWG, Gender advisor, AAP advisor, etc.).

## Complete List of JIAF Steps

### Step 1: Complete Workspace 1A, 1B, and 1C: Contributing Factors and Scope

#### In preparation for the joint multi-partner working session:

- Step 1.1 OCHA prepares the Analysis Platform and Workspace 1A, 1B, and 1C
- Step 1.2 Sectors review workspaces and add content ahead of the multi-partner working session

#### During the joint multi-partner working session:

- Step 1.3: Jointly agree on the context of the crisis
- Step 1.4: Jointly identify major shocks and impacts
- Step 1.5: Jointly agree on the scope of the analysis and implications for data gathering

### Step 2: Complete Workspace 2A and 2B - Interoperable Sectoral Needs

- Step 2.1: Sectors complete Workspace 2A and 2B
- Step 2.2: Sectors design and implement sector PiN estimation and severity classification methods.
- Step 2.3: Sectors submit sectoral findings and documentation on methods

### Step 3: Complete Workspace 3A, 3B, and 3C: Intersectoral Needs

#### In preparation for the joint multi-partner working session(s):

- Step 3.1 OCHA prepares Workspace 3A, 3B, and 3C
- Step 3.2 Sectors review workspaces and address flags ahead of the working session

#### During the joint multi-partner working session(s):

- Step 3.3: Sectors present results and discuss flags (optional time for sectors to revise initial findings<sup>2</sup>)
- Step 3.4: Jointly agree on joint overall PiN for areas flagged
- Step 3.5: Jointly conduct analysis of intersectoral severity for areas flagged
- Step 3.6: Identify patterns, linkages, and overlaps of humanitarian needs

### Return to Step 1 and finalize initial findings from Module 1

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<sup>2</sup> Additional time between Steps 3.3 and 3.4 can be allocated for sectors to work independently to conduct further analysis to confirm or revise their findings. This can be pre-planned or the need can be decided after the initial sharing of sectoral findings in Step 3.3.

## JIAF 2.0 Module 1: Contributing factors and scope

While OCHA will be leading the platform filling for Module 1, as well as the organization of the multi-partner working session, the FSC is expected to:

- Review workspaces and add content ahead of the multi-partner working session.
- Contribute to the analysis with any available data on context, shocks, and impacts by sharing data with/through OCHA. The table below highlights examples of indicators that could be available at FSC level (or CLAs / other partners).

Dimension	Theme	Indicator Name/label	
1 Context	Aid Dependency	Aid Dependency	a
2 Context	financial services availability	financial services availability	a
3 Context	Humanitarian Access	Humanitarian Access	a
4 Context	IDP:Host ratio	IDP:Host ratio	a
5 Context	livelihood zones	livelihood zones	a
5 Context	market functionality	market functionality	a
7 Context	mobile coverage	mobile coverage	a
3 Context	population figures	population figures	a
3 Context	Poverty	Poverty	a
2 Shock	conflict	conflict intensity	a
1 Shock	conflict	conflict proximity	a
2 Shock	environment	agro-ecological shock intensity	a
3 Shock	environment	agro-ecological shock proximity	a
4 shock	environment	natural hazard intensity	a
5 Shock	environment	natural hazard proximity	a
5 shock	financial	currency devaluation	a
7 shock	financial	rate of inflation	a
3 Impact	displacement	IDP	a
3 Impact	displacement	Returnee	a
2 Impact	displacement	Refugee	a
1 Impact	displacement	Host	a
2 Impact	displacement	IDP in sites	a
3 Impact	displacement	IDP in Host Community	a

- Actively contribute in the discussions to jointly agree on the context of the crisis, identify major shocks and impacts.
- Advocate for the unit of analysis to be aligned with the admin level for which FSC has representative data (from assessment) and analysis (e.g., IPC/CH).

*Note: calculating PiN at a lower administrative level may lead to an inflated overall PiN, without reliable data sources backing it up – hence discrediting the JIAF analysis results. As the JIAF PiN is built on clusters' PiN, clusters risk to be blamed for inflating their figures.*

## JIAF 2.0 Module 2: interoperable sector PiN and Severity

The JIAF 2.0 introduced a new element by integrating Sectoral Needs Analysis into the analysis process, acknowledging that sectoral and intersectoral analysis are linked. For this reason, JIAF 2.0 enables FSC/S teams to present their analysis (especially PiN and severity) in an interoperable manner<sup>3</sup> with other clusters' analyses.

