Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework

JIAF 2.0
Technical Manual

JIAF Global Partnership

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CCCM CLUSTER · Global Education Cluster · FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER · HEALTH CLUSTER · Global NUTRITION CLUSTER · Global Protection Cluster · Global Shelter Cluster ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter · WASH Cluster Water Sanitation Hygiene

acaps · IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification · NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL · REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action · Save the Children

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Acknowledgements

The JIAF 2.0 Technical Manual is the result of a highly collaborative process that brought together partners from across the humanitarian community, including United Nations agencies, nongovernmental organizations, humanitarian clusters, specialized agencies, and donors.

The development of JIAF 2.0 has been coordinated by the JIAF Project Management Unit, with the full engagement of the JIAF Advisory Group and the JIAF Methodology Working Group.

The JIAF Partnership comprises the following partners (in alphabetical order): Acaps, Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR), the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Department (DG ECHO), FAO, FCDO, Gender-Based Violence AoR, Global Affairs Canada, Global CCCM Cluster, Global Education Cluster, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Health Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, Global Protection Cluster, Global Shelter Cluster, Global WASH Cluster, Housing, Land and Property AoR, IOM, IPC, Mine Action AoR, Norwegian Refugee Council, OCHA, REACH Initiative, Save the Children, SIDA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID, WFP, WHO.

JIAF 2.0 has been developed through the hard work of the following members of the Methodology Working Group: Alberto Castillo, Alin Luchian, Alisa Ananbeh, Ana Maria Pereira, Anne Marie Turmine, Anthea Moore, Anteneh Dobamo, Boris Aristin, Brian McDonald, Cara Kielwein, Cristina Majorano, Dana Cristescu, Emanuel Souvairan, Emily Siu, Emmi Antinoja, Fawad Hussein Syed, Herbert Tatham, Hussien Ahmad, Ivan Cardona, Kaija Korpi-Salmela, Kashif Rehman, Katelyn Rogers, Lilian Kastner, Luis Hernando Aguilar, Marie-Amandine Grand, Mohamed Salem, Nicholas Archdeacon, Nicolas Servas, Ryan Arias Delafosse, Seth Caldwell, Rebecka Rydberg, Robert Trigwell, Rofand Khalaf, Tamara Low, Vincenza Lofino and William Woodward.

Colleagues based in country offices provided substantial contributions to the technical development process by providing their time and expertise for feedback, technical insights and recommendations through focus group discussions, the JIAF 2.0 simulation in Cairo, remote testing events. The full list of contributors is available in Annex 5. In particular, we would like to specially acknowledge those who went above and beyond to organize piloting activities in Somalia and Colombia, participate in multiple technical development events, and/or provide substantial inputs to this Manual: Barbara Batista, Gordon Dudi, Isaack Manyama, Ismail Mohamed, James Steel, Jean-Noel Melotte, Justin Brady, Justus Vundi, Kumudu Sanjeewa Warapitiya Acharige, Reem Nashashibi, Sandeep Bashyal, Shannon O'Hara, Sylvia Echeverry Vargas, Umar Daraz, Willem Muhren, Yakoubou Mounkara Oumarou, Yonny Serrano, Zully Tellez.

The JIAF Advisory Group provided oversight and guidance throughout the development process: Abdul Majid, Alex Beattie, Anette Dahlström, Angel Pascual, Angeliki Nika, Ashley McLaughlin, Astrid Haaland, Boris Aristin, Dher Hayo, Elisabetta Basile, Elizabeth Lock, Elisabeth Vikman, Eric Branckaert, Francoise Ghorayeb, Gerard Van Driessche, Jennifer Chase, Jim Robinson, Jonathan Polonsky, Joyce Mutiso, Kamau Wanjohi, Katharina Thote, Kristina Dimitrova, Liam Murphy, Lisa Peterson, Marie-Helène Kyprianou, Muhammad Rizki, Naouar Labidi, Nayana Das, Neil Bauman, Neil Marsland, Nisar Syed, Noah Taylor, Ron Pouwels, Michelle Brown, Monica Ramos, Linda Doull, Philip Gregory Smith, Rachel Lozano, Ross Tomlinson, Tamara Low, Thorodd Ommundsen, Sarah Collman, Stefano Fedele, Wan Sophonpanich, Zola Dowell.

The JIAF Steering Committee provided strategic direction and guidance: the Co-Chairs Ramesh Rajasingham, Jeanette Camarillo, Andrew Wyllie, Jeffrey Labovitz and Tristan Burnett, and the members Abdul Majid, Altaf Musani, Andre Griekspoor, Annika Sandlund, Begona Birath-Barientos, Cecilia Roselli, Camille Pabalan, Casey Harrity, Charles Pirotte, Dylan Winder, Emma Fitzpatrick, Giancarlo Cirri, Ingo Piegeler, Jakob Wernerman, Katie Rickard, Lisa Peterson, Meritxell Relano, Michelle Brown, Neil Marsland, Natalie Eisenbarth, Nathalie Herlemont, Zola Dowell.

From the JIAF Project Management Unit, we would like to acknowledge Alexandra Lazau-Ratz's contribution as the co-chair of the technical working groups in the second part of the JIAF 2.0 development process. Our thanks also go to Nicholas Haan, who provided strategic and technical guidance during the second part of the JIAF 2.0 development. We would like to recognize Muhammad Kashif Nadeem and Rawa Mohammed who developed the JIAF Analysis Platform and provided information management expertise. A very special thanks goes to Elena Imberti who provided endless project management, strategic, and planning support. Finally, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to Esther Waters-Crane and Benedetta Cordaro for their strategic and technical leadership in the first pivotal phase of the development of JIAF 2.0.

This manual was written by Leila Oliveira and Nicholas Haan and reviewed by the Methodology Working Group.

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Part 1

JIAF 2.0 Overview

What is JIAF 2.0?

The Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) version 2.0 sets global standards for the estimation and analysis of humanitarian needs and protection risks. The JIAF's primary objective is to inform strategic decision-making, response analysis, and response planning through a rigorous, evidence-based, and comprehensive joint and intersectoral analysis framework.

JIAF 2.0 has been developed by a partnership of donors, United Nations agencies, NGOs, global clusters and areas of responsibility, and specialized agencies[1] under the auspices of the Grand Bargain[2]. It builds on learnings from the application of JIAF 1 and a two-year process of consultations, (re)design, testing, and learning, including academic and applied research.

The JIAF 2.0 standards enable the production of foundational information for Humanitarian Needs Overviews that are conducted globally, on an annual basis. Through JIAF 2.0, humanitarian actors commonly estimate the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs and build a narrative about the drivers, linkages, and overlap of sectoral needs[3], and the characteristics of those most affected by the crisis. Box 1 outlines the key outputs of JIAF 2.0.

JIAF 2.0 is people-centered. People affected by crises have multiple humanitarian needs, spanning different sectors. JIAF 2.0 is based on an analytical approach that considers the coexistence and intersection of different needs, and how their combined effects lead to humanitarian conditions.

JIAF 2.0 enables robust, transparent, impartial, replicable, and comparable analysis of humanitarian needs and protection risks for any humanitarian crisis in the world. JIAF 2.0 promotes collaboration among humanitarian actors and brings them together to collectively analyze and assess the needs of affected populations. JIAF 2.0 utilizes simple, yet rigorous, methods that are applicable to different contexts and complement and enhance existing structures and processes at country, regional and global levels. The JIAF 2.0 methods and collaborative approach enable transparent and impartial analyses that are replicable and reproducible.

Box 1: Key outputs of the JIAF

An estimation of the joint overall magnitude of a crisis: *How many people* are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, irrespective of which sectors the needs originate from.

An estimation of intersectoral severity: *How severe* is the humanitarian situation that results from the compounding effect of overlapping needs in different sectors.

Estimation of sectoral needs, in an interoperable and commonly understood way: How many people face needs in specific sectors, and how severe their needs are, using a common interoperable reference.

Identification of linkages between sectoral needs: How people's needs overlap, co-exist and interrelate.

Identification of those most affected: *Which population groups* and *geographic areas* face the most needs.

An explanation of the drivers: *Why* a crisis is happening and what is the underlying context.

1 JIAF Global Partners include: Acaps, Child Protection AoR, the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (DG ECHO), FAO, FCDO, Gender-Based Violence AoR, Global Affairs Canada, Global CCCM Cluster, Global Education Cluster, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Health Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, Global Protection Cluster, Global Shelter Cluster, Global WASH Cluster, Housing, Land and Property AoR, IOM, IPC, Mine Action AoR, Norwegian Refugee Council, OCHA, REACH Initiative, Save the Children, SIDA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID, WFP, WHO.

2 The Grand Bargain (Official website) | IASC (interagencystandingcommittee.org)

3 In JIAF 2.0, the words 'sectors' and 'sectoral' are used in reference to formally activated IASC clusters and areas of responsibilities, as well as relevant sectoral coordination mechanisms that may be activated at country level. Global guidelines are provided in this manual only for the clusters and areas of responsibilities that have global representation in the JIAF partnership.

Why is JIAF 2.0 needed?

Within the inherently complex and multi-sectoral field of humanitarian needs analysis, there is a need for an analysis system that measures and understands 'need' in a more people-centered way, to foster a coordinated and joined-up approach to humanitarian response among different actors. Implementing this new framework will contribute to reducing inefficiencies within the system and enable more strategic and coordinated humanitarian responses that effectively address people's needs.

What is the added value of JIAF 2.0?

JIAF 2.0 strengthens the way sectors work together and fosters greater interoperability and connectivity between sector-specific analyses. This will facilitate a better understanding of how diverse needs interact and translate into humanitarian outcomes. The key added value of JIAF 2.0 includes:

- **JIAF 2.0 provides guidance to bring sectoral analysis together in a more interoperable manner:** JIAF 2.0 brings together sectoral analysis in an interoperable, transparent, and rigorous way and assesses how sectoral needs overlap and interact. While each sector maintains its own processes, methods, and indicators, JIAF 2.0 brings them together through a global common framework to ensure the interoperability of sectoral population in need and severity estimates. This alignment is especially important to allow a more coherent intersectoral analysis of overall humanitarian needs.
- **JIAF 2.0 provides a joint Overall People in Need (PiN) figure:** JIAF 2.0 provides an overall people in need (PiN) figure. This figure reflects the number of people that experience or are threatened by disruptions, and face elevated, extreme, or total deprivations of their basic needs and services in any of the sectors. The overall population in need is estimated starting from sector-specific PiNs, in line with the IASC definition of People in Need[4], which are brought together in an interoperable manner by aligning them to the JIAF operational guidance to estimate the joint overall PiN. The joint overall PiN includes all individuals who are in need of assistance in any sector, that are within the scope of analysis and who have significant deprivations considering current and expected trends for the coming year. People who are already receiving assistance, and who need continued assistance, as well as those that will be targeted by national stakeholders, are also included in the joint overall PiN. Sector-specific results are presented and jointly discussed in multi-partner analysis working sessions, and included if aligned to JIAF guidance for the joint overall PiN.
- **JIAF 2.0 provides standards to estimate the severity of intersectoral humanitarian needs:** JIAF 2.0 conceptualizes intersectoral severity as the degree of humanitarian needs and protection risks that populations face relative to agreed humanitarian standards. In other words, intersectoral severity is based on universal humanitarian conditions that are manifested as outcomes in terms of death, acute malnutrition, epidemics, loss of livelihood coping strategies, and human rights violations. These universal outcomes are applicable in any context, and with any drivers and sector-specific dynamics. Intersectoral severity manifests itself as the result of the complex and compounding dynamics of sector-specific needs, which are in turn a result of the impacts of shocks on vulnerable populations and systems.

4 People in Need are a sub-set of the affected population whose physical security, basic rights, dignity and living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted, AND whose current levels 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.

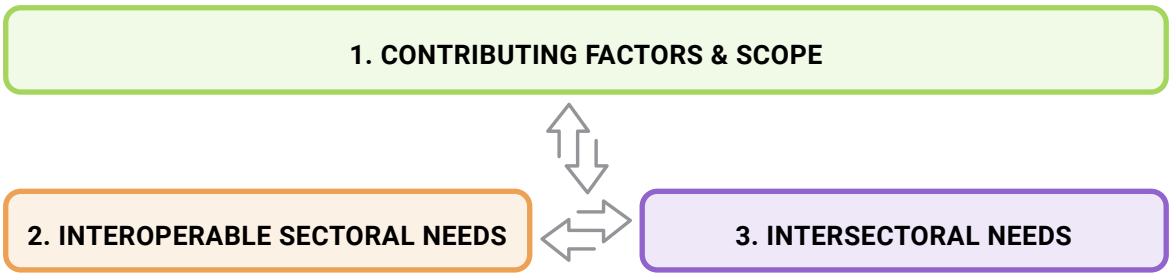
- **JIAF 2.0 sets global standards that can be applied in any humanitarian crisis**. While JIAF provides global benchmarks, it requires the use of context-specific methods, data, and knowledge to ensure relevance to local contexts. Country analysts are able to include their own relevant evidence calibrated to the JIAF 2.0 global standards. Furthermore, JIAF 2.0 calls for qualitative analysis and expert knowledge to bring together all the evidence in a coherent and meaningful way.
- **JIAF 2.0 provides an overview of overlaps and linkages among sectoral needs.** JIAF 2.0 provides insights on sectoral needs that co-exist across different areas and population groups so that sectors can better coordinate the humanitarian response.
- **JIAF 2.0 provides essential information on the drivers and key characteristics of a crisis.** JIAF 2.0 provides core qualitative information necessary for strategic response planning, including: (i) why a crisis is occurring, including identification of underlying vulnerabilities and acute and on-going shocks; (ii) who are the most affected, including a description of needs by population groups; (iii) where are the most affected, including a description of geospatial patterns; (iv) how has the situation evolved, including comparison with last year's conditions; and (v) how the magnitude and severity of needs co-exist, including identification of areas characterized by large severity and magnitude of needs. By analyzing these factors, JIAF 2.0 enables a comprehensive understanding of the situation for more targeted and effective humanitarian responses.
- **JIAF 2.0 uses the best of different methods.** JIAF 2.0 utilizes both automated statistical analysis as well as structured, participatory, and consensus-building processes**.** Currently, there are no adequate or reliable models to conduct this type of complex analysis with algorithmic and statistical approaches alone. JIAF 2.0 uses a mixed approach that includes both quantitative and qualitative methods. This makes it possible to implement JIAF 2.0 in a wide array of data contexts.
- **JIAF 2.0 relies on simple and streamlined processes.** JIAF 2.0 processes build upon existing country processes and require only three multi-partner working sessions in addition to existing sector-specific analysis processes. Overall, the JIAF 2.0 process is expected to require four to six days of joint multi-partner working sessions.
- **JIAF 2.0 leverages advancements in technology.** An online cloud-based digital analysis platform facilitates JIAF analysis. The JIAF 2.0 Analysis Platform allows to upload and organize information for exploratory analysis, and provides interactive visualization for interpretative analysis and workspaces to complete the analysis. The JIAF 2.0 Analysis Platform operates with minimal connectivity and requires basic digital literacy. An offline Microsoft Excel-based set of tools, that mirrors the design of the analysis platform, is also available for situations when the platform cannot be used.
- **JIAF 2.0 brings together all available evidence without requiring broad standardized data collection exercises.** JIAF 2.0 encourages the use of available evidence and builds on existing sectoral approaches for needs assessment. JIAF 2.0 requires understanding of five global intersectoral outcomes related to risk of death and irreversible harm. It provides both thresholds for standardized indicators and qualitative descriptions for severity phases. JIAF is designed to work in both data-rich and data-poor environments, bringing together all available information and expert knowledge.
- **JIAF 2.0 enables comparability of needs across space and time, both within and between countries.** JIAF 2.0 provides comparable results as it includes: a) interoperable sector-specific severity scales with general alignment on the meaning of the five severity levels,

b) sector-specific PiN estimations that are cross-checked against global guidance for the Joint overall PiN; c) a Global Intersectoral Severity Reference Table with standardized indicators, thresholds, and descriptions, and d) a Mosaic method to estimate the Joint Overall PiN which aggregates sectoral needs in a consistent and replicable manner. While comparable results are a key value addition of JIAF 2.0, the results should not be used to prioritize one crisis over another, but rather to inform strategic response planning for all people in need.

How does JIAF 2.0 work?

JIAF 2.0 provides humanitarian actors with a framework to structure, analyze, and synthesize information to determine the humanitarian and protection needs of affected populations. The JIAF Analysis Framework has three modules, including: 1. Contributing Factors and Scope, 2. Interoperable Sectoral Needs, and 3. Intersectoral Needs. Diagram 1 provides a simplified visualization of the JIAF 2.0 Analysis Framework, while Part 2 of this manual outlines the complete and expanded version of the framework.

Diagram 1: JIAF 2.0 Analysis Framework Modules



A toolkit accompanies each module. Each toolkit includes a set of workspaces and reference tables, along with guidance on how to use them. Diagram 2 outlines the workspaces and reference tables included in each toolkit. Part 2 of this manual provides guidance on how to utilize the toolkits.

Diagram 2: All Toolkits, Workspaces, Reference Tables

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

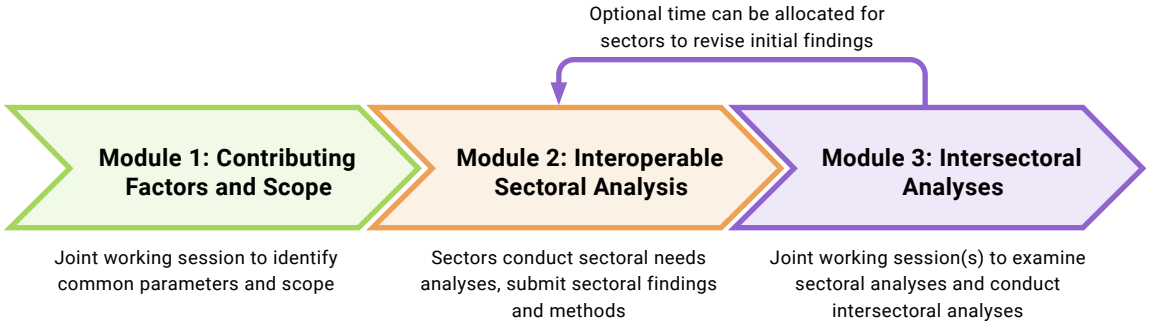
How is JIAF 2.0 conducted at the country level?

JIAF 2.0 implementation is embedded into the Humanitarian Programme Cycle and timelines and builds on existing collaboration across sectors and stakeholders at the country level. JIAF 2.0 processes are organized around the three modules of the Analysis Framework (see Diagram 3 for the country implementation process). JIAF 2.0 requires two multi-partner working sessions with representatives of all sectors, OCHA, UN agencies, NGOs and relevant partners. The working sessions are organized to set the stage, discuss sectoral analysis, and to complete intersectoral analysis. The actual country process, including timelines, activities, and participants can be adapted to the country context as needed. For example, some countries may implement sub-national activities while others 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.

As a general guidance, the JIAF process is as follows:

- **Module 1: Contributing Factors & Scope.** A multi-partner working session to identify common characteristics, identify vulnerable population groups, impacts of the crisis, define the scope of analysis, and plan for interoperable sectoral analysis. It is expected that OCHA will prepare the materials for the multi-partner working session and that partners will meet for about one day to make initial conclusions.
- **Module 2: Interoperable Sectoral Analysis.** Sectors conduct their own data collection and analysis considering the jointly agreed scope and guidelines for interoperability. Sectors submit their findings for compilation and address any flags raised. Sectors and partners come together in a multi partner working session to present and discuss their findings and identify any issues that may need to be resolved before the final module.
- **Module 3: Intersectoral Analysis.** A multi-partner working session to review final sectoral findings, jointly determine the Joint Overall PiN, intersectoral severity and characteristics of crisis, and finalize the findings on the context, drivers, vulnerability and impact from Module 1.

Diagram 3: JIAF 2.0 Country Implementation Process



All humanitarian partners and stakeholders have important roles in JIAF 2.0 processes. National clusters are responsible for conducting sectoral analysis following agreed interoperable standards, for participating in joint and intersectoral working sessions to discuss sectoral findings and to conduct intersectoral analysis. OCHA is responsible for coordinating JIAF 2.0 processes and preparing and facilitating multi-partner working sessions. Technical partners and the civil society, including sector lead agencies, NGOs, and those directly affected, should support analysis by bringing their knowledge into the discussions. Diagram 4 details the specific responsibilities of each partner.

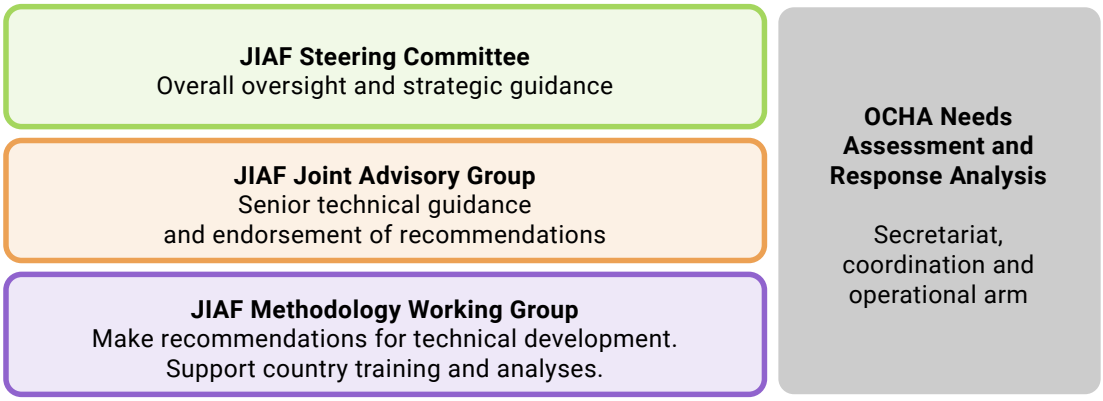
Diagram 4: Responsibilities JIAF 2.0 Partners at Country Level

Sectors (supported by partners and civil society)	• Follow global descriptions and methods for sectoral severity and PiN estimations and coordinate with the global clusters on any country-specific adaptations. • Share with OCHA the description and methods for severity and PiN estimations. • Ensure successful sectoral analysis at the agreed unit of analysis (area and/or population-based). • Share preliminary and final results of sectoral analysis ahead of multi-partner working sessions, including sectoral PiN and severity. • Participate in multi-partner working sessions: - Agree on the JIAF scope and unit of analysis (areas and/or population group). - Share and discuss sectoral analysis, 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. • Collaborate to identify data needs and, to the extent possible, gather and analyze data in a coordinated, efficient, transparent, and accountable manner. • Promote and support data collection in line with the agreed scope of analysis for the five intersectoral outcome indicators detailed in the Intersectoral Reference Table (death rates, acute malnutrition, epidemics, livelihood coping strategies, and human rights violations).
OCHA (supported by partners)	• Coordinate and organize the whole JIAF process, including, but not limited to, training and workshops. • Ensure that multi-partner working sessions are neutrally facilitated to foster collaborative and respectful discussions and to promote good collective analysis. • Prepare the JIAF information management tools including gathering and organizing background and supporting information. • Consolidate inputs from sectors, conduct a preliminary analysis, and compile information into the JIAF information management tools.

How is JIAF 2.0 governed at the global level?

The JIAF is an interagency partnership coordinated by the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). OCHA is the operational arm of the partnership and provides the secretariat and coordination of all activities. Global partners provide strategic guidance through the Steering Committee, senior technical advice through the JIAF Advisory Group, and support training and analysis at the country level through the Methodology Working Group. The Methodology Working Group provides recommendations for technical development, which are submitted to the JIAF Advisory Group for decision. Diagram 5 details the global governance structure of JIAF 2.0.

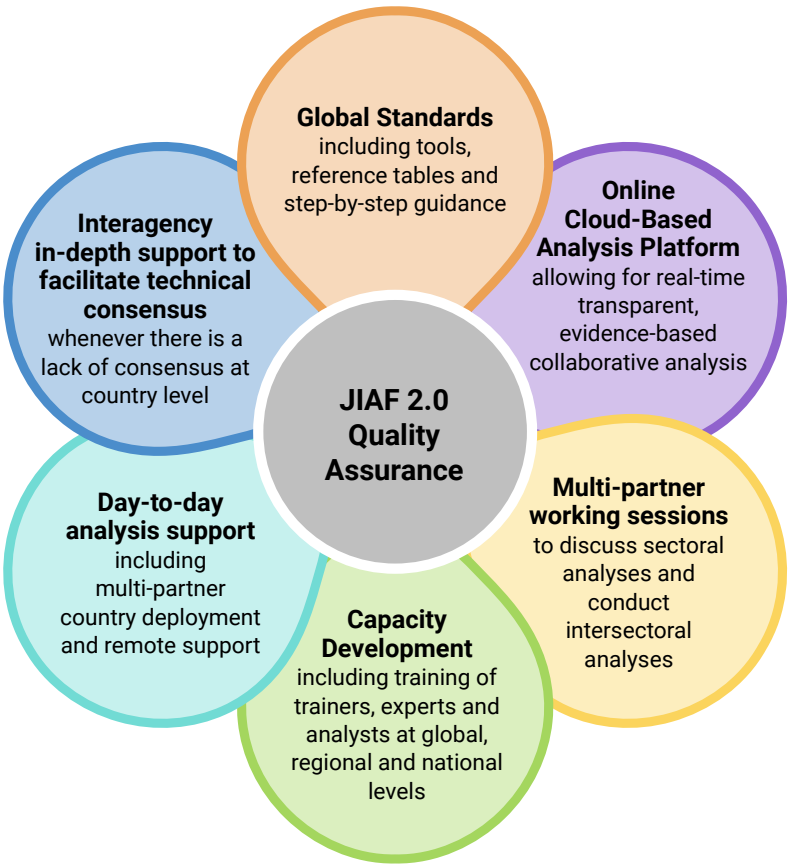
Diagram 5: JIAF 2.0 Global Governance Structure



How is JIAF 2.0 quality assured?

The JIAF partnership is committed to ensuring that JIAF 2.0 products meet global standards and respond to the needs of decision-makers. The quality of JIAF 2.0 analysis is promoted through a combination of six components as detailed in Diagram 6.

Diagram 6: Six Components of JIAF Quality Assurance



The quality assurance mechanism includes an interagency Helpdesk that provides direct support to country analysts. The helpdesk is managed by OCHA and is supported by partners representatives that are part of the Methodology Working Group or those who have been trained as global experts. The Helpdesk is accessible directly through the Analysis Platform. Any partner can raise a request for support via the Helpdesk.

Interagency ad-hoc in-depth support is available to help humanitarian country teams to resolve any complex or contentious issues. 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 and raise a request for in-depth support. Interagency in-depth support will be active during the first six months of roll-out and may or may not be extended after the roll-out, depending on lessons learning outcomes. Diagram 7 outlines the inter-agency support mechanism.

Diagram 7: Procedures for Interagency In-depth Support to facilitate technical consensus

Membership and Chair: The Helpdesk is composed of technical focal points from the JIAF Methodology Working Group, including all global level clusters, OCHA, other UN agencies, and NGOs. OCHA will chair the Helpdesk.

Helpdesk activation: Every new request is logged in the JIAF Helpdesk Tracker. OCHA is responsible for logging all information related to requests for in-depth support as soon as received. OCHA is also responsible for calling in the HelpDesk to assess the request and confirm if an inter-agency in-depth support should be activated or if the query can be answered through clarification of technical methodologies. If the interagency in-depth support is activated, the Helpdesk will discuss with the country team and will provide recommendations to the Humanitarian Country Team.

Helpdesk tracker: The tracker is accessible in real-time and is open to all members of the JIAF governance bodies, including members of the Joint Advisory Group and the Steering Committee. The Joint Advisory Group will be notified when new interagency in-depth support has been initiated. The Helpdesk will log real-time information on the query, the solution provided by the Helpdesk, and the action taken at the country level following the guidance from the Helpdesk.

Helpdesk Accountability: The Helpdesk Chair will share quarterly summaries of key issues being raised and how they are being resolved. The Helpdesk team is responsible for updating online FAQs which are accessible to all HPC countries via the jiaf.info website.

What are the key challenges and limitations of JIAF 2.0?

JIAF 2.0 represents a significant advancement in the approach to conducting humanitarian needs analysis. However, challenges and limitations remain including:

- **Two outstanding issues require further technical development.** Two components, namely the distribution of population among intersectoral severity phases and the communication of areas that receive significant humanitarian assistance, could not be developed within the timeline of the launch of JIAF 2.0. The partnership acknowledges the importance of these two issues and is committed to continue working on these components in the future.
- **JIAF 2.0 has made significant progress towards harmonizing sectoral PiN estimates, however, differences may still remain.** JIAF 2.0 provides operational guidelines for interoperability of PiN figures and sectors are encouraged to align to these. Yet, in some exceptional circumstances sectors may still be unable to fully align to the guidelines. Such cases will be documented in a transparent manner, and attention will be paid for the Joint Overall PiN estimation not to aggregate sectoral PiNs whose misalignments are significant. The partnership commits to continue to work to increase the interoperability of sectoral PiN estimates.
- **JIAF 2.0 analysis reflects current and expected needs for the coming year based on known trends and seasonal patterns.** JIAF 2.0 does not include scenario building and projections of the situation considering changes in the drivers. Therefore, JIAF analysis should be reviewed and revised throughout the year, and updates provided in case significant changes occur.
- **JIAF 2.0 outputs are only as robust as the evidence used, and how it has been analyzed.** While JIAF 2.0 has mechanisms for quality assurance, analysis outputs are a direct consequence of the availability and quality of data and the capacity to conduct humanitarian needs analysis at the agreed units of analysis. As best practice, decision makers should avoid demanding excessive disaggregation that in turn leads to large numbers of units of analysis that lack sufficient evidence, and cannot be effectively analyzed. Also, analysts should exercise caution and avoid committing to producing analysis results for an excessive numbers units of analysis when there is inadequate evidence or capacity for such detailed analysis.
- **JIAF 2.0 informs the Global Humanitarian Overview which may have a timeline different from country level dynamics that affect humanitarian needs.** JIAF 2.0 information underpins the Global Humanitarian Overview which is published annually, at the end of each year. This timeline may not be aligned to seasonal trends or other factors that may influence humanitarian needs and their analysis. Therefore, findings from JIAF 2.0 may be quickly outdated and require updating and revisions.

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Part 2

JIAF 2.0 Methods

A. Introduction to methods

JIAF 2.0 Analysis Framework

The JIAF 2.0 Analysis Framework guides all steps of the analysis. By following the analysis framework, analysts complete all required tasks to produce the JIAF 2.0 outputs. The analysis framework is informed by the Socio-Ecological and Risk conceptual frameworks (Box 2).

The JIAF 2.0 Analysis Framework is structured around three modules (Diagram 8). The completion of the modules at country level follows a sequential and iterative process. JIAF analysis moves sequentially from modules 1 to 2 and then 3, with rounds of feedback and iterations between the modules, as illustrated by the reverse arrows on Diagram 8. As new information emerges, revisions can be made to the inputs, and consequently the outputs of previous modules until the analysis is finalized. The three modules of the Analysis Framework are:

Box 2: The Core Conceptual Frameworks informing the JIAF 2.0 Analysis Framework

1) **The Socio-Ecological Framework**, which illustrates the interconnectedness and highly dynamic nature of various scales of complex processes that lead to humanitarian outcomes, ranging from the macro-level, to the intermediate systems level, to the community and individual level.
2) **The Risk as a Function of Hazards and Vulnerability Framework**, which shows how the risk of a negative outcome (including probability and severity of that outcome) is a function of the interplay between a hazard or shock (i.e., the intensity and extent of a flood, conflict, drought, economic shock, etc) and the vulnerability to that shock of people (i.e., depending on their exposure to the shock and the various ways their livelihoods may be disrupted) and systems (e.g., infrastructure, health care, schools, etc.).

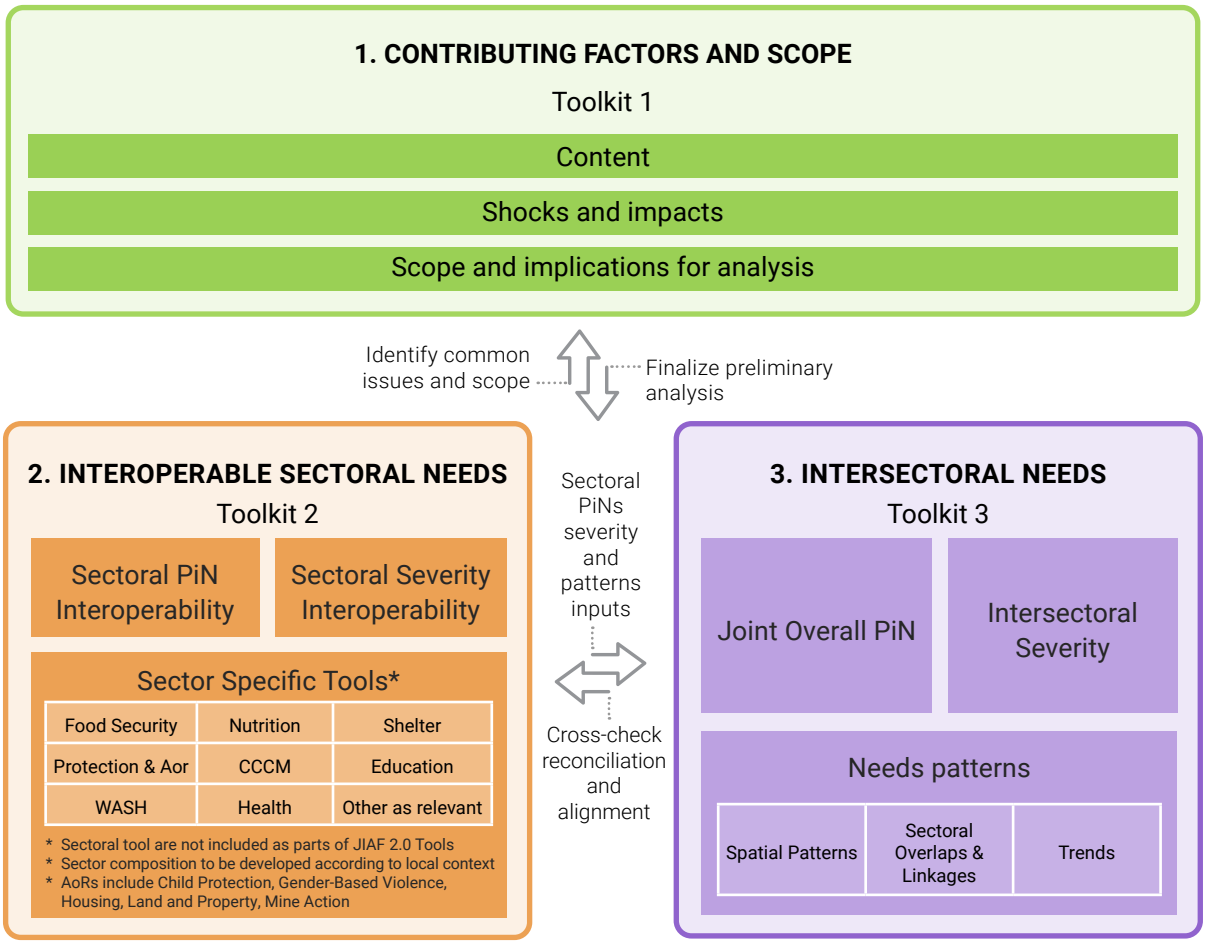
Module 1: Contributing Factors and Scope. The module includes the analysis of the humanitarian context, the identification of any relevant shocks affecting vulnerable populations, and a description of vulnerability and impact at both the system and population levels. Additionally, in Module 1 analysts decide the scope of the analysis, including which geographic areas to cover, the administrative units of analysis (e.g. admin 2, 3, etc.), and which population groups, if any, will be specifically analyzed.

Module 2: Interoperable[5] Sectoral Needs. The module encompasses the results of the needs analysis conducted by sectors that adhere to the interoperability standards for JIAF. Interoperable sectoral analyses include the number of people in need and the severity of the needs. The sectors to be included in this component are determined by the Humanitarian Country Team, based on the given country's context and can include formally activated IASC clusters and areas of responsibilities, as well as relevant sectoral coordination mechanisms.

Module 3: Intersectoral Needs. The module supports the estimation of the joint overall number of people in need, the severity of intersectoral needs, and key characteristics of the humanitarian needs including spatial and population group patterns, sectoral overlaps and linkages, and trends.

5 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.

Diagram 8: JIAF Analysis Framework



JIAF 2.0 Toolkits

Three toolkits have been developed to support the completion of each module. Each toolkit includes:

a) **Workspaces:** These are structured spaces that analysts are asked to fill in to complete the analysis task at hand. They can consist of tables, text boxes, checkboxes, drop-down selections, or Microsoft Excel worksheets.

b) **Reference Tables:** These provide common global benchmarks to guide analysts in completing the workspaces. Each workspace is connected to a reference table.

JIAF 2.0 Analysis Platform

The JIAF Analysis Platform is the one-stop place for analysts to conduct JIAF analysis. The analysis platform is a web-based online cloud-based system, which does not require any specific software beyond an internet browser and internet connection. All data is automatically backed up on OCHA servers. The platform is managed by the country, specifically the group conducting the analysis, who will assign user rights, such as viewers and editors. OCHA will provide maintenance and support of the platform through the JIAF Helpdesk accessible within the platform. The analysis platform can be accessed at https://analysis.jiaf.info/ with the username: student and password 123456.

The platform is the preferred modality for JIAF 2.0 analysis as it includes all workspaces, reference tables, guidance, and visualization tools. In case countries cannot, or prefer not to, use the Analysis Platform, the toolkits are available offline. JIAF 2.0 workspaces are available in Microsoft Word, accessible in Annex 1.

The platform has three core functions:

1) **To make the Toolkits accessible to the analysts:** Through the platform, analysts can access the toolkits to complete each of the modules. The toolkits are organized according to the three modules defined in the analysis framework. Once a toolkit is accessed, analysts can complete the workspace and have direct access to the reference tables and key guidance related to the toolkit. Box 3 illustrates how the toolkits are organized within the analysis platform.
2) **To allow analysts to upload information in a standardized manner: Through the platform,** analysts can upload sectoral PiN and severity findings using the standardized Microsoft Excel template developed by OCHA in line with the agreed scope of analysis. By using the standard template, OCHA will be able to gather and consolidate inputs into the workspace for further joint and intersectoral needs analysis.

Box 3: Analysis Platform Toolkits

1. **Contributing Factors & Scope**
   Context
   Shocks & Impacts
   Scope
2. **Interoperable sectoral needs**
   PiN Interoperability
   Severity Interoperability
3. **Intersectoral Needs**
   PiN & Severity
   Patterns and Linkages

3) **To provide interactive visualization tools:** The platform provides analysts with geospatial, graphical, and tabular visualization interfaces to support analysis through visualization dashboards. The dashboards present five interfaces for interactive visualization: (i) spatial patterns, (ii) population group patterns, (iii) sectoral hotspots, (iv) overlaps of sectoral needs, and (v) trends.

B. Step-by-step guidance

This section provides step-by-step guidance on how to complete all modules of the Analysis Framework for JIAF 2.0. All of the steps are detailed in this section and listed in Table 1.

Table 1: 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: Complete Workspace 2A and 2B
- Step 2.2: Design and implement sector PiN estimation and severity classification methods.
- Step 2.3: 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[6])
- 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: Identity patterns, linkages, and overlaps of humanitarian needs

Return to Step 1 and finalize initial findings from Module 1

6 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.

Module 1: Contributing factors and scope

Objectives and Outputs

Module 1 is where analysts initially meet to identify common parameters and scope of analyses. Module 1 is done jointly with members representing the clusters and areas of responsibilities, as well as relevant sectoral coordination mechanisms that may be activated at country level, sector-leading agencies, OCHA, NGOs, and other relevant partners and civil society during multi-partner working sessions. Module 1 has three objectives:

1. **To identify key contextual information** that directly relates to the humanitarian situation. This information includes background on key underlying structural conditions, as well as information on humanitarian trends, that help understand people's vulnerabilities to shocks.
2. **To identify major shocks and their impacts** on the humanitarian situation. By pinpointing the relevant information about the shocks, such as location and intensity, analysts can better understand and map out the crisis. Assessing the impact of shocks on systems (e.g. infrastructure, movement restrictions, etc.), and on vulnerable population groups is crucial to define the scope of analysis and establish a shared understanding of the situation.
3. **To determine the scope of the JIAF analysis** to be conducted and relevant implications for data collection. This includes defining the geographic scope of analysis, the administrative level and any specific population groups to be analyzed.

Module 1 is done jointly with members from all sectors, sector-lead agencies, OCHA, NGOs, and other relevant partners and civil society during multi-partner working sessions.

Toolkit 1 Overview

Toolkit 1 consists of three workspaces and one reference table. While each workspace is linked to a specific objective of this Module, they are accompanied by one single Reference Table. Diagram 9 outlines the content of Toolkit 1. The standard layout suggests completing the workspaces 1 at the national level, noting any of the geographical and population-level variations. However, if relevant, the workspaces can be replicated at the sub-national level.

Diagram 9: Module 1 Toolkit

Module	Toolkit #	Workspaces	Reference Table
Module 1: Contributing Factors & Scope	Toolkit 1	1A: Context	1: Potential Indicators for Context, Shocks and Impacts
		1B: Shocks & Impacts	
		1C: Impacts	

Reference Table 1 (diagram 10)

Reference Table 1 lists potential indicators that can support the analysis of context, shocks, and impacts. While the list is not exhaustive and including these indicators is not mandatory, the list serves as a valuable reference. Selecting relevant indicators helps analysts to structure core common data to be used from the start of the analysis. Diagram 10 illustrates key indicators of Reference Table 1.

Actual indicators used for any given analysis will depend on the country-specific situation as well as data availability.

Diagram 10: Reference Table 1

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

Workspace 1A: Context

Workspace 1A is informed by the 'sustainable five capitals'[7], including human, financial, natural, social/political, and manufactured/physical capital. Analysts are requested to assess how humanitarian trends have evolved over the past years and compared to the previous year. Analysts should also highlight key events that affected the current situation, providing thus context to the present conditions. Additionally, analysts should discuss the humanitarian assistance delivered in the country. Box 4 outlines the components of Workspace 1A.

Box 4: Workspace 1A Contents

The workspace 1A includes free text boxes for each of the following components.

- Socio-cultural and demographic
- Economic and livelihoods
- Environment and seasonality
- Political, legal, and policy
- Infrastructure, physical, and technology
- Security and conflict
- Humanitarian Trend
- Timeline of key events
- Humanitarian Assistance

7 "Sustainable Development: Five Capitals Framework" 1996. Jonathan Porritt, Sara Parkin, and Paul Ekins Forum for the Future.

Workspace 1B: Shocks and Impacts

Workspace 1B is used to identify and document major shocks that have caused disruptions leading to humanitarian needs. It allows analysts to identify the shocks affecting the country, estimate the population affected and assess their likely impact on systems and populations. Box 5 outlines the content of Workspace 1B.

Box 5: Workspace 1B Content

- Name shock
- Affected locations
- Estimate population affected
- Description of shock
- Description of impact on systems
- Identification of vulnerable population groups (name, population, location, description) and impacts of shocks on them

Workspace 1C: Scope of Analysis

Workspace 1C provides analysts with the space to record agreements on the unit of analysis, based on context, shocks, and impacts, and determine the implications for data gathering and analysis. Box 6 describes the content of Workspace 1C.

Box 6: Workspace 1C Content

- Selection of unit of analyses (areas and population groups)
- Implications for data gathering and analysis

Box 7: 'Initial' and 'Final' Module 1

Although Module 1 initiates the country implementation process, the results are considered 'initial findings'. These results can be revised throughout the JIAF analytical process as new information becomes available. In particular, Module 3 includes analytical procedures that require updating information in Module 1. It is only at the end of the JIAF process that the results in Module 1 can be considered 'final'. In the Analysis Platform there is a button to select whether the results from Module 1 are 'initial' or 'final'.

Guidance

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

The following steps should be completed in preparation for the joint working session for Module 1

Step 1.1 OCHA prepares workspace 1A and 1B

OCHA prepares Workspace 1A and 1B in the analysis platform based on available secondary evidence. Reference Table 1 assists OCHA in identifying potential evidence to include in the analysis. While creating a dataset based on the list of indicators is not mandatory, it can serve as a useful resource. The essential aspect is to provide evidence, wherever possible, to support statements and/or conclusions throughout the JIAF workspaces. For example, if there are 10,000 displaced people in the country, this can be added to Workspace 1B as a narrative, listing the source, or

Box 8: What information to include in Context

Only include information that is directly related to the humanitarian situation. Be succinct and stay focused on just what matters to understand underlying and/or structural vulnerabilities and key trends that will inform the JIAF analysis. It is not necessary or desirable to make this section a 'wikipedia' of country information.

breaking down the figure by unit of analysis, if data is available and relevant. The workspaces can also include tables and graphs.

Step 1.2 Sectors review Workspace 1A and 1B and add content ahead of the multi-partner working session

Before the working session to complete Module 1, sectors should review Workspace 1A and 1B, focusing on adding further evidence to support the analysis.

The following steps should be completed during the joint working session for Module 1

Step 1.3: Jointly agree on the context of the crisis

In Workspace 1A, discuss, identify, and record key information for each topic. Typically, this involves providing a general overview of the entire country, noting any geographical variations. However, analysis can be replicated at subnational level when the country context requires it. Follow the guidance provided for each topic below:

- **Socio-cultural and demographic:** This refers to the characteristics and traits of a population affected by a crisis, including its cultural beliefs, traditions, values, religion, ethnicity, language, and demographic factors such as age, gender, education, and migration patterns, with a specific focus on understanding how these characteristics increase their vulnerability or influence their capacity to cope.

  Example indicator: % of IDPs, % refugees, % female-headed households

- **Economy and livelihoods:** This includes economic activities, livelihoods, and poverty levels in areas affected by the crises. It considers factors such as employment rates, income levels, access to resources and markets, and socio-economic vulnerabilities, and how these might increase vulnerability or influence affected people's capacity to cope.

  Example indicator: % of the population living below the poverty line

Box 9: Using information from previous analyses

In a protracted crisis with an ongoing response, the analysis team would already have trends and timeline information from previous HNOs or other appeals. As such, it would require only updating with recent events that have had an impact on the population and/review PiN trends, population movements, price increases/decreases, trends in severity, etc.

- **Environment and seasonality**: This includes the natural environment and its effects on a population, such as access to food, water, and land resources. It also considers seasonal changes and their impact on livelihoods and vulnerabilities.

  Example indicator: % of households experiencing water scarcity or shortage during dry seasons; % of crops affected by drought

- **Political, legal, and policy:** This refers to political and legal frameworks and their impact on the affected population. It considers governance structures, legal frameworks, and policies that may affect people's access to services, resources, and political participation.

  Example indicator: % of women who hold political office or decision-making positions; the presence of legal instrument for the protection of rights [children, women]; access to GBV services

- **Infrastructure, physical, and technology:** This refers to physical infrastructure such as roads, buildings, and energy sources, as well as access to technology, including telecommunications and internet connectivity, and should be noted when their presence, or lack thereof, is relevant to the humanitarian context.

  Example indicator: % of households with access to electricity (disaggregated by rural/urban location and income level); % mobile coverage

- **Security and conflict:** This includes an assessment of the security situation in a particular area or region. It considers the prevalence of conflict, violence, and crime and their impact on the population.

  Example indicator: Number of conflict-related deaths (disaggregated by age and gender); areas with limited humanitarian access; # of people internally displaced in the last XX months (disaggregated by gender, age, disability) and/or by key affiliation (community, language, religion, ethnicity, etc)

- **Humanitarian Trends:** This element focuses on the overall humanitarian situation in a region or area, including natural disasters, conflict, and other crises, aiming to understand if the situation changed over a certain timeframe. If the crisis is not new, the analysis team should note if trends improved or worsened.

  Example indicator: Number of people requiring humanitarian assistance (disaggregated by age and gender), # people displaced increasing/decreasing, conflict intensity increasing/decreasing.

- **Timeline of key events:** This element considers important events and their impact on the population. It includes historical and current events, such as political transitions, natural disasters, and conflicts.

  Example indicator: Number of people displaced due to a recent conflict, sudden closure of IDP camps, new floods, etc.

- **Humanitarian Assistance:** Under this topic, analysts should capture the provision of humanitarian assistance. It considers the types of assistance provided, the agencies involved, and the effectiveness of the response.

  Example indicator: % of households who received food assistance in the last month (disaggregated by age and gender; % areas covered with assistance; % gaps).

Step 1.4: Identify any major shocks and their impacts

- Identify all shocks that are affecting the situation, considering that shocks may happen within or outside the existing scope of analysis. Shocks may have happened in the past and continue to have lasting impacts. They can be sudden or slow onset, man-made or natural. Refer to Reference Table 1 for some of the potential shocks to be assessed.
- For each shock, identify the geographical areas affected, noting that areas affected indirectly might have to be included as well.
- For each shock, provide a description of the shock, including intensity (e.g., hurricane/cyclone category level, rainfall millimeters, conflict events) and the ongoing trend (if the intensity of the shock is stable, increasing or decreasing).

Box 10: Best Practices for deciding Unit of Analysis

In the past some countries have analyzed hundreds of units. Having reliable data at that level and conducting evidence-based analyses for such a large number of units can be an expensive and time-consuming exercise. Although conducting consensus and evidence-based analysis does not require an extensive amount of data nor specific data collection, it takes longer than statistical models that rely on large datasets. It is important to identify a suitable number of units of analyses that respond to decision-makers' needs that are manageable for data collection and analyses. Grouping of relatively similar areas, extrapolation, and other alternatives should be assessed by country teams.

- For each shock, provide a description of the impacts on systems, including destruction of infrastructure, like bridges, telecoms, and others; as well as services, such as health care, and education. During the initial analysis conducted

in the first multi-partner working session, the impact of shocks may rely on incomplete data and assumptions, which will be validated and revised using evidence gathered in subsequent analysis stages.

- For each shock, identify impacts on humanitarian access such as those caused by security reasons, infrastructure collapse, or other factors.
- Identify vulnerable population groups (e.g., host communities, IDPs, riverine farmers, etc.) located in the areas affected by the shocks. For each population group, estimate the total number of people residing in affected areas and provide a brief description of their livelihood strategies and assets, including coping mechanisms, and other characteristics defining their vulnerability.
- Describe how shocks have affected each population group. Note that, at this stage, the analysis should focus on the combined impact of the shocks, considering that population groups can be affected by multiple shocks simultaneously. It may not be feasible to differentiate the impacts of different shocks at the population level. The emphasis should be on describing how shocks are resulting in changes to livelihoods, explaining the implication for protection, destitution, death, and displacement among others. Analysts should also include relevant population movements resulting from shocks, including the origin, destination, and number of people being displaced.

Step 1.5: Identify the scope of the JIAF analysis

The scope of analysis is to be jointly agreed upon by analysts in the first multi-partner working session. It will form the basis for setting up data collection, determining units of analysis, and reporting of key information such as PiN and severity. Determining the scope of analysis includes:

- Identification of units of analysis such as administrative level 1 (first level of geographical division in a given country), administrative level 2 (second level of geographical division), population groups, or any other relevant unit. While administrative level 2 is the typical unit of analysis, analysts can choose any relevant unit considering the context, shocks, impacts, while balancing the data availability with decision-makers' needs.
- Identification of what geographical areas will be included in the analysis. Analysts may choose to include all areas in the country in their scope or only certain areas of the country.
- Analysis can be disaggregated by population groups if relevant and evidence allows, meaning that analysis is done for each population group in each geographical unit of analysis. In other words, population groups analysed add up to 100 per cent of the total population in the areas. Alternatively, population group analysis can be conducted only for some groups in some areas. For example, analysis is completed for all administrative units agreed upon in the scope, with “hot-spot” analysis conducted for a specific population group (e.g. displaced populations in a certain area). Population groups for which disaggregated analysis is conducted may not necessarily be the same as vulnerable groups identified in the step above. Analysts should avoid an excessive number of units of analysis, considering the challenges in obtaining evidence and resource requirements to conduct detailed analysis in many units. As including population groups increases the number of units of analysis, analysts should explore the possibility of grouping or merging similar nearby areas, and conduct population group analysis at that unit (for example similar nearby districts may be grouped together and analysis can be conducted for ‘displaced populations’ as group 1, and ‘host populations’ as group 2. Findings can be assumed to be similar to the groups living in all administrative areas included in the grouping.
- Qualitative analysis, which examines vulnerabilities specific to women-headed households, people with disabilities, and other demographic factors, can be included in the

analysis. However, these groups may not necessarily be identified as a distinct 'population group' for which needs estimation (such as PiN and severity) will be conducted. Guidance on Module 3 provides information on how to conduct analysis for patterns of needs.

- At a minimum, all sectors should conduct analysis at the agreed unit of analysis and report their findings at this level. Lower disaggregation is possible in case sectors have reliable data. Analysis aggregated at higher units of analysis is possible, as long as sectors are able to report their findings (PiN and severity) at the jointly agreed unit of analysis.

Step 1.6: Identify implications for data collection and analysis.

JIAF does not prescribe the data collection methodologies for the sectors or partners. Rather, JIAF relies on the data and results generated by UN agencies, governments, humanitarian partners, and any other source of information. This step provides opportunities to make recommendations for more strategic and better-coordinated data collection. The recommendations may include sampling frames, methods for data collection (e.g., household surveys or qualitative methods), the timing of data collection, and other key information that may be useful for planning data collection (e.g., estimated resources required including costs, expertise, security implications, and others).

Module 2: Interoperable sectoral needs[8]

Objectives and Outputs

Module 2 focuses on sector-specific analysis of humanitarian needs within the agreed scope of analysis. It emphasizes the use of interoperable scales and global operational guidance for consistent presentation of sectoral results, including PiN and severity, and coherent intersectoral analysis.

A key innovation of JIAF 2.0 is the development of standards to present sectoral analysis (especially PiN and severity) in an interoperable manner. To this end, each global cluster has developed or aligned their severity estimation method to the global jointly-agreed JIAF 2.0 sectoral severity scale, which ranges from 1 (minor or no needs) to 5 (sectoral collapse), and clarified how sectoral PiN estimation aligns with the JIAF 2.0 operational guidance for joint overall PiN.

Module 2 has two main objectives:

1) **Collect and consolidate interoperable sector-specific PiNs** for all administrative areas that are within the scope of the JIAF analysis disaggregated by population groups whenever relevant. Sectoral PiNs are to be accompanied by a description of alignment with JIAF 2.0 Operational Guidelines for Interoperable Sectoral PiN.

Box 11: Meaning of Interoperability in JIAF 2.0

Interoperability refers to the degree to which two entities, programs, ideas, approaches, etc. can be used together. In JIAF 2.0 interoperability refers to the ability of different sectors to operate in conjunction with each other, based on acceptance of shared standards, while maintaining differences in their analysis methods and approaches.

2) **Collect and consolidate interoperable sector-specific severity of needs** for all areas that are within the scope of analysis disaggregated by population groups whenever relevant. Sectoral severities are to be accompanied by a description of alignment with the JIAF 2.0 Sector Severity Interoperability Scale.

Toolkit 2 Overview

Toolkit 2 includes two workspaces and two reference tables, linked to the objectives of this module (Diagram 11). The standard approach is to complete the toolkit at the national level. However, sub-national reporting is possible if there are variations in sectoral methods within the country. In this case, the toolkit can be replicated for use at the subnational level.

Diagram 11: Module 2 Toolkit

Module	Toolkit #	Workspaces	Reference Table
Module 2: Sectoral Needs	Toolkit 2	2A: Sectoral PiN Interoperability	2A: Sectoral PiN Interoperability
		2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability	2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability

8 For the purpose of joint overall PiN and Intersectoral severity estimations, the overarching protection severity and PiN will be used, encompassing those specific to Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence, Housing, Land and Property and Mine Action AoRs. For any further analyses, including the description of characteristics of the crisis, linkages and patterns, the AoRs should be considered individually and as such their PiN and severity should be provided alongside with overarching Protection as these will be displayed in the tables, graphs and maps in the Analysis Platform Dashboards.

Reference Table 2A: Operational Guidelines for Sectoral PiN Interoperability (Diagram 12)

Reference Table 2A enables sector-specific PiN estimates to be generally interoperable. Reference Table 2A is structured into three parts and is displayed in diagram 12:

- **Part 1: IASC Definition of Population in Need.** At the top and guiding all the other components of Reference Table 2A is the definition of population in need as agreed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2016).
- **Part 2: Joint Overall PiN Operational Guidance.** In order to support analysts with practical guidance on how to apply the IASC definition to estimate the joint overall PiN, the reference table also includes the desired application of the IASC definition and the exceptions which may be necessary by sectors at the country level. The global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN is presented as a general guide and is further divided into five aspects.
- **Part 3: Sectoral PiN Operational Guidance.** In line with the IASC definition and in reference to the Global Operational Guidance for the Joint Overall PiN, each global cluster has developed sector-specific operational guidance. The global sectoral guidance provides an overall reference for country analysts to estimate sectoral PiNs.

Diagram 12: Reference Table 2A: JIAF 2.0 Operational Guidelines for Interoperable Sectoral PiN

Part 1: IASC Definition of PiN	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. (IASC Humanitarian Population Figure, 2016)				
Part 2: Joint Overall PiN Operational Guidance	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.				
	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[1]	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.
	Potential exceptions applied at country level				
	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.	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.
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 when their availability and/or working conditions directly influence children's education needs or learning conditions.			
	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 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.			

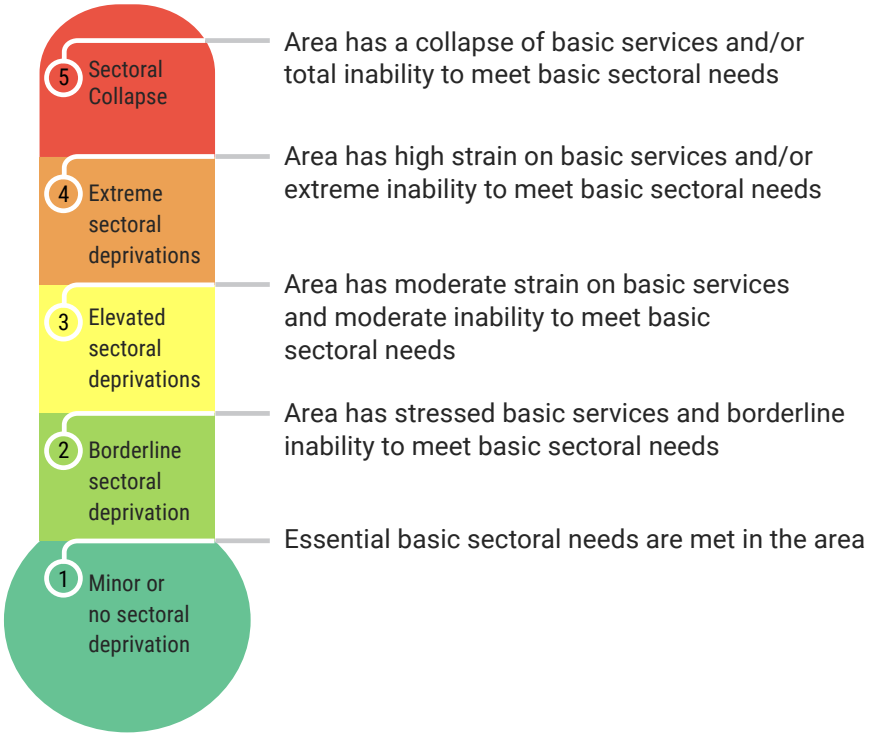
Note: Due to the difficulty of demonstrating that a specific need is directly driven by the crisis, affected populations are operationalized for JIAF as those that are located in areas or are part of population groups that are directly or indirectly affected by the crisis and included in the scope of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

Reference Table 2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability (Diagram 13)

Reference Table 2B presents essential information to enable sector-specific severity classifications to be generally interoperable. Due to its large size, Reference Table 2B is located in Annex 2 of this Manual. It is structured into two parts:

- **Part 1: Common Interoperable Scale for Sectoral Severity.** In order to support sectors to align their existing methods and classification schemes, the JIAF partnership, including all global clusters, has jointly agreed on names and general descriptions for each phase of the severity of sectoral needs. The global scale is an 'absolute scale'[9] that ranges from 1 to 5. Not all countries will have areas in all five severity phases. Diagram 13 illustrates part 1 of Reference Table 2B.
- **Part 2: Sectoral Severity Interoperable Scale.** Each global cluster offered its own interpretation of how severe the situation is for a particular sector, based on the agreed-upon descriptions for each phase.

Diagram 13: Common Interoperable Scale for Sectoral Severity



9 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.

Workspace 2A: Sectoral PiN Interoperability (Diagram 14)

Workspace 2A allows sectors at country level to specify if their sectoral PiN methods are aligned with the global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN. While alignment is not mandatory for the independent sectoral PiNs, JIAF emphasizes clarity and transparency regarding the degree of alignment of sectoral PiN figures with the joint overall PiN guidance. This facilitates the interpretation of JIAF PiN figures by the analysts when determining the overall PiN, and also by decision-makers.

The workspace presents analysts with a choice of 'Yes' and 'No' for the identification of sectoral PiN alignment with the five key global operational guidance as presented in the Reference Table 1A. The workspace also provides a space for analysts to describe the reason for lack of alignment whenever analysts select 'No'. Diagram 14 illustrates Workspace 2A.

Diagram 14: Workspace 2A for Sectoral PiN Interoperability

	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[1]	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.
Sector	Potential exceptions applied at country level				
	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.	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.
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

Workspace 2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability (Diagram 15)

Similar to Workspace 2A, Workspace 2B allows sectors at country level to specify if their sectoral severity scale is aligned with the global sectoral severity scale as prepared by their global sectoral counterpart. While alignment with the global sectoral guidance is envisioned, country clusters may adapt global cluster guidance to the local context. Workspace 2B presents analysts with a choice of 'Aligned' and 'Not Aligned' for the identification of alignment with the global cluster guidance. The workspace also provides a space for analysts to describe the reason for the lack of alignment whenever analysts select 'Not Aligned'. Diagram 15 illustrates Workspace 2B.

Diagram 15: Workspace 2B for sector severity alignment

	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

Guidance

Step 2: Complete Workspace 2A - Sectoral PiN Interoperability[10]

Step 2.1: Complete Workspace 2A and 2B

Sectors start by reviewing Reference Table 2A including the global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN, together with sector-specific interoperability guidance for determining PiN. Specific sectors should note the desired common operationalization of the sector's PiN and the potential exceptions that can be used as needed.

Before conducting sectoral analysis, and preferably while completing module 1, sectors should complete Workspace 2A and 2B. Sectors complete

Box 12: Alignment and adaptation to local context

In any given country situation it is possible that a particular cluster will have valid reasons for deriving PiN figures that are not fully aligned with the global operational guidance for joint overall PiN or adapt global cluster guidance on classification of severity based on local context. The Workspaces makes these decisions more transparent and thus enables a more meaningful interpretation of the PiN and severity results by HNO and HRP users. Furthermore, the clear presentation of cluster PiN and severity alignment tinforms Module 3 of JIAF whereby the Overall PiN and Intersectoral Severity are determined.

10 The step count continues from Module 1.

this as a self-assessment of the degree to which their analysis methods may require adaptation to align to the JIAF operational guidance. The assessment of their alignment is confirmed or updated when the sectoral analysis is completed, as methods may change. Self-reporting involves indicating alignment (YES) or non-alignment (NO) of country sectoral PiN approaches with the five guiding principles of the global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN. For severity, it requires indicating 'Aligned' or 'Adapted' to explain if sectoral severity approaches are aligned to the severity phases defined by the relevant global clusters. For both the PiN and severity, if sectors select 'No' or 'Adapted', they must provide an explanation of what has been proposed instead.

Step 2.2: Design and implement sector PiN estimation and severity classification methods.

The analysis and estimation of needs within each sector are the responsibility of that sector and may differ based on the sector-specific conceptual frameworks, methods, and best practices. JIAF 2.0 does not include guidance for sector-specific methods. Clusters will provide PIN and severity figures based on the jointly agreed JIAF scope of analysis from Module 1 (including the geographic areas to be included in the analysis at the agreed upon administrative level and any population groups included in the analysis), and will report in case of misalignment with the operational guidance.

Step 2.3: Submit sector PiN and severity estimates using the standard Microsoft Excel file, along with any relevant reports on methods and findings.

When using the analysis platform, each sector will download a spreadsheet made available by OCHA. If a country is not using the platform, the template will be shared by the OCHA country office. The spreadsheet will be designed to include columns corresponding to the unit of analysis as defined in Workspace 1C Scope of Analysis, along with empty cells to enter the sector-specific PiN and severity estimates. Sectors are required to fill in the sector PiN and severity columns for each unit of analysis and upload them back onto the analysis platform. In cases where a country is not using the platform, sectors will share the completed spreadsheet with OCHA. Sectors are also asked to upload in the platform (or share through another modality) any relevant reports that have been produced in relation to their analysis along with a summary of the methodology used.

For the protection sector, the overarching protection severity and PiN will be used for the joint overall PiN and intersectoral severity. However, each of the AoRs will provide their specific PiN and severity alongside with the overarching protection to inform any further analyses, including the description of characteristics of the crisis, linkages and patterns. As such, the AoR PiN and severity will be displayed in the tables, graphs and maps in the Analysis Platform Dashboards.

Module 3: Intersectoral needs

Objectives and Outputs

Module 3 is where analysts conduct intersectoral humanitarian needs analysis, which brings together sector-specific findings to produce comprehensive analysis. Module 3 is done jointly with members representing the clusters and areas of responsibilities, as well as relevant sectoral coordination mechanisms that may be activated at country level, sector-leading agencies, OCHA, NGOs, and other relevant partners and civil society during multi-partner working sessions. The objectives of Module 3 are to:

1. **Determine the Joint Overall PiN** for all administrative units and population groups within the scope of the analysis. The joint overall PiN refers to the total estimated number of people who are in need of humanitarian assistance in any sector. The joint overall PiN in JIAF refers to people who are affected 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. PiN figures identify people who need humanitarian assistance to save and protect lives, livelihoods, and dignity, as well as to restore normal living conditions.
2. **Determine the Intersectoral Severity** for all administrative units and population groups within the scope of the analysis. Intersectoral severity refers to the situation that culminates from the complex interaction of sectoral needs and is manifested through humanitarian conditions.
3. **Identify characteristics of humanitarian needs** including: 1) spatial and population group patterns, 2) sectoral overlaps and linkages, and 3) trends.
4. **Finalize the preliminary information from Module 1**. Revisit the information generated in Module 1 and add, update, or revise as necessary based on insights gained throughout the JIAF process.

Toolkit 3 Overview

The toolkit for Module 3 includes three workspaces and four reference tables. Each workspace is associated with a specific objective and is accompanied by one reference table, except for intersectoral severity which is guided by two reference tables. Consult Diagram 16 for details on Toolkit 3.

Diagram 16: Module 3 Toolkit

Module	Toolkit #	Workspaces	Reference Table
Module 3: Intersectoral Needs	Toolkit 3	3A: Joint Overall PiN worksheet	3A: Flags for Joint Overall PiN
		3B: Joint & Intersectoral severity worksheet	3B1: Flags for Preliminary Intersectoral Severity 3B2: Intersectoral Severity Classification
		3C: Needs Patterns and Sectoral Linkages	3C: Analysis Prompts

Box 13: Understanding the use of flags for the Joint Overall PiN

The flagging system is used to highlight areas or population groups that require further scrutiny to ensure the data is valid. A flag does not necessarily imply that the data is erroneous, just that it needs to be verified, and if necessary revised/corrected. A discussion is required for all areas flagged and sectors with flagged figures are requested to explain and justify their results. If the explanation is not satisfactory to the JIAF partners, then the cluster is requested to make further analyses and assess the need to revise findings. If adjustments are not done, the JIAF analysis group may decide to use the second highest PiN for the concerned unit of analysis. This is because clusters may decide not to change their own figures because their context calls for estimations that are not aligned to the global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN.

Reference Table 3A: Flags for preliminary joint overall PiN. (Diagram 17)

Reference Table 3A presents the flagging system to identify PiN estimations that require review. Six automated flags are built into the workspace. These flags include recommended thresholds, and can be adapted to the local context. Furthermore, there is the possibility to manually add flags that can be defined based on concerns related to data collection, neutrality of analysis or assessments, lack of adherence to JIAF operational guidance, or any other reason. While flags can detect outliers and inconsistencies in sectoral PiN estimates, this may not necessarily mean that there are mistakes. While countries should start with the globally recommended flag thresholds, these should be revised if the threshold or flag is not appropriate for a particular country context. Flags have the ultimate objective of filtering units of analysis that require further investigation and the country should assess and identify what are the most appropriate flags. The recommended flags are detailed in Diagram 17.

Diagram 17: Reference Table 3A - Flags for preliminary joint overall PiN

Flag Number	Flag Description	Recommended Threshold
1	# Sectors with missing or zero PiN	1 or 2
2	% difference between 1st and 2nd highest PiN	30%
3	% difference between 1st and 3rd highest PiN	50%
4	Highest sector PIN targets sub-population group(s)	50%
5	PiN greater than 90% of total affected population	90%
6	Change from last year	100%
7	Manual Flag	Explanation to be provided at country level

Reference Table 3B1: Flags for Inconsistency of preliminary sectoral severity.

Similar to Reference Table 3A, Reference Table 3B1 presents the system to flag areas that require further review. There are three automated flags that are included in Reference Table 3B1. Unlike the flags for PiN, these flags should not be changed at the country level. However, countries have the possibility to manually add other flags. The flags have the ultimate objective of identifying units of analysis that require in-depth intersectoral severity analysis. The recommended flags are detailed in Diagram 18.

Diagram 18: Reference Table 3B1 - Flags for preliminary intersectoral severity

Flag Number	Flag Description
1	Any sector is in Severity Phase 5
2	One outcome indicator is +2 / -2 compared to preliminary classification
3	Two or more outcome indicators are +1 / -1 compared to preliminary classification
4	More than 4 sectors are in Phase 4 and preliminary intersectoral severity is Phase 4
5	Manual Flag (description to be provided at country level)

Reference Table 3B2: JIAF 2.0 Intersectoral Severity (Diagram 19).

Reference Table 3B2 provides the key description and thresholds for determining the intersectoral severity of any given administrative area or population group within the scope of the analysis. This reference table is only to be used to guide the classification of intersectoral severities of the areas flagged.

The Intersectoral Severity Reference Table provides high-level and general descriptions for each of the five phases of Intersectoral Severity: 1) Minimal, 2) Stressed, 3) Severe, 4) Extreme, and 5) Catastrophic. These phases are not the same as the sectoral severity phases as they relate to the complex severity of the humanitarian condition. The reference table is designed to incorporate the broad range of dynamics that can lead to humanitarian conditions.

Box 14: The use of global comparable humanitarian outcomes

The Intersectoral Severity Reference Table includes reference indicators and description that are based on humanitarian outcomes as opposed to context, drivers, and contributing factors. The reason for this is that humanitarian outcomes (e.g., crude death rate, etc.) are generally comparable over space and time and are context independent; whereas context, shocks and other contributing factors are not necessarily comparable in terms of their impact on humanitarian outcomes.

It is designed to be the 'big picture' of intersectoral severity and is meant to complement the sector-specific severity classifications.

For each Phase, a list of negative humanitarian outcomes is provided to guide JIAF analysts in determining severity classifications. The humanitarian outcomes are organized into three main groups: 1) Life-threatening Conditions, 2) Irreversible Harm, and 3) Overlap and Depth of Sectoral Needs.

Below is a description of the reference indicators for each of the three groups of outcomes:

1) **Life-threatening conditions** include actual death or risk of death, measured as follows:
   - **Death rates** indicators include Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under 5 Years Death Rate (U5DR). For JIAF 2.0, the CDR is an indicator that accounts for all deaths that have occurred per day per 10,000 people over a given recall period (often 90 days) in an area or in a community. The U5DR refers to all deaths of children under five (up to 59 months) per 10,000 children under five per day over a given recall period (often 90 days) in an area or in a community. The U5DR is typically around twice that of the crude death rate.
   - **Global Acute Malnutrition** indicators include Weight-for-Height Z-Score (WHZ) and Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). WHZ is defined as the percentage of children under five who are below -2 standard deviations of

the median of weight for height (<-2 WHZ) or the presence of oedema (swollen face, feet and limbs). MUAC is defined as the percentage of children under five who have mid-upper arm circumference readings below 125 mm or the presence of oedema.

- **Disease Epidemic** indicators include confirmed outbreaks and contagion levels as compared to the average historical trend. While the actual disease to be assessed depends on the context and often includes severe acute respiratory infections, influenza, and meningitis, the relevant disease should be identified at the country level as any disease that has outbreak potential should be monitored, and included in intersectoral analysis. While thresholds for epidemics are not presented in the reference table, JIAF 2.0 partners are continuously working to develop globally applicable cut-offs with the World Health Organization.
- **Irreversible Harm** includes any irreparable loss or injury to physical well-being, mental well-being, dignity, and livelihoods, including:
- **Livelihood Coping Strategies** include the actions and mechanisms employed by individuals or households to manage and adapt to various shocks or stressors that affect their overall well-being and livelihoods. Livelihood coping strategies can encompass a wide range of activities that are employed to meet any essential needs, such as diversifying income sources, seeking off-farm employment, selling assets, or engaging in informal economic activities. Livelihood coping strategies can encompass a range of severities, from strategies that are 'sustainable', to 'stressed', to 'crisis', to 'emergency', to 'complete collapse of abilities to cope'. Importantly, the JIAF 2.0 intersectoral severity reference table uses the broader concept of 'livelihood coping strategies' to meet basic needs rather than the more specific 'food security coping strategies', which may include reducing portion sizes, skipping meals, relying on cheaper or less nutritious food options, and others.
- **Violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law** include any one or a combination of internationally recognized violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (HR/IHL). For the JIAF Intersectoral Severity Reference Table, the severity of violations is delineated by a description of the pattern and depth of the violations. For Phase 1 there are no violations. For Phase 2, there are sporadic (i.e., ad hoc and not regular) actions that create a threatening environment. For Phase 3, there are repeated or regular actions that create a threatening environment. For Phase 4, there are widespread violations of HR/IHL. And for Phase 5, there are widespread and systematic violations of HR/IHL (i.e., the violations are planned and/or part of an organized structure that violates people's human rights). See Annex 3 for a list of potential violations and the more specific phase descriptions.

2) **Overlap and depth of sectoral needs** is determined by the combination of sector-specific severity classifications. Intersectoral severity is indicated whenever there are 4 or more sectors that have been classified in that Phase or worse during Module 2. The only exception is for Phase 5 where an overall intersectoral severity Phase 5 can be indicated by having two sectors in Phase 5 and two additional sectors in Phase 4.

Additionally, the Intersectoral Severity Reference Table includes generic descriptions of **contributing factors** to allow JIAF analysts to triangulate the evidence from outcome indicators with the context and drivers while keeping in mind that the classification needs to be supported by evidence (direct or indirect).

Although the Intersectoral Severity Reference Table is not designed as a response planning tool, there is some relation between the severity phases and the overall strategic response objectives. This relation can also be helpful to analysts as they determine the severity level. It is important to clarify that the JIAF severity phases do not imply prioritization of humanitarian needs – all needs should be urgently addressed. Rather, the severity levels do inform the strategic design of interventions. Furthermore, in certain circumstances, it is possible for the overall intersectoral severity classification to be lower than the severity classification of a particular sector. This should also be taken into consideration when planning the response.

The general strategic response objectives for each Severity Phase include:

- Phase 1: Build resilience and social justice.
- Phase 2: Disaster risk reduction strategies.
- Phase 3: Protect people from physical and mental harm, loss of dignity, and support livelihood recovery.
- Phase 4: Save lives and livelihoods. Protect highly vulnerable people and restore dignity.
- Phase 5: Prevent widespread death, irreversible harm, and collapse of services.

Box 15: Use of contributing factors

The last line in the table mentions "contributing factors," which refers to indirect evidence that does not have specific measurements or indicators proposed. Analysts will refer back to Module 1 to examine if there is any specific evidence for the selected unit of analysis that can support the severity classification. For instance, if the analyzed area is categorized as Phase 4, but the analysts believe it could be Phase 5, they can draw additional evidence from Module 1, such as displacement figures, intensity of shock, access issues, or deteriorating trends, to aid in making the determination.

How to use the Intersectoral Reference Table

The Intersectoral Severity Reference Table is a guide for analysts to assess the available direct and indirect evidence for a specific unit of analysis, comparing it with the indicator cutoffs described in the reference table. The process is based on 'convergence of evidence' and 'consensus building,' and requires analysts to critically engage with the evidence and the reference table, and collaborate to determine the most appropriate severity classification that can be justified with the available evidence. Diagram 19 outlines Reference Table 3B2.

Diagram 19: Reference 3B2 for Intersectoral Severity Classification

	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.
Life-threatening conditions (actual or risk of death)	**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
	Global Acute Malnutrition: Weight for height z-score (WHZ) <5% OR Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC): <5%	**Global Acute Malnutrition** WHZ: 5-9.9% OR MUAC:<5% OR slight elevation	**Global Acute Malnutrition** WHZ: 10-14.9% OR MUAC:5-15% OR > than baseline	**Global Acute Malnutrition** WHZ: 15-29.9% OR **OR** MUAC: >10% OR > 2x than baseline	**Global Acute Malnutrition** WHZ: 30% or higher OR MUAC: >15% OR much > than 2x baseline
	Epidemic-prone diseases Normal level of contagion or there is a confirmed outbreak that can be covered by existing capacity	**Epidemic-prone diseases** Confirmed outbreak or increased levels of contagion stress the existing capacity, or an outbreak under investigation has the potential to strain response capacity	**Epidemic-prone diseases** Confirmed outbreak or high level of contagion above the historical mean straining response capacity and service provisions	**Epidemic-prone diseases** Confirmed outbreak or extreme levels of contagion above the historical mean highly exceeding response capacity and service provision	**Epidemic-prone diseases** Confirmed outbreak or massive contagion levels that obstruct service provision.
Irreversible Harm (physical or mental wellbeing, dignity, livelihoods)	**Livelihood Coping Strategies:** At least 80% of households have sustainable livelihood strategies and assets	**Livelihood Coping Strategies:** At least 20% of households engage in stress strategies	**Livelihood Coping Strategies:** At least 20% of households engage in crisis strategies	**Livelihood Coping Strategies:** At least 20% of households engage in emergency strategies	**Livelihood Coping Strategies:** At least 20% of households face near or complete collapse of exhaustion of coping capacity, strategy and assets
	Human Rights/ International Human Law Violations (HR/IHL) No actions causing threatening environment or HR/IHL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property.	**HR/IHL Violations** Sporadic actions that create a threatening environment to peoples HRs, wellbeing, and dignity	**HR/IHL Violations** Repeated or regular actions that create a threatening environment to peoples HRs, wellbeing, and dignity	**HR/IHL Violations** Widespread HR/IHL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property	**HR/IHL Violations** Widespread and Systematic HR/IHL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property
Overlap of sectoral needs	**Sectoral Needs** Less than four sectors in stressed or worse	**Sectoral Needs** At least 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse	**Sectoral Needs** At least 4 sectors in Phase 3 or worse	**Sectoral Needs** At least 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse	**Sectoral Needs** At least 2 sectors in Phase 5 and at least 2 other sectors in Phase 4 or worse
Contributing Factors	**Shocks** None or minimal effects on systems and people	**Shocks** Mild effects on systems and people	**Shocks** Moderate effects on systems and people	**Shocks** Severe effects on systems and people	**Shocks** Extreme effects on systems and people

Reference Table 3C: Characteristics of Needs (Diagram 20)

Reference Table 3C provides a list of prompts - visual aid and analysis outputs - for analysts to use to explain the linkages, overlaps and trends of sectoral and intersectoral needs. The visual aids and analysis outputs correspond to each of the 11 questions included in Workspace 3C. These prompts are grouped around six aspects that help explain the characteristics of needs: (i) Population in need, (ii) severity of needs, (iii) overlap of PiN and severity, (iv) sectoral needs overlaps, and (v) current trend as compared to the previous year, and (vi) vulnerable groups. The list of visual aids and prompts included in Reference Table 3C is outlined in Diagram 20.

Diagram 20: Reference Table 3C List of Prompts

Prompt #	Visual Aids	Analysis Outputs
Population in Need		
1	Map displaying Joint Overall PiN by admin unit (absolute number and percentage over total population)	List of admin units that have high absolute PiN and high %. The threshold can be set at country level
2	Map displaying # of sectors that have more than 40% of the administrative population in need of assistance	List of admin units that have a high number of sectors with more than 40% of the administrative population in need of assistance. The threshold can be set at country level
3	Maps displaying sectoral PiN by admin unit (absolute number and percentage over total population)	List of sectors with highest PiN at the national level and sub-national level as relevant. The default is set for the three highest sectors. The thresholds can be set at the country level
	Bar graph of PiN (% or #) by sector for the whole country and at the sub-national level as relevant	
	Bar graph by number of units where sectors has highest PiN	
Severity of Needs		
4	Map displaying Intersectoral Severity by admin unit	List of admin units that have high intersectoral severity. The default is Phases 4 and 5 in the country. The threshold can be set at the country level. List of admin units with 5 or more sectors in Phase 4 or 5. The threshold can be changed at the country level. List of the top 3 sectors with the highest number of areas in Phase 4 or 5. The default threshold can be changed at the country level.
5	Map displaying # of sectors that are in Phase 4 or 5 (this is the default, but it can be changed at country level).	
6	Maps displaying sectoral severity by admin unit	
	Bar graph of sectors by the number of units under each severity Phase at National and sub-national as relevant	
Overlap of PiN and Severity		
7	Map displaying overlap of intersectoral severity and overall PiN.	List of admin units that fall within high PiN and high severity. The default threshold can be changed at the country level.
8	Graph displaying sectors based on the count of units with high PiN and high severity in each sector	List of the top 3 sectors with the largest number of areas with high PiN and high severity. The default threshold can be changed at the country level.
Sectoral Needs Overlap		
9	Correlation coefficient for PiN between sectors	List of sector combinations that have coefficients greater than 0.7. The default threshold can be changed at the country level.
Trend Analysis		
10	Map displaying changes (increase or decrease) of joint overall PiN compared to the previous year	List of areas where the situation has largely deteriorated or improved as compared to previous year
	Graph comparing joint overall PiN between the previous year and the current year, showcasing the comparison at both national and subnational levels, as applicable.	
	Graph comparing sectoral PiN between the previous year and the current year (as per same categories as PiN) at national and subnational levels as relevant.	
Vulnerable Groups		
11	Table and graphs with demographics of the areas analyzed.	PiN figures disaggregated by vulnerable groups (based on the occurrence of vulnerable groups)

Note: Administrative population refers to the total people living in the area, including inhabitants/residents/host and other population such as returnees, refugees, migrants, IDPs in line with scope of analysis

Workspace 3A & 3B: Analysis worksheet of joint overall PiN and Intersectoral Severity.

Workspaces 3A and 3B are built in a single Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with one sheet for workspace 3A and one sheet for workspace 3B. These workspaces include:

- **All sectoral PiN and severity inputs** provided by the sectors in Module 2 using the standard file prepared by OCHA.
- **Automatically calculated joint overall PiN** based on the Mosaic Method as described in Box 16.
- **Automated preliminary intersectoral severity** based on the overlap of sectoral needs as described in Box 17.
- **Data on intersectoral outcomes** from the reference table 3B2 are as available.
- **Automated flags for preliminary joint overall PiN and preliminary intersectoral severity** are also included as described in reference tables 3A and 3B1.
- **Empty columns to include revised joint overall PiN and intersectoral findings** as relevant and based on further analysis conducted for the flagged areas.

Box 16: The Mosaic Method

The JIAF 'Joint Overall PiN' is estimated using the Mosaic Method, which refers to both: 1) the population in need at the lowest admin or population group level identified based on the highest sectoral PiNs, and 2) the sum of all subnational PiNs to generate the national PiN figure.

This method was developed due to the inherent complexity of integrating PiN figures from various sectors with the aim of providing an overarching, overall figure for PiN that represents the breadth and depths of complex sectoral deprivations. Thus, the JIAF Joint Overall PiN is not an average of the cluster PiNs, rather it represents the broad understanding of humanitarian needs using an agreed upon set of parameters that enable the Joint Overall PiN figures to be consistently applied from country to country and over time. The Mosaic Method enables a transparent understanding and interpretation of the joint overall PiN figures generated by the JIAF.

Box 17: Preliminary Intersectoral Severity

During JIAF 2.0 development, a high correlation was observed between intersectoral severity and the overlap of sectoral needs. Although the correlation was strong and significant, in some situations the overlap of sectoral needs did not translate into intersectoral severity. Therefore, in order to take advantage of the 'easy to use' overlap of sectoral severity and at the same time to ensure robust findings, JIAF 2.0 uses a preliminary intersectoral severity which is calculated based on sectoral needs overlap and a check-system to assess that the preliminary classification is aligned with intersectoral outcomes. Areas that are misaligned are flagged for an in-depth assessment of intersectoral severity. The preliminary severity phase is calculated based on the following logic:

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

Workspace 3C: Characteristics of Needs (Diagram 21)

Workspace 3C includes ten questions and a space for analysts to respond to each question. Analysts can add text and/or images in the workspace. Each of the ten questions is linked to specific analysis prompts and outputs as included in Reference Table 3C. A list of 11 questions included in the workspace is provided in Diagram 21.

When completing Workspace 3C, analysts should engage in a robust and interactive discussion for each question, using the visual aids provided in Reference Table 3C to provide key information to support the discussions and generate the specified analysis outputs for each question. In addition to the lists of requested outputs, analysts should strive to provide qualitative explanations and insights on the linkages and patterns they observe. This can include explaining why a pattern or linkage is happening, what is surprising or not about a pattern or linkage, and other explanatory insights.

Diagram 21: Workspace 3C - Questions

1. Where is the highest concentration of population in need in the country?
2. Which areas have a large number of sectors with large populations in need?
3. What sectors have the highest PiN? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)
4. Where are the areas with the highest severity?
5. Which areas have a 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?)
7. What areas have the coexistence of the highest PiN and highest severity?
8. What sectors have both the highest severity and highest PiN? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)
9. What sectors often co-exist?
10. What is the PiN Trend as compared to the previous year?
11. What is the PiN disaggregated by age, gender and other diversity characteristics?

Guidance

Step 3: Workspace 3A, 3B and 3C: Joint Overall PiN and Intersectoral Severity, and Needs Patterns[11]

In preparation for the multi-partner working session

Step 3.1 OCHA prepares workspace 3A, 3B and 3C

OCHA will prepare the Microsoft Excel-based Workspace 3A and 3B according to the guidelines outlined in Reference Tables 3A and 3B, enabling also the visuals in 3C. Workspace 3A, 3B and 3C will be available in the analysis platform, or if not using the platform, shared by OCHA ahead of the multi-partner working session(s). OCHA will ensure that all sectoral inputs, both including sectoral PiNs and sectoral severity are included in workspaces 3A and 3B. Furthermore, OCHA will input data on indicators included in the reference table in workspace 3B. Each data should then be aligned to the indicative phase they reflect. This will be used to assess the alignment between preliminary intersectoral severity and the intersectoral outcomes.

Step 3.2 Sectors to review workspace 3A, 3B, and 3C and address flags as necessary

Ahead of the joint working session, sectors should review the workspace with a focus on units of analysis that have been flagged. If sectors identify issues in their own sectoral PiN and severity inputs, they should correct them ahead of the multi-partner

11 The step count continues from Modules 1 and 2, which include Steps 1-2.

working session (group to decide at country level how revisions should be documented - i.e. as a new column in the existing workspace 3A and 3B, as a replacement of the existing column in the workspace 3A and 3B, as a new file being uploaded as individual sectoral input files). If there are reasons for the flagged PiN or severity to be kept as is, sectors should prepare themselves to provide a justification to explain the flag during the multi-partner workshop.

During Multi-Partner Working Session

Step 3.3: Sectors present preliminary results and discuss areas automatically flagged

At the start of the multi-partner working session, sectors should provide an overview of their severity and PiNs results in plenary to all partners. The presentation can be based on the dashboards automatically produced in the analysis platform (see Workspace 3C) or, if the country is not using the platform, based on maps and analysis outputs conducted by OCHA based on the standard Microsoft Excel file completed by the sectors. This will allow for a common understanding of the humanitarian needs and a first insight into the patterns of the crisis. During this presentation, sectors should focus on the main issues and present their rationale for their PiNs and severity, especially those that have been flagged. Partners from all sectors should contribute to the discussion and examine how other sectors' PiN and severity estimates (especially if flagged) relate to their own sector's estimates.

Box 18: Optional Process between Step 3.3 and 3.4

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 as part of the JIAF process or may be called for after the initial sharing of sectoral findings in Step 5.3 based on insights gained from other sectors' findings. This decision is to be made at the country level.

Step 3.4: Decide on PiN to use for joint overall PiN for flagged areas

All flags of preliminary joint overall PiN will be discussed and reviewed in the joint multi-partner working session with the aim to decide whether the highest sectoral PiN for each unit of analysis can be used for the joint overall PiN figure. Reference must be made in specific to the JIAF 2.0 global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN (Reference Table 2A) and the self-assessment done by sectors on their alignment to the global operational guidance (completed Workspace 2A). As a reminder, optimally all PiNs used are mostly aligned to the five principles of the operational guidance for the joint overall PiN as described in Reference Table 2A.

Partners from all sectors should actively participate in the discussion and aim to reach a technical consensus on key decisions.This collaborative process takes place in a facilitated environment led by an impartial partner, focusing on evidence-based discussions and constructive exchanges. The goal is to arrive at a broad agreement among partners. Ultimately, analysts should decide to:

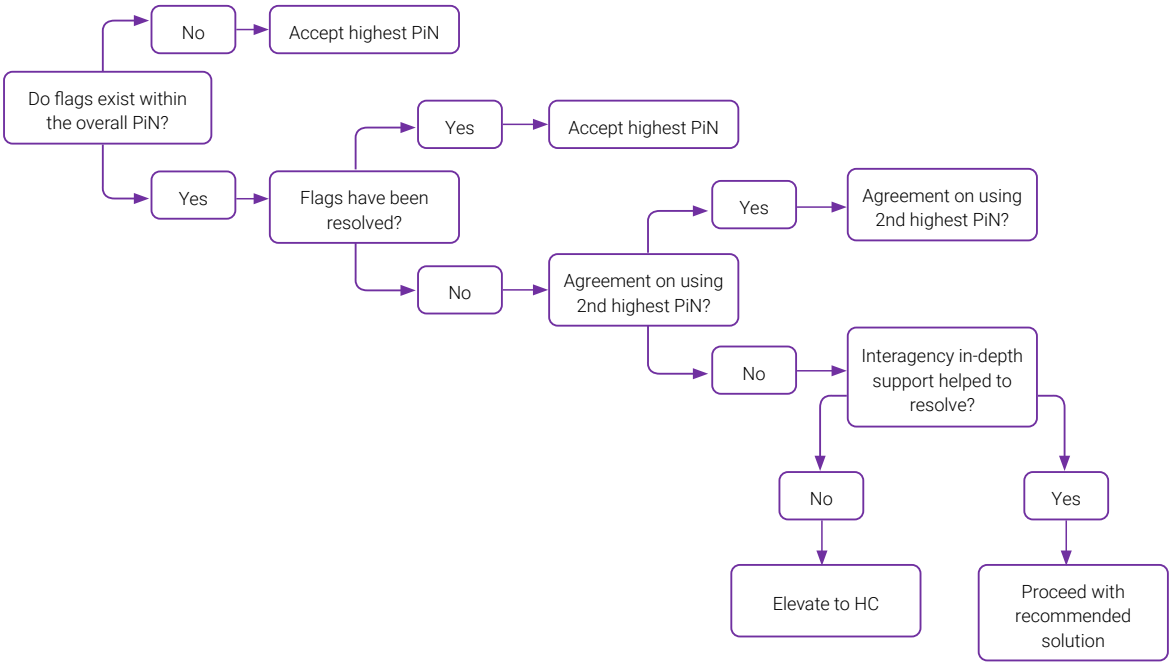
1) Utilize the highest sectoral PiN as the Joint Overall PiN even though it was flagged, since it has been adequately resolved. This decision will be done if the rationale for the sectoral PiN is accepted as aligned to the operational guidance for the joint overall PiN.

   OR

2) Incorporate the second highest sectoral PiN for the Joint Overall PiN if it is accepted after discussions and agreement from the multi-partner analysts.

If analysts cannot reach a consensus, they can request in-depth support from the JIAF Helpdesk. Diagram 22 details the recommended decision tree to support technical decision-making.

Diagram 22: Suggested decision tree for deciding what sectoral PiN to take for the joint overall PiN



Once the decisions are made on which sectoral PiNs will be included in the joint overall PiN, they will be recorded in a new column labeled 'Final Joint Overall PiN'. The joint overall PiN for the national level, or country total PiN, is generated by summing up all of the PiNs included in the 'Final Joint Overall PiN' at the lowest unit of analysis.

Step 3.5: Jointly conduct analysis of intersectoral severity for flagged areas

The preliminary intersectoral severity phase classification is accepted for units of analysis that were not flagged as per Reference Table 3B1, as this means that the available evidence converged. Conversely, all areas that were flagged require analysts to jointly conduct an analysis of the convergence of evidence using Reference Table 3B2 as a guide.

Box 19: Intersectoral Severity is determined for each unit of analysis

Intersectoral severity is determined at the administrative or population group level only. There is no national or country-wide severity aggregation or classification.

The classification of intersectoral severity for flagged areas is done in a multi-partner working session. Analysts will utilize a convergence of evidence and a consensus-building approach to determine the intersectoral severity for flagged areas. This requires analysts to review Reference Table 3B2 and consider all of the following common global standards:

- The convergence of evidence can utilize both direct evidence that is indicative of the thresholds provided in Reference Table 3B2, and also indirect evidence. For example, for nutrition a comprehensive survey to measure GAM would be direct evidence. And a 'dramatic spike in attendance at nutrition clinics' would be indirect evidence. Typically, direct evidence is stronger and more reliable than indirect evidence. However, it is often the case that direct evidence of the outcomes listed in Reference Table 3B2 is not available for a given country or admin unit. In that case, analysts are encouraged to identify any indirect evidence that may inform the classification process. Additionally, when considering the convergence of evidence, analysts need to consider the data quality and reliability.

- The consensus-building process requires analysts to share and openly discuss all available evidence in a workshop environment and reach an agreement on the 'best fit' classification for a given area based on the evidence and the standards provided in Reference Table 3B2.
- Final severity classifications are determined and documented in Workspace 3B.

Step 3.6: Identify patterns, linkages, and overlaps of Humanitarian Needs in Workspace 3C

Visual aids are automatically generated and presented in the analysis platform if the platform is being used at the country level. If the platform is not being used, OCHA will develop the visual aids and analysis outputs as per Reference Table 3C. These aids illustrate key findings from sectoral and intersectoral needs analysis. Each aid is directly linked to the questions that analysts need to complete in Workspace 3C. Analysts may also create additional visual aids or variations of the visual aids provided, if helpful to answer the key questions. OCHA may also draft answers to all the questions included in Workspace 3C.

In the multi-partner working session, either in small groups or in plenary, analysts should review the visual aids and have an open and facilitated discussion to best answer the questions included in Workspace 3C. The group discussions should also seek to understand the patterns, focusing on the interplay between the sectors and drivers, in particular any observations that are unexpected or surprising. Box 21 discusses how the pattern of needs can be determined for different vulnerability groups. If OCHA has drafted these answers, partners may only review and revise them as necessary.

Box 20: Convergence of evidence and consensus-building

Convergence of evidence and consensus building are commonly used analytical techniques to make complex information useful to support decision-making processes in data uncertain environments. This method is used in many fields outside of the humanitarian sector (including medicine, military, climate science, and more). When doing convergence of evidence, analysis can include both **direct** evidence that measures the guidance provided in the reference table and also any **indirect** evidence that does not directly measure the specific threshold guidance in the reference table, but is helpful in indicating the Phase severity.

Workspace 3C should be completed using succinct language that is sufficient to interpret humanitarian needs. The results could be utilized, and expanded, in the subsequent humanitarian needs overview document.

Return to Step 1 and Finalize Initial Findings from Module 1

In the final stage of the JIAF analysis, analysts are required to revisit the findings from Module 1 and make any necessary additions, updates, or revisions based on the insights gained throughout the JIAF process, or to record any changes in the humanitarian situation, including the context, shocks and their impacts.

This step is essential because over the course of the JIAF process, the humanitarian situation may have evolved, or analysts may have gained new insights.

Once this is satisfactorily completed, the toggle button that indicates 'preliminary' or 'final' in the Analysis Platform can be selected to be 'final'.

Box 21: Analysis disaggregated by age, gender and other diversity characteristics

Humanitarian needs can vary widely for various social and vulnerable groups, and it is important to be able to communicate the findings by:

Number of girls and boys in need
Number of people with disabilities in need
Number of women in need
Number of IDPs & host community in need
And other social groups as relevant in a given context.

With JIAF 2.0 it is possible to disaggregate PiN figures by social groups using two techniques: 1) as a core unit of analysis that would be identified during the scope of analysis, and/or 2) as a post-analysis estimate done by extrapolating overall findings for a particular social group.

With the first option--as part of the core units of analysis--it would be necessary for analysts to identify a particular social group as a unit of analysis and then ensure data and evidence is collected and analyzed with that specificity. While this may be desirable, it does mean that it is likely to increase the number of analytical units and thus the overall complexity of data collection and analysis. This level of precision may be desirable, but it may have some practical limitations for data collection and analysis.

In case analysts cannot estimate needs for each demographic group individually using the option 1 technique, it is also possible to estimate socially disaggregated needs using the second option--via post-analysis extrapolation. Using this technique, the humanitarian needs of these groups can be approximately estimated by multiplying the percentage of the total population in each social group by the total needs as follows:

Overall Joint Population in Need x Percentage of Population in the different social groups

For example, if there are 10,000 people in need and 30% of the population are girls, it will be assumed that there are 3,000 girls in need. If this approximation is being used, analysts should state that the estimation of needs among the different demographic groups has been calculated based on the percentage of the total population in each group, and not by the difference of the needs of the groups.

Annexes

Annex 1: All Workspaces

MODULE 1: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & SCOPE				
○ Initial ○ Final				
Workspace 1A - Context				Reference Table 1A
Socio-cultural and demographic				
Economic and livelihoods				
Environment and seasonality				
Political, legal, and policy				
Infrastructure, physical, and technology				
Security and conflict				
Humanitarian Trend				
Timeline of key events				
Humanitarian Assistance ☐ Humanitarian Assistance provided				
Workspace 1B - Shocks and Impacts				
Shock 1	Locations	Estimated Population Affected	Impact on Systems	Impact on Access
Impact on Population Groups				
Population Group 1	Locations	Estimated Population in this group	Description	Impact on Population
Workspace 1C - Scope				
Unit of Analysis • Admin 1 • Admin 2 • Population Groups	Locations	Implications for Data Collection		

MODULE 2: INTEROPERABLE SECTORAL NEEDS					
Workspace 2A - Sectoral PiN Interoperability					Reference Table 2A
	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 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 expected based on known trends and seasonal patterns.
	Potential exceptions applied at country level				
Sector	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 needed These cases need to be flagged for consideration during the response plans.	In some cases sectors may provide PiN that will only be responded to by a sub set of actors. This needs to be flagged.	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.
	Yes or No (in case of 'No' please provide the details.)				
CCCM					
Education					
Food Security					
Health					
Nutrition					
Protection & AoRs (Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence, Housing, Land and Property, Mine Action)					
Shelter/NFI					
WASH					

Workspace 2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability					Reference Table 2B
	1. Minor or no sectoral deprivation	2. Borderline and Stressed sectoral deprivation	3. Elevated Sectoral deprivations	4. Extreme sectoral deprivations	5. Sectoral Collapse
Sector	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
	Yes or No (in case of 'No' please provide the details.)				
CCCM					
Education					
Food Security					
Health					
Nutrition					
Protection & AoRs (Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence, Housing, Land and Property, Mine Action)					
Shelter/NFI					
WASH					

MODULE 3: Intersectoral Needs	
Workspace 3A & 3B - Overall PiN and Joint Intersectoral Severity	
PiN Reference Table	Severity Reference Table
Overall PiN and Joint Intersectoral Severity worksheet - *Link of the file*	
Workspace 3C - Characteristics of Needs	
Q1. Where is the highest concentration of the population in need in the country?	
Q2. Which areas have many sectors with a large population in need?	
Q3. What sectors have the highest PiN? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)	
Q4. Where are the areas with the highest severity?	
Q5. Which areas have a large number of sectors with high severity of needs?	
Q6. What sectors have the highest severity? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)	
Q7. What areas have the coexistence of the highest PiN and highest severity?	
Q8. What sectors have both the highest severity and highest PiN? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)	
Q9. What sectors often co-exist?	
Q10. What is the PiN Trend as compared to the previous year?	
Q11. What is the PiN disaggregated by age, gender and other diversity characteristics?	

Annex 2: Reference Table 2B: Interoperable Sectoral Severity

Phases for area-based classification	1. Minor or no sectoral deprivation	2. Borderline and Stressed sectoral deprivation	3. Elevated Sectoral deprivations	4. Extreme sectoral deprivations	5. Sectoral Collapse
General description	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 Cluster	Outside a camp or camp-like setting + Access to sustainable rented/subsidized/ owned housing or accommodation in host community with low risk of near-term displacement secondary displacement to camp or camp-like settings.	Outside a camp or camp-like setting + Access to rented/ subsidized/ owned housing or accommodation in host community with medium risk of near-term displacement to camp or camp-like settings.	In a camp or camp-like setting that meets the minimum population threshold. + One of the following: - Limitations to the availability of or access to non-humanitarian life-saving services. - Limitations to systems and services for participation, complaints and feedback, information sharing and coordination of services. - Risks due to physically, socially, culturally inappropriateness of site.	In a camp or camp-like setting that meets the minimum population threshold. + Two or more of the following: - Restrictions to freedom of movement. - Very limited availability of or access to non-humanitarian life-saving services. - Risks to safety and security. High risks due to physically, socially, culturally inappropriateness of site. - Low probability of near-term safe, orderly, dignified, voluntary returns. - Very limited or absence of systems and services for participation, complaints and feedback, information sharing and coordination of services. - Site demographics contain higher-proportion of vulnerable populations (elderly, children, disabilities, ethnic minorities. - High risks due to site susceptibility to hazards (fire, landslide, flooding, cyclone, etc.)	In a camp or camp-like setting that meets the minimum population threshold. + Two or more of the following: - Extremely limited to no freedom of movement outside of the site. - No availability of or access to non-humanitarian life-saving services. - Widespread life-threatening risks to safety and security. - Widespread life-threatening risks due to physically, socially, culturally inappropriateness of site. - No probability of near-term safe, orderly, dignified, voluntary returns. - Site demographics contain extremely high proportion of vulnerable populations (elderly, children, disabilities, ethnic minorities etc.) - Widespread imminent life-threatening risks due to site susceptibility to hazards (fire, landslide, flooding, cyclone, etc.)
Education Cluster	School-aged children and youth are accessing formal education1 in a protected environment offering acceptable learning conditions2.	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 conditions3. 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 environment4. and/or School-aged children are enduring aggravating circumstances5 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 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.

Food Security Cluster	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). OR 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.
	Area is classified according to the worst-off phase experienced by at least 20% of households (based on IPC/CH – above)				
	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 strategies to secure food needs	Households have food consumption gaps AND unable to meet required food needs without applying crisis coping strategies	Households either: Have extreme food consumption gaps OR have extreme loss of livelihood assets will lead to food consumption gaps, or worse	
	Acceptable consumption (FCS) and reduced Coping Index below 4 (rCSI)	Acceptable consumption (FCS) and reduced Coping Index 4 or above (rCSI)	Borderline consumption (FCS)	Poor Consumption (FCS)	
	FES <50% or ECMEN: Total expenditure > MEB	FES = 50-65%	FES = 65-75% or ECMEN: SMEB > Total Exp < MEB	FES >= 75% or ECMEN: Total Exp < SMEB	
	LCSI: No coping strategies applied	LCSI: Applied stress strategies	LCSI: Applied crisis strategies	LCSI: Applied emergency strategies	
	Area is classified according to the worst-off phase experienced by at least 25% of households (based on CARI – above)				
Health Cluster	**Health Resources**				
	Health Facilities can adequately meet the essential health needs of over than 90% of the population.	Health facilities' service provision is under stress, impacting at least 10% of the population who are unable to access essential health services.	Health facilities are experiencing moderate strain in service provision, which is affecting at least 20% of the population who cannot access necessary health services.	Health facilities are facing high strain in service provision, resulting in at least 30% of the population being unable to access necessary health services.	There has been a collapse of health facilities or a significant gap in service provision, impacting at least 40% of the population who are unable to access necessary health services.
	Percent of population that can access primary healthcare within one hour's walk from dwellings >=90%	>=80%	>=70%	>=60%	<60%
	Number of inpatient beds (IP) per 1.000 people IP >= 18	IP >= 16	IP >= 12	IP >= 6	IP <6
	Number of health facilities with basic Emergency Obstetric Care per 500.000 people (BeMOC) BeMOC >= 4	BeMOC >= 4	BeMOC >= 3	BeMOC >= 2	BeMOC <2
	Number of skilled birth attendant personnel per 10.000 people (SBAP) SBAP >= 23	SBAP >= 22	SBAP >= 20	SBAP >= 17	SBAP >= 14

Health Cluster	**Health Status**				
	There is low number of deaths and illnesses, as well as a maintenance in the population's overall health, which is evidenced by:	There is a borderline number of deaths and illnesses, as well as a deterioration in the population's overall health, which is evidenced by:	There is moderate number of deaths and illnesses, as well as a decline in the population's overall health, which is evidenced by:	There is high number of deaths and illnesses, as well as a decline in the population's overall health, which is evidenced by:	There is high number of deaths and illnesses, as well as a decline in the population's overall health, which is evidenced by:
	Immunization Coverage (DPT3/ PENTA3) IC >=90% rural >=95% urban or,	IC >=90% rural >=95% urban or,	IC <90% rural <95% urban or,	IC <85% rural <90% urban or,	IC <75% rural <85% urban or,
	Percent of the population identified as having disabilities All "domains" are no difficulties	No "domain" is a lot of difficulties or cannot do at all, 1, 2, or 3 domains are some difficulties	No "domain" is cannot do at all, 1, 2, or 3 domains are a lot of difficulties OR no domain is a lot of difficulties or cannot do at all; at least 4 domains are some difficulties	No "domain" is cannot do at all, 1, 2, or 3 domains are a lot of difficulties OR no domain is a lot of difficulties or cannot do at all; at least 4 domains are some difficulties	At least 4 "domains" are cannot do all
	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5M) U5M <1/10,000/ day or	U5M <1/10,000/day	U5M 1-2/10,000/day	U5M 2-3.99/10,000/day	U5M ≥4/10,000/day or
	Incidence of meningitis: No cases	Area Population < 30,000 1 suspected case in one week Area Population > 30 000 less than 3 suspected cases / 100,000 inhabitants / week (minimum of 2 cases in one week)	Area Population < 30,000 2 or more suspected cases in one week or an increased incidence compared to previous non-epidemic years Area Population > 30 000 More than 3 suspected cases / 100,000 inhabitants/ week (minimum of 2 cases in one week)	Area Population < 30,000 5 or more suspected cases in one week or Doubling of the number of cases in a three-week period Area Population > 30 000 More than 10 suspected cases / 100,000 inhabitants / week	Agreed according to the context and severity phase definition
	Epidemic-prone diseases: Normal level of epidemic-prone diseases or a confirmed outbreak that can be managed with existing healthcare service capacity.	Increased levels of epidemic-prone diseases that stress existing capacity	High level of epidemic-prone diseases straining response capacity and service provisions.	Extreme levels of epidemic-prone diseases highly exceeding response capacity and service provision.	Massive epidemic-prone diseases levels that restrict service provision.
	Case Fatality Ratio CFR < 0.02 or	CFR > 0.02	CFR > 0.05	CFR > 0.1	CHR >= 5
	Case Hospitalization Ratio CHR < 0.05	CHR > 0.05	CHR > 0.8	CHR > 1.5	Massive or significant contagion levels obstruct the normal or standard service provision (primary care, specialized care, public health interventions, among others).
	Contextual factors				
	IPC Phase 1	IPC Phase 2	IPC Phase 3	IPC Phase 4	IPC Phase 5
	Protection severity				
	Nutrition severity				
	WASH severity				
	Housing conditions and risk factors				

Nutrition Cluster	Minimal level acute malnutrition among children under five (< 5 % of children are acutely malnourished), Minimal risk of mortality(<1 child deaths/10000) AND/OR Optimal level infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months. ≥70% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed ≥70% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.	Poor level of acute malnutrition among children under five (5-9.9 % children are acutely malnourished), Minