JOINT AND INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK VERSION 2.0

Global standards for robust, impartial, transparent, replicable, and comparable estimations of humanitarian needs

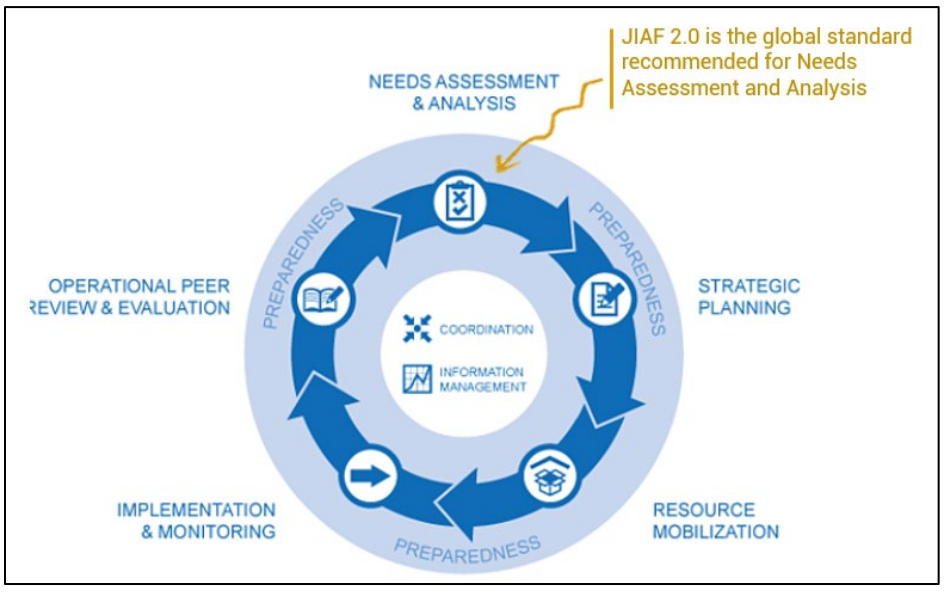
Questions and Answers

Volume 2

1. How does JIAF dialogue with the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)? How is it going to be monitored?

JIAF 2.0 is integrated into the humanitarian programme cycle (HPC). The HPC is an operational framework developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). The HPC sets out the sequence of actions to prepare for, plan, manage, deliver, and monitor collective humanitarian responses (see figure below). The first component of the HPC cycle is 'needs assessment and analysis'. The Joint and Intersectoral Assessment Framework version 2.0 was developed by key humanitarian partners involved in the HPC cycle and endorsed by the IASC as a global standard for needs analysis. Normally, the findings of the needs analysis are presented through Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs). Therefore, when used at the country level, the evidence base developed using JIAF 2.0 will underpin the HNOs and, consequently, the collective humanitarian response. As of August 2023, 22 out of 25 countries implementing an HPC have confirmed that they will use JIAF 2.0 as the standards for their HNO.

The relationship between the Humanitarian Programme Cycle and JIAF 2.0



2. How will the lessons learned be documented at the national level?

The lesson learning process will be based on feedback from all JIAF 2.0 users. The lesson learning will include feedback from analysts that used JIAF 2.0 to analyze needs as well as from decision-makers who used JIAF 2.0 outputs for inform strategic response planning. Methods for feedback will include online questionnaires (with multiple-choice and open-ended questions), facilitated group discussions, and key informant interviews. JIAF users, from country, regional and global levels will contribute to the lessons learning process.

Country-level analysts and decision-makers from countries implementing JIAF 2.0 will have the opportunity to provide feedback. The engagement of JIAF 2.0 stakeholders will encompass a comprehensive approach involving various data collection methods.

Firstly, an online questionnaire will be administered to solicit valuable insights from the stakeholders. This step ensures that a wide spectrum of perspectives is captured.

In addition, group discussions will be organized, specifically involving country analysts, thereby fostering an environment conducive to the exchange of experiences and useful insights. Additionally, interviews will be conducted with country-level decision-makers, identified as key informants. The selection of key informants will be purposive to ensure the inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives.

The lesson-learning process will also encompass contributions from regional and global analysts and decision-makers. Their input will enrich this comprehensive review.

The outcomes of this exercise will be consolidated by OCHA, followed by a comprehensive review conducted by the inter-agency JIAF Methodology Working Group and the JIAF Advisory Group.

These findings of this exercise will be presented to the JIAF 2.0 user community and will provide insights for enhancements and refinements in methodologies, tools, and processes, thereby setting the stage for an even more robust JIAF to be used in the 2025 humanitarian program cycle.

3. How can the framework be applied in practice using impartiality and neutrality, and considering equal inclusion for humanitarian assistance? How are minority and marginalized groups included?

Impartiality is one of JIAF 2.0's five core values and as such, methods and processes have been designed to ensure that analyses are impartial, neutral, and therefore that they consider inclusion of minority and marginalized groups. The key features of JIAF 2.0 that promote impartiality include:

- **Inclusion of stakeholders with diverse perspectives:** All clusters, UN agencies, NGOs, and technical agencies are included in the JIAF 2.0 processes as equal analysts. The analysis process includes two multi-partner working sessions where stakeholders that have different focuses and agendas come together to define the scope of analyses and to evaluate sectoral analyses and conduct joint intersectoral analyses, including understanding the patterns, linkages, and trends of sectoral needs. By bringing together stakeholders with different

perspectives to discuss and build consensus on the needs analysis, JIAF 2.0 promotes more neutral, evidence-based analyses.

- **Identification and analyses of minority and marginalized groups:** JIAF 2.0 analytical tools call for the identification of population groups that required stand-alone analysis. Various characteristics are used to define population groups and may include displacement status, ethnicity, livelihoods, etc. While JIAF 2.0 promotes such analyses, evidence availability for minority and marginalized groups is often a challenge that prevents such analyses. Furthermore, the time required to conduct further analyses is a constraint that needs to be considered. By presenting humanitarian needs for minority and marginalized groups, JIAF 2.0 promotes more fair allocation of humanitarian assistance.

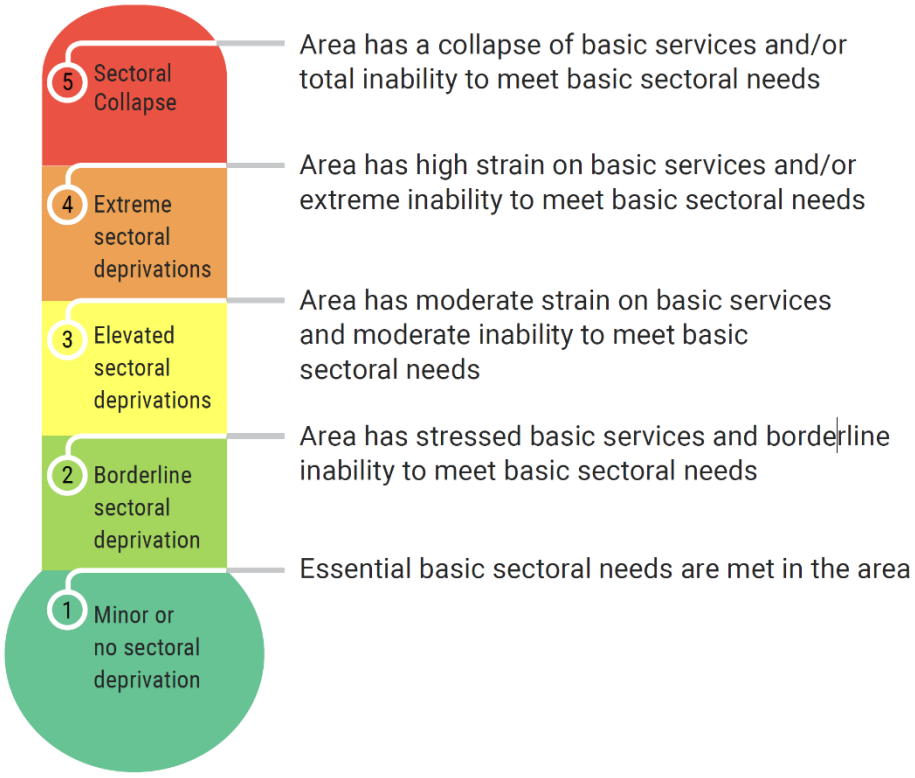
4. How can JIAF be effective in local-level information sharing and analysis?

JIAF 2.0 can be conducted and the information generated useful for local level action. Being based on intuitive and straight forward methods that do not require advanced knowledge of information management or statistical software, JIAF 2.0 analysis processes can be conducted after a few days of training. JIAF 2.0 processes are based on participatory evidence-based consensus analyses that are conducted by members that have knowledge of local context and expertise in diverse domains relevant to humanitarian affairs (e.g., health, agriculture, protection etc.). Analysts collaboratively engage under the guidance of a neutral facilitator, thereby fostering a balanced and unbiased approach. JIAF's digital tools are displayed through an internet-based interface that does not require advanced digital literacy. Preliminary automated analyses are done based on simple MS Excel spreadsheets. The results of the preliminary analysis are displayed on the internet-based platform through maps, graphs, and tables. Descriptive reference tables featuring global benchmarks are provided to assist analysts to arrive at consensus-based convergence of evidence. The results of JIAF 2.0 are presented as easily understandable language that reflects the expected conditions of the situation. The JIAF 2.0 Intersectoral Severity Reference Table and the Sectoral Severity Interoperability Reference Table (see below) illustrate the user-friendly language and approach of JIAF 2.0. By relying on intuitive and straightforward methods and communication, JIAF 2.0 can be conducted and understood at local levels for more effective local response.

JIAF 2.0 Descriptions of Intersectoral Severity Phases

	1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
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.

JIAF 2.0 Descriptions of Interoperable Sectoral Severity Phases



5. How can JIAF 2.0 activities be monitored for effectiveness?

Assessing the accuracy of the results of the analysis produced by JIAF2.0 is challenging. In the absence of a 'gold standard of humanitarian needs analysis', JIAF 2.0 results cannot be validated by a single indicator. Recalling that the ambition of JIAF 2.0 was to improve humanitarian needs analysis, JIAF 2.0 results-can be validated against indicators that have agreed global benchmarks, such as death rates, acute malnutrition, epidemics, irreversible coping strategies, protection issues, etc. Furthermore, qualitative assessments and lessons learning can also contribute to the understanding the success of JIAF 2.0.

6. Can we conduct estimations of joint overall population in need and the intersectoral severity at different units of analyses? E.g., PiN at administrative level 3 and severity at administrative level 2?

It is recommended that a commonly agreed unit of analysis is used for sectoral PiNs, sectoral severities, joint overall PiN, and intersectoral PiN. This means that ideally, all sectors should present their sectoral analyses, including sectoral PiNs and severities, using the same unit of

analysis. This consistency is important as many sectors' methods link sectoral PiN and severities. Sectoral outputs at different units of analysis are likely to pose challenges for some sectors. While sectors can conduct analyses at different units (e.g., livelihood zones or catchment areas), the country team should agree a common unit that all sectors to use to report their findings.

7. What are the relationships between overall PiN, sectoral PiN and intersectoral severity?

The joint overall PiN is calculated based on the lowest common unit that sectoral PiNs are reported on; processes are therefore linked.

The preliminary intersectoral severity is automatically estimated based on the overlap of sectoral severities. The use of outcome indicators that serve as a benchmark for the preliminary classification is also recommended. Automated and manual flags are then conducted to identify the units that must undergo an evidence-based consensus-building analysis. If sectoral severities are not available or only available at different units, it will not be possible to benefit from the preliminary automated classification. Areas that do not have automated preliminary analyses will need to undergo the evidence-based consensus-building exercise. The lack of automated preliminary analyses will likely make the classification of intersectoral severity more time-consuming and challenging.

Conceptually the Intersectoral Severity and the Overall PiN are not linked, in the sense that the PIN is estimated independently from the Severity, therefore it is not possible to estimate how many people in need are facing distinct levels of severity.

8. Can we use proxy indicators for the three “life-threatening conditions” when the indicators in the reference table are not available? If so, what are examples of proxy indicators that can be used?

JIAF 2.0 calls for and promotes the use of all relevant available data to support analyses. As such, proxy indicators or any other context-specific indicators can and should be used in JIAF 2.0 analyses. These need to be interpreted in line with the phase descriptions, definitions, and thresholds included in the Intersectoral Severity Reference table. It is important to note that proxy indicators can be quantitative or qualitative. The figure below illustrates an example of interpretation of oral evidence of deaths that can be used to support an understanding of death rates.

Confidence in the analyses decreases and the difficulty increases with the decreasing amount of data available on indicators that have global benchmarks. Optimally, all areas would have data on all five indicators included in the Intersectoral Reference Table. Whenever this is not possible, it is recommended to have at least one indicator of life-threatening and one indicator of irreversible harm. While analyses can still be conducted in the absence of recommended data, analysts and decision-makers should be aware that in such cases confidence in analyses would be less.

Potential proxies should be identified through a discussion with the analysis group considering the local context and available evidence and can potentially include:

- Proxies for "life-threatening conditions," may include context-specific data on the key causes of deaths (e.g., explosions, armed conflict incidents, areas under military control) or data that can approximate death rates, acute malnutrition, and epidemics (e.g., number of graveyards, verbal feedback on deaths, birth weight, admissions on hospitals, deaths in hospitals, etc.)
- Proxies for "irreversible harm" and "violations of Human Rights/International Humanitarian Law" can be explored by consulting the "List of Potential Violations to Human Rights and/or International Humanitarian Law" (30+ indicators) available in Annex 3, pages 63-64 of the JIAF 2.0 Technical Manual and the "List of common livelihood strategies" included in WFP's CARI Technical Manual.

Example of qualitative data on deaths being interpreted against Intersectoral Severity Reference Table

1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
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.
Death 1) Crude Death Rate (CDR): <0.5/10,000/day or 2) Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR): <1/10,000/day	**Death** CDR <0.5/10,000/day OR U5DR: <1/10,000/day	**Death** CDR: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR U5DR: 1-2/10,000/day OR > than baseline	**Death** CDR: 1.0-1.99/10,000/day OR U5DR: 2-3.99/10,000/day OR > than 2x baseline	**Death** CDR: ≥2/10,000/day OR U5DR ≥4/10,000/day OR much > than 2x baseline
FGD and KI in villages interviewed confirm normal deaths occurring (i.e., less than 15 deaths or <30 children died in last month per 10,000 people (e.g., if a village has 1,000 people and 200 kids it would be a1 or less deaths among any age and no kids' deaths or confirming that the seldom death seen was normal non-crisis related.	FGD and KI in al/most villages interviewed confirm 15-30 deaths or 30-60 children died in last month per 10,000 people (e.g., if a village has 1,000 people and 200 kids it would be about 2 deaths among any age or 1 kid deaths in the previous month, confirming this is atypical caused by the crisis.	FGD and KI in all/most villages interviewed confirm 30 to 60 deaths or 60 to 120 children's deaths in last month per 10,000 people (e.g., if a village has 1,000 people and 200 kids it would be about 2 to 4 deaths among any age and/or 2 kid's deaths in the previous month confirming this is significantly greater than normal.	FGD and KI in all villages interviewed confirm more than 60 deaths or 120 children's deaths in last month per 10,000 people (e.g., if a village has 1,000 people and 200 kids it would be 6 and/or more deaths among any age or 2.4 kids' deaths in the previous month	

9. If we only have 3 minutes to present JIAF 2.0, what should we say?

The Joint and Intersectoral Assessment Framework version 2.0 sets the global standards for robust, impartial, transparent, replicable, and comparable estimations of humanitarian needs. It is a methodology developed by an inter-agency partnership including major UN and humanitarian organizations and some of the largest donors. JIAF 2.0 has been endorsed by IASC to underpin the estimations of humanitarian needs included in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. JIAF 2.0 is a light and straightforward process that provides key information necessary for strategic decision making for humanitarian assistance and protection including **how many** are in need of humanitarian assistance, **how severe** are their needs, **what is the nature** of needs, how needs **overlap and co-exist**, **who** are the most in need and **why** are they in need. JIAF 2.0 relies on quantitative and qualitative methods and provides an evidence based consensual estimation of needs.

The one pager JIAF 2.0 Snapshot should also be shared and can be found in www.jiaf.info website

10. What are the key changes with JIAF 2.0?

JIAF 2.0 is the revamped methodology that has kept the strengths of JIAF 1.1 and improved on the weakness of that method. The key differences are detailed in the table below.

Key differences between JIAF 1 and 1.1 and JIAF 2.0

JIAF 1.0 and 1.1	JIAF 2.0
Focus on intersectoral analysis. The process and analysis framework reflected intersectoral analysis, intersectoral PiN and intersectoral severity only.	**Humanitarian needs analysis is both joint sectoral and intersectoral**. The process and the analysis framework include and link both sectoral and intersectoral analysis.
Sectoral analyses were not integrated in JIAF 1.0 or 1.1. Sectoral results were considered in the needs analysis overviews, though not included in the framework.	**Sectoral PiN and Sectoral Severity estimations integrated in the analysis process**. Sectoral PiN and Severity integrated in an interoperable, transparent, and accountable from beginning until the end of the analysis process.
JIAF1 PiN was based on Intersectoral Severity thresholds, and PiN was distributed by severity. Intersectoral PiN is estimated based on intersectoral severity.	**Intersectoral Severity and overall PiN are not linked** Use of the Mosaic Method to produce an Overall PiN figure.
Intersectoral severity is determined based on pre-defined indicators and	**JIAF 2.0 will not use a mathematical formula to estimate intersectoral severity.** Preliminary

mathematical aggregation using JIAF 1.1. indicator Reference Table	severity based on logical formula followed by convergence of evidence for final severity.
Joint Analysis focused on intersectoral analysis process, methods, and figures.	**Simpler, more streamlined, and participatory analyses throughout**: A three-stage analysis process where collaborative analysis will be supported through an online analysis platform that will store and organize both the sectoral and intersectoral evidence.

11. Is the Joint Overall PiN the new name of the Intersectoral PiN in JIAF 2.0?

No, the joint overall PiN is not the same thing as an intersectoral PiN. In this current version, JIAF 2.0 does not include methods for the estimation of the population in need as per intersectoral severity. JIAF 2.0 created a method to estimate the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, independent of what their needs are and how many needs they have. Intersectoral needs would only include people that face needs in multiple sectors. The joint overall PiN sums all people that have needs, independent if s/he faces needs in multiple sectors.

Difference between JIAF 1.1 Intersectoral PiN and JIAF 2.0 Overall PiN

JIAF 1.1 Intersectoral PiN	JIAF 2.0 Joint Overall PiN
People in Phase 3 or worse of intersectoral severity were included	All people that have need in at least one sector are included
Calculated based on a composite index of indicators from different pillars/sectors	Calculated based on the sum of the highest sectoral PiN at the lowest unit of analysis

The JIAF partnership acknowledged that the estimation of the intensity of the needs that people are facing is also important to inform strategic response. As such, the partnership has committed to continue working towards defining suitable methods to provide PiN estimates distributed by intersectoral severity.

12. We have seen that in some cases we would end up with extremely high overall joint PiNs if we were to take the highest sectoral PiN at the lowest unit of analysis with previous HNO sectoral estimations. How does JIAF 2.0 deal with this? What do we do if we find sectoral PiNs that include needs further to those humanitarian needs or outside the scope of analysis?

JIAF 2.0 partners, including representatives of all global clusters, have developed global operational guidelines for the joint overall PiN and agreed that:

- Clusters do not have to adhere to the global operational guidelines to define their own PiNs but need to specify how they do not align to those guidelines so that their PiNs can be understood considering the differences.
- Only Sector PiN estimates that adheres to the global operational guidance for JIAF 2.0 should be added to the joint overall PiN.

As sectoral PiN that do not align to the operational guidance are not advised to be used to calculate the overall joint PiN, JIAF 2.0 mitigates the risk of including PiNs that are not interoperable and aligns to the agreement of the IASC. The table below details the five parameters of the global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN.

The operational guidelines for JIAF 2.0 Joint Overall PiN

Includes only **populations affected by the crisis** as identified in the scope of analysis of the HNO.	Includes only **people who are experiencing humanitarian deprivation or protection risk**.	Includes people who are **already receiving assistance and require continued humanitarian assistance** to meet their basic needs.	Includes **all people in need regardless of who provides the response** (national governments, civil society, or any other actors).	**Includes current needs and projections based on known trends and seasonal patterns**.

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- Clusters do not have to adhere to the global operational guidelines to define their own PiNs but need to specify how they do not align to those guidelines so that their PiNs can be understood considering the differences.
- Only the sectoral population in need that adheres to the global operational guidance for JIAF 2.0 should be added to the joint overall PiN.
- Inter-agency working sessions should be conducted to discuss sectoral estimations and agree on what sectoral estimations will be included in the overall PiN.

As sectoral PiN that do not align to the operational guidance are not to be used to calculate the overall joint PiN, JIAF 2.0 mitigates the risk of including PiNs that are not interoperable and aligns to the agreement of the IASC. The table below details the five parameters of the global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN.

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14. How is the MSNA used in JIAF 2.0?

While JIAF 2.0 does not prescribe specific what type of assessment and data collection exercises should be conducted, it does emphasize the importance of coordinated data collection and highlights the importance of having reliable data to support both sectoral and intersectoral analysis. Although it does not mention specific initiatives such as MSNA, SMART, or VAM

assessments, it underscores the value of evidence-based analysis. Therefore, all these data sources are highly valuable for JIAF 2.0. Specifically:

- Sectors are asked to describe the methods they employ for sectoral analysis and make reference to what data and source they are using. While sectors are responsible for identifying their own analysis methods and source of data, they are promoted to do so in a coordinated way. As such, the usefulness of MSNAs is still prevalent for sectoral analyses.
- Intersectoral analysis calls for evidence on death, acute malnutrition, epidemics, violations to human rights and international human law and irreversible livelihood coping strategies, which could be collected through MSNAs. As such, MSNAs can be extremely valuable for intersectoral analyses.

Finally, it is important to notice that, while MSNAs continue to be an important source of evidence for JIAF 2.0, Cluster and Inter-agency working groups conducting JIAF 2.0 are free to choose how to use (or not) the data from MSNAs to estimate their sectoral PiN, sectoral severity phases and intersectoral severity.

15. Does JIAF 2.0 provide guidance or instructions to the Clusters on how they should estimate their PiN and Severity?

JIAF 2.0 promotes the interoperability of sectoral estimations and promotes the alignment of results to the JIAF 2.0 global operational guidance for joint overall PiN and for interoperable sectoral severity classifications. JIAF 2.0 does not dictate the methods that clusters should follow to estimate sectoral needs and allows clusters to deviate from the global operational guidance – albeit this needs to be clearly documented in Module 2 (workspace 2A and 2B). Global clusters have provided a brief overview of their global methods and how those are, or are not, aligned to the JIAF Global Operational Guidance. Clusters at country level are required to review those and to confirm alignment or explain how their methods are conducted.

JIAF 2.0 provides guidance for sectoral analysis interoperability as it…	**Clusters are responsible for their own methods as JIAF 2.0…**
Provides a 5-phases severity scale for sectoral severity that all global clusters have agreed to adhere to (from 1-Minor or no Sectoral Deprivation to 5-Sectoral Collapse)	Allows clusters to define own methods and indicators to assess own sectoral severity
Provides 5 operational guidelines for interoperable PiN	Allows clusters to apply exceptions for the operational guidelines for PiN interoperability requiring just an explanation of their methods

16. How can PiN and severity estimations be inter-operable when Clusters do not use the same methodology to estimate their PiN and severity?

Sectoral analyses are interoperable and can be brought together because the outcomes of the analyses are comparable.

Asking all sectors to use the same methods and indicators would result in inaccurate sectoral estimations because sectors have different phenomenon and are substantially different in conceptualization and understanding, hence it would be impossible to define common methods and indicators for all sectors. For example, while nutritional status can be best measured through household-based surveys that directly measure children's weight and height, neither violation of human rights nor epidemics can be measured through similar surveys. As such, a common data collection method cannot be universally applied to all sectors. Furthermore, sectors have different indicators to define the severity and magnitude of needs. For example, the education sector refers to the inexistence of learning centers and teachers, and/or inability of children to access existing learning centers to define that the education sector has collapsed. On the other hand, the food security sector refers to starvation, destitution, acute malnutrition, and death to define collapse of this sector.

JIAF 2.0 includes a whole module to bring together sectoral analyses so that these can be used together for a better understanding of the situation. JIAF 2.0 provides guidelines for sectors to align their methods to a common global severity scale and to common operational guidelines for PiN estimations. As such, while the methods and indicators of sectors are different, the results are presented through a common "currency" and are hence interoperable.

17. How is the overall joint PiN calculated?

The joint overall PiN corresponds to the aggregation of the sectoral PiNs using the Mosaic method; more precisely the highest sectoral PiN at each lowest geographical administrative level at which it can be reliably estimated is considered. In clear words: there is no formula that aggregates sectoral indicators (as in JIAF 1.1). The overall joint PiN is not linked to the intersectoral Severity.

While the highest sectoral PiN is summed at the lowest unit, we do not just take the highest sectoral PiNs as shared by Clusters. There is a tool that flags where there are anomalies, such as outliers (when the PiN for one sector is much higher than any other sector for instance) and the interoperability tool, which clearly identifies clusters that have not aligned to the global guidelines for interoperable PiN. Furthermore, the inter-agency working session is indispensable to review, discuss and understand sectoral estimations. Sectors may, as necessary, revise their sectoral PiNs after inter-agency discussions. The inter-agency group may also decide to use the second, or even the third highest PiN if the highest sectoral PiNs are found to be dis-aligned to the global operational guidelines, and not justifiable. The table below identifies key methodological steps for calculation of overall PiN.

Methodological Steps for Estimation of Overall PiN

- Sectors review the five guidelines for interoperable sectoral PiNs and assess if their methods are aligned, or if there is an exception to those.
- All partners review definition of flags and agree if other flags should be added.
- Sectors input their sectoral PiN at lowest unit for which they have reliable analyses in workspace 2A (the excel worksheet) and review if their PiNs result in flags > sectors may revise their PiN ahead of inter-agency working session
- Sectors present their sectoral PiN at inter-agency working session focusing on trends and patterns in relation to other sectors
- Partners constructively provide feedback on sectoral PiNs during inter-agency working sessions (other clusters, OCHA and other organizations participate in discussions)
- Sectors may request time to review and revise their PiN if necessary and a second working session is organized (time can be planned ahead of working session).
- Partners review final sectoral PiN and in case flags still exist, they agree if highest PiN should be considered for overall joint PiN or if they should take second or third highest.

18. Is it true that JIAF 2.0 does not need data on indicators?

Not at all. JIAF 2.0 includes an intersectoral reference table which calls for data on global standard indicators to be used for assessment of intersectoral severity as illustrated in the table below. Whenever data on these indicators is not available, proxy data, both from qualitative and quantitative sources can be used calibrated to those. In fact, even when data on these indicators is available, analysts are urged to use proxy data to support and contextualize analyses. See the question on use of proxy data for more information on how to use proxy data.

Furthermore, sectors continue to need data on their own selected indicators. While JIAF 2.0 does not include a list of sectoral indicators that are necessary for sectoral analyses, it does highlight the need for sectors to have robust methods supported by evidence.

JIAF 2.0 Intersectoral Indicators (as included in the Intersectoral reference Table)

- Death Rates
- Global Acute Malnutrition
- Diseases
- Violations to human rights and international human law
- Livelihood coping strategies

Note: Sectoral indicators are not listed in JIAF 2.0 Technical Manual and clusters must include reference to methods (and indicators) in the JIAF 2.0 Analysis Platform.

19. How are intersectoral indicators used in JIAF 2.0? Where can I find them?

There are still intersectoral indicators in JIAF 2.0 albeit their selection and use are significantly different than those in JIAF 1. The table below details key differences between JIAF 1 and JIAF 2 intersectoral indicators.

	JIAF 1 and 1.1 Intersectoral Indicators	JIAF 2.0 Intersectoral Indicators
Indicator Selection	Included a list of potential sectoral indicators that were to be selected as part of the 'humanitarian condition pillar' as well a global selection of "critical indicators." Critical indicators included: - Food Security: IPC or CH Acute Food Insecurity - Nutrition: IPC Acute malnutrition or GAM rates - WASH: Access to enough water of acceptable quality (WASH) - Protection/child protection/education # of civilian population (including children) killed, injured, or missing due to violence, conflict, or natural hazards	Includes only one list of humanitarian outcome indicators: - Life-threatening conditions: o Death rates o Global Acute malnutrition o Epidemics - Irreversible harm: o Violations to human rights or international human rights law. o Livelihood coping strategies - Overlap of sectoral needs: o Number of sectors by severity phases - Contributing factors o Impacts of shocks Please notice that these are not sectoral indicators, but indicators that aim to measure Life-threatening conditions or irreversible harm.
Indicator Use	Use depends on scenario used: A. Indicator at household level: Each indicator value should be re-coded to only represent the severity score (from 1 to 5) in datasets and apply "Mean of Max 50% of indicators" if there are more than 4 indicators, and simply the mean if there are 4 indicators or less B. Indicator at area level: For each indicator, geographical area/affected group, calculate the percentage of people per severity class (option B)	There are two uses of indicators for intersectoral severity: - **Flag areas that need to be further analyzed** due to the misalignment of indicative Phase based on overlap of sectoral needs vis a vis life-threatening conditions and irreversible harm - **Provide the benchmarks for consensus building evidence-based** estimation of intersectoral severity if area was flagged

The full list of humanitarian outcome indicators and corresponding severity thresholds can be found in Reference Table 3B2.

20. Who is responsible for the Outcome indicators?

In the first working session, the country team will decide:

- Which are the indicators that will be collected to inform the Intersectoral Outcomes on life threatening conditions and irreversible harm. Ideally, the analysis team should collect data on the suggested indicators in the reference table (which can be called 'direct evidence'). These can and should be supported by proxy indicators which may also include context specific indicators.
- If the country is unable to collect data on all the indicators included in the reference table, efforts should be made to collect the most relevant indicators from each of the two outcomes (one for life threatening and one for irreversible harm). While the availability of data on the pre-selected indicators is not required, it is strongly recommended to have data on the five indicators included in the reference table as the confidence of analysis increases substantially the more evidence is available to analysts.
- The inter-agency group should decide what method will be used to collect data including primary and/or secondary data collection methods. The group should also agree on what agency(ies) will be responsible for collecting data and how best efforts can be coordinated and merged for more efficient and robust methods.
- The providers will share data with OCHA. OCHA is responsible to consolidate all data into the analysis platform and in the intersectoral severity workspace, and to facilitate discussions around flags (Excel) and consensus-building analyses.

21. How is Intersectoral Severity calculated?

- Starting from sectoral severity phases, a preliminary severity is automatically attributed to each geographical admin unit considered in the analysis (see question below).
- The severity phase for each outcome indicator (see Outcome Indicators below) is attributed using the thresholds for life threatening conditions and irreversible harm. Other proxy indicators can also be included for flagging.
- If there is no flag, then the preliminary severity that has been automatically calculated based on the sectoral severity phases will be taken as the final severity score.
- If there are flags, the final severity is done through an inter-agency facilitated discussion of available evidence and expert knowledge making reference to the intersectoral severity phases and indicators included in the Reference Table.

22. How is the Preliminary Severity Calculated?

The Preliminary Severity score is based on the distribution of Sectoral Deprivation scores on the Intersectoral Severity Scale as detailed in the table below.

Phase 1: Less than 4 sectors in stressed or worse
Phase 2: At least 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse
Phase 3: At least 4 sectors in Phase 3 or worse
Phase 4: At least 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse
Phase 5: At least 2 sectors in Phase 5 and at least 2 other sectors in Phase 4 or worse

23. Where can I access the Analysis Platform? Can anyone access it? Who decides who can access it?

The analysis platforms has been made available for each country that will be using JIAF 2.0 in the HPC cycle 2024. The cluster leads and lead analysts can have access to the platform. To obtain the credentials, please contact the OCHA colleagues in your country.

The address of the platform is the same for all countries, however each country has their own username and password.

The username and password for the test platform is:

Address: https://analysis.jiaf.info/

Username: student

Password: 123456