Module 2 focuses on **interoperable sectoral needs**, requiring all sectors to produce interoperable (i.e., comparable) PiN and Severity.

**FSC/S must maintain its own process and methodology to calculate PiN and Severity, but results should align to the JIAF 2.0 global references and interoperable scales** to ensure that such outputs are comparable among sectors. This will further enable the estimation of a joint Overall PiN figure and of the Severity of intersectoral humanitarian needs ([Module 3](#)).

The JIAF 2.0 manual (and online platform) provides **Toolkit 2** with two Workspaces and two Reference tables (2A for PiN and 2B for Severity):

Module	Toolkit #	Workspaces	Reference Tables
<b>Module 2: Interoperable Sectoral Needs</b>	Toolkit 2	2A: Sectoral PiN Interoperability	2A: Operational Guidelines for Sectoral PiN Interoperability
		2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability	2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability Scale

The two reference tables for PiN and severity alignment are made for handy consultation before completing the workspaces.

**Reference table 2A (PiN)** has three parts (see annex 1): IASC definition of the People in Need; Joint Overall PiN Operational Guidance (divided into five aspects or parameters); Sectoral PiN Operational reference cluster per cluster.

**Sectors PiN should align to the following five Global JIAF parameters** (Joint Overall PiN Operational Guidance):

1. Includes only <b>populations affected by the crisis</b> as identified in the <b>scope</b> of analysis of the Humanitarian Needs Overview.	2. Includes only <b>people who are experiencing humanitarian deprivation or protection risk</b> .	3. Also includes those who are <b>already receiving assistance and require continued humanitarian assistance</b> to meet their basic needs.	4. Includes <b>all people that are in need regardless if the response is or will be provided</b> by the national governments, civil society or any other actors.	5. Reflects <b>current and expected needs based on known trends and seasonal patterns</b> .
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<sup>3</sup> Interoperability in JIAF 2.0 refers to the ability of different sectors to operate in conjunction with each other based on shared standards while maintaining sector specific differences in their analysis methods and approaches. Interoperability refers to the degree to which two entities, programs, ideas, approaches etc. can be used together.

**Reference table 2B (Severity)** is also structured into two parts (see annex 2): the common interoperable scale (an ‘absolute scale’<sup>4</sup> that ranges from 1 to 5) and the sectoral scales (i.e., sectoral interpretation of the agreed-upon descriptions for each phase).

**Sectors severity should align to the following severity scale:**

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

### FSC PiN interoperability 2A - step by step guidance

The Reference Table 2A is for consultation while the respective workspace 2A for PiN interoperability must be duly completed by the country FSC teams.

FSC/S team must:

- Consult and check adherence to Reference table 2A parameters. Consult the gFSC if you have questions and doubts, or if you notice misalignment with any of the parameters.
- Preferably while completing module 1, **complete Workspace 2A before the multi-partner working session takes place.**
- For each global JIAF 2.0 PiN parameter, select “yes” or “no” in the workspace.
- If “no” is selected, a pop-up window will open, and FSC/S team will need to input the reason/clarification for lack of alignment.

Please note that **non-aligned PiN does not mean that PiN is wrong** or that it will need to be recalculated, such **misalignment only needs to be flagged to the JIAF analysis team for the purpose of clarity and transparency.**

<sup>4</sup> An absolute scale provides a fixed reference point for measurement that is determined independent of the value of other areas. This is different from a relative scale, which is based on the comparison between, and in relation to, different areas.



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

Worksheet 2A: Sectoral alignment to the five global JIAF 2.0 parameters

Evidence showed that **FSC/S normally complies with global JIAF 2.0 parameters # 1, 2, 4 and 5, while exceptions exist for parameter #3** (when FSC PiN is based on IPC/CH projections) – more details are provided below.

**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**.

JIAF PiN parameter	Common FSC/S alignment	Explanation
1	Yes	FSC/S PiN always reflects the agreed scope of the HNO. For instance, if the HNO only covers a certain part of the country, only IPC/CH figures from that part will be used as PiN.
2	Yes	FSC/S PiN includes only identified food insecure people (FSC/S never takes the whole population of a certain area as PiN due to inability to identify food insecure households). Moreover, FSC/S PiN always includes only people experiencing humanitarian deprivation, i.e., acute food insecurity. Thanks to the distinction between acute and chronic food insecurity, FSC/S does not include development caseloads in its PiN calculations.
3	Exceptions	<p>Not always respected when a significant volume of food security assistance exists – to be considered case by case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPC/CH: when significant volume of food security assistance exists, IPC/CH results (hence FSC PiN) could reflect a lower number than the actual people in Need, as IPC/CH would capture the “gap” considering current / planned level of assistance. However, in some instances, IPC/CH analyst may consider assistance levels in the convergence of evidence exercise and IPC / CH results.</li> <li>• CARI: while the latest CARI methodology (using ECMEN) partially succeeds to remove effects of assistance, the older version (using FES) does not; in such case, CARI results present a snapshot of current food security situation, and if significant food security assistance is going on, CARI results will also capture the “gap”.</li> </ul> <p><b>When FSC PiN represents the “gap”, FSC/S team must flag this in the JIAF worksheet 2A.</b></p>
4	Yes	FSC/S PiN reflects all people experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC3+ or equivalent) no matter whether the humanitarian community or the government or other actors will have capacity to respond to those needs. Considerations on response capacity and comparative advantage between actors / types of response (humanitarian vs development) are done at HRP level.
5	Yes	In 99% of the cases FSC/S PiN reflects current needs and/or expected needs based on seasonal patterns and ongoing trends. Even when IPC/CH projections are used as PiN, most often the projections do not include abrupt changes but rather a scenario of the continued trend. In the rare case of the IPC/CH analysis using a scenario that assumes a significant change in trend, this should be flagged in the JIAF 2.0 worksheet 2A.

## FSC Severity interoperability 2B – step by step guidance

The Reference Table 2B is for consultation while the respective workspace 2B for Severity interoperability must be duly completed by the country FSC teams.

FSC/S team must:

- Consult and check adherence to Reference table 2B benchmark (scale). Consult the gFSC if you have questions and doubts, or if you notice misalignment with any of the severity phases.
- Preferably while completing module 1, **Complete Workspace 2B before the multi-partner working session takes place.**
- For each global JIAF 2.0 scale definition select “aligned” or “adapted” in the workspace.
- If “adapted” is selected, a pop-up window will open, and FSC/S team will need to input the reason/clarification for lack of alignment.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Sectoral Severity Interoperability". It includes a sidebar with navigation options like "TOOLKITS", "1. Contributing Factors & Scope", "2. Sectoral Needs", and "3. Intersectoral Needs". The main content area contains a table with the following structure:

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

*Worksheet 2B: Sectoral alignment to the 5 global JIAF 2.0 parameters*

FSC/S Severity normally complies with global JIAF 2.0 severity scale, and it is straightforward when the FSC PiN/Severity are derived through IPC/CH or CARI methodologies.

The table below shows the severity “mapping” between gFSC standard methodologies and JIAF.

JIAF	JIAF Severity 1 - Minimal	JIAF Severity 2 - Stressed	JIAF Severity 3 - Severe	JIAF Severity 4 - Extreme	JIAF Severity 5 - Catastrophic
IPC / CH	IPC / CH 1 – Minimal / None	IPC / CH 2 - Stressed	IPC / CH 3 - Crisis	IPC / CH 4 - Emergency	IPC / CH 5 - Catastrophe / Famine
CARI	CARI 1 – Food Secure	CARI 2 – Marginally Food Secure	CARI 3 – Moderately Food Insecure	CARI 4 – Severely Food Insecure	n/a
Other methodology	Please contact the gFSC if you have used another methodology or adapted any of the above (e.g., additional criteria to classify area severity have been used).				

To see both the JIAF-general and the FSC-specific definitions for each phase, please refer to Reference Table 2B in annex.

### FSC PiN and Severity methods and outputs – step by step guidance

FSC/S must compile **PiN and Severity for all administrative areas** that are within the scope of the JIAF analysis disaggregate **by population groups** (if identified as part of the scope in [Module 1](#)).

FSC/S team must:

- Consult and adhere to [FSC PiN and Severity guidance](#).
  - In general, regardless of any country-specific estimation of FSC PiN, in case of deviation from the use of “3+ rule” (e.g., inclusion of a proportion of IPC 2 population, or exclusion of a part of CARI 3 population) and/or in case of additional caseloads (e.g., expected refugees/returnees influxes as per inter-agency estimation, **any deviation must be discussed with the gFSC and flagged in the PiN tool, providing detailed explanation.**
  - In case of question or doubt, contact the gFSC for brainstorming, cross-checking and guidance.
- Submit PiN and Severity using the standard Microsoft Excel file made available by OCHA in the online platform.
- Submit an explanatory note on the calculation methods used.

*Worksheet 2A: Sectoral methods and output*

Clusters PiN and Severity data will be feed into one sheet consolidated by OCHA which can be downloaded from the platform (Module 3).

*Module 3 Joint overall PiN and Intersectoral Severity*

Population		Clusters' PiN (Number)										
Population	Population Group	CCCM	Educator	Emergency Livelihoods	Food Secur	Health	Overarching Protection	Shelter	WASH	CP	GBV	Mine Act
17,722	Out-of-Camp-IDPs	10,590	6,898	11,677	2,698	5,200	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			

Module 3 PiN sheet consolidated by OCHA

## JIAF 2.0 Module 3: Joint and intersectoral analysis

While OCHA will be leading the consolidation of sectoral PiN and Severity inputs, their preliminary analysis (flags, trends), and organization of the multi-partner working session(s) that is central to Module 3, the FSC is expected to:

- **Review workspaces** (consolidated PiN and Severity) and specifically **check the flags** ahead of the multi-partner working session.
- **Present FSC/S results and discuss flags**, by providing evidence to explain FSC PiN or severity classification.

### 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 explain 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.

### 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.*

- Contribute to the intersectoral severity analysis by **sharing data on the LCSi** (Livelihood Coping Strategy Index) – one of the severity outcomes indicators (i.e., it captures humanitarian outcomes beyond FS sector-specific issues). FSC/S should:
  - *Get LCSi data from IPC/CH TWG or WFP (for CARI) and provide these to OCHA.*
  - *If possible, advocate for the Essential Needs version of LCSi.*
  - *If LCSi-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 LCSi-food)*
- **Actively contribute** in the discussions to jointly agree on **overall PiN** for flagged areas, and conduct analysis of **intersectoral severity** for areas flagged.
  - As the intersectoral severity is defined based on convergence of evidence, the FSC/S has a comparative advantage (using the same methodology for IPC/CH analysis) and should strongly support the JIAF analysis team on this.
  - **Production of reliable JIAF outputs is a joint responsibility:** FSC/S should be ready to challenge other clusters' colleagues if their PiN/severity results do not seem to make sense.

- **Actively contribute** in the discussions to identify patterns, **linkages, and overlaps** of humanitarian needs.
  - FSC/S should have its analysis ready and share main points to ensure the JIAF / HNO analysis well reflects the food security situation.
  - If the FSC/S has been working with other clusters bilaterally (e.g. FSC / CP AoR) or multilaterally (e.g. FSC, NUT, WASH, Health), FSC/S should ensure that these initiatives / learning feed into the JIAF analysis.



## References

JIAF 2.0 FSC-dedicated Webinar 8 June 2023: video recording: [2024 JIAF 2.0 Webinar \(June 23\) EN-FR Version | Food Security Cluster \(fscluster.org\)](#) / slides: [2024 HPC Webinar #3 – JIAF 2.0 for FSC teams \(EN\) – 08 June 2023 | Food Security Cluster \(fscluster.org\)](#)

JIAF 2.0 Intro Webinar 7 June 2023 - [2024 HPC Webinar #2 – Intro to JIAF 2.0 \(EN, FR, ES\) – 07 June 2023 | Food Security Cluster \(fscluster.org\)](#)

JIAF 2.0 Snapshot: [JIAF-2.0-Snapshot\\_1.pdf](#)

JIAF 2.0 technical guidance manual – Final Unformatted July 2023: [JIAF-2.0-Manual\\_Final-unformatted.pdf](#)

Official JIAF.info website: <https://www.jiaf.info>

## Support

The gFSC has 3 global experts: [cristina.majorano@wfp.org](mailto:cristina.majorano@wfp.org), [rama.suleiman@fao.org](mailto:rama.suleiman@fao.org), [wenceslas.ntumba@wfp.org](mailto:wenceslas.ntumba@wfp.org)

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

**JIAF Help Desk: an official helpdesk has been 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 (using the form available on the JIAF Analysis Platform or [this online form](#)), or ask the gFSC team to raise it to the Helpdesk.*

# Annexes

## Annex 1. Reference Table 2A: JIAF 2.0 Operational Guidelines for Interoperable Sectoral PiN

Part 1: IASC Definition of PiN	<p><i>People in Need (PiN) are a subset of the population affected 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.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>(IASC Humanitarian Population Figure, 2016)</small></p>								
	<p><i>JIAF 2.0 Joint Overall PiN refer to the 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.</i></p>								
Part 2: Joint Overall PiN Operational Guidance	1: Linked to agreed scope of analyses	2: Identifies those with deprivations within affected populations	3: Is not masked by humanitarian assistance	4: Includes all humanitarian needs independent of responding actor	5: Includes current and expected needs in the coming year				
	Includes populations affected by the crisis as identified in the scope of analysis of the Humanitarian Needs Overview <sup>1</sup>	Includes people who are experiencing humanitarian deprivation or protection risk.	Includes 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.	Reflects current and expected needs based on known trends and seasonal patterns.				
	<p>Potential exceptions applied at country level</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>In exceptional cases, populations in areas outside the scope of HNO analyses can be included if these areas experience high-level of deprivations. These cases will be decided by the Humanitarian Coordinator based on inputs and discussions with the sectors including needs outside the scope of analysis. These cases need to be flagged.</td> <td>In some cases sectors do not provide the number of people experiencing deprivations or protection risks within affected areas or populations and assume that all those living in the affected area/group face needs. This needs to be flagged.</td> <td>In some cases sectors may provide PiN that does not include those who are receiving assistance and need to continue to receive assistance. In these instances, the overall PiN may be smaller than the total needs. These cases need to be flagged for consideration during the response plans.</td> <td>In some cases sectors may provide PiN that will only be responded by a sub-set of actors. This needs to be flagged.</td> <td>In exceptional cases, sectors could base their PiN figures on 'what if' scenarios that drastically deviate from the known trends. In such cases this needs to be flagged.</td> </tr> </table>					In exceptional cases, populations in areas outside the scope of HNO analyses can be included if these areas experience high-level of deprivations. These cases will be decided by the Humanitarian Coordinator based on inputs and discussions with the sectors including needs outside the scope of analysis. These cases need to be flagged.	In some cases sectors do not provide the number of people experiencing deprivations or protection risks within affected areas or populations and assume that all those living in the affected area/group face needs. This needs to be flagged.	In some cases sectors may provide PiN that does not include those who are receiving assistance and need to continue to receive assistance. In these instances, the overall PiN may be smaller than the total needs. These cases need to be flagged for consideration during the response plans.	In some cases sectors may provide PiN that will only be responded by a sub-set of actors. This needs to be flagged.
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Part 3: Sectoral PiN Operational Guidance	CCCM	Internally Displaced Populations in camp or camp-like settings (, that meet the minimum population size threshold (which is agreed upon per context). A proportion of the host community around the site may also be included in the PiN depending on context.							
	Education	School-aged children and youths in the areas affected by crisis who do not have access to protective education and acceptable learning conditions, which can negatively impact (i) their physical and psychosocial wellbeing, (ii) cognitive development, and (iii) their ability to meet their future needs. Teachers and other educational staff are included in the PiN <i>when their availability and/or working conditions directly influence children's education needs or learning conditions.</i>							
	Food Security	Affected population who either have food consumption gaps (below average 2,100 kcal pp/day) OR are unable to meet required food needs without applying crisis coping strategies							
	Health	Populations who experience or are at imminent risk of experiencing negative health consequences in terms of physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being that result from disruptions to the standard who are in the areas affected by the crisis or in areas where morbidity or mortality are above the emergency level.							
	Nutrition	Children 0 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and other highly vulnerable groups who are acutely malnourished or at risk of becoming acutely malnourished who are in the areas affected by the crisis or in areas where acute malnutrition rates are above emergency level.							
	Shelter/ NFI	Affected population whose shelter needs severity is classified as "Crisis", "Critical" or "Catastrophic" where shelter needs refers to the gap or discrepancy that the population are experiencing in relation to living with dignity and security of tenure in adequate dwellings, with access to community-level services and infrastructure.							
	Protection & AoRs (Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence, Housing, Land and Property, Mine Action)	Affected population- – taking into account age, gender, disability – who are not safe and secure, including those (a) at risk of dying or losing physical or psychosocial integrity, (b) at risk of, or experiencing threats, violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, coercion, deliberate deprivation or discrimination, (c) at risk of losing/having lost access to assistance and services, or not being able to access according to need and without discrimination, (d) at risk of or already experiencing violations of international human rights and humanitarian law,							
	WASH	Affected population who have insufficient access to water, sanitation and/or hygiene to meet their needs or who have to rely on negative coping strategies to meet their WASH need.							

Note: Due to the difficulty of demonstrating that a specific need is directly driven by the crisis, affected populations are operationalized for JIAF as those that are located in areas or are part of population groups that are directly or indirectly affected by the crisis and included in the scope of the Humanitarian Needs Overview analyses.

Annex 2. Reference Table 2B: JIAF 2.0 Sectoral Severity Interoperability

	1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
JIAF Area Level Description	Area has essential basic services and ability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity	Area has: Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing  Sporadic threats to human rights and/or use of stress coping strategy  Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has: Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights, AND  Regular threats to human rights and/or accelerated erosion of strategies and/or assets, AND  Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Elevated mortality or risk of death  AND  Widespread violations of human rights and/or unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategies, AND  High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Widespread mortality or risk of death,  AND  Widespread and systemic violations of human rights and/or exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, AND  Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.
gFSC description for countries using IPC/CH	Households in the area can meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress coping strategies.	Households either: Have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute Malnutrition (GAM 10-14.9% or > than usual); OR Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies	Households either: Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition (GAM 15-29.9%; or > much greater than usual) and excess mortality (CDR: 1 -1.99 / 10,000 / day or >2x reference) OR Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation (Extreme depletion)	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies (near collapse of strategies and assets).  Starvation, death, destitution (CDR: >2 / 10,000 / day) and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels (≥30%) are evident.  (For Famine Classification, an area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.
<b>Area is classified according to the worst-off phase experienced by at least 20% of households (based on IPC/CH – above).</b>					
gFSC description for countries using CARI	Households are able to meet food needs without engaging in reduced and livelihood coping strategies for food security.	Households have minimally inadequate food consumption, rely on reduced coping and apply stress coping	Households have food consumption gaps and unable to meet required food needs without applying crisis coping strategies.	Households have extreme food consumption gaps, OR have extreme loss of livelihood assets will lead to food consumption gaps, or	n/a

	<p>Acceptable consumption (FCS) and reduced Coping Index below 4 (rCSI)  FES &lt;50% or ECMEN:  Total expenditure &gt; MEB  LCSI: No coping strategies applied</p>	<p>strategies to secure food needs.  Acceptable consumption (FCS) and reduced Coping Index 4 or above (rCSI)  FES = 50-65%  LCSI: Applied stress strategies</p>	<p>Borderline consumption (FCS)  FES = 65-75% or ECMEN:  SMEB &gt; Total Exp &lt; MEB  LCSI: Applied crisis strategies</p>	<p>worse.  Poor Consumption (FCS)  FES &gt;= 75% or ECMEN:  Total Exp &lt; SMEB  LCSI: Applied emergency strategies</p>	
<p><b>Area is classified according to the worst-off phase experienced by at least 25% of households (based on CARI – above).</b></p>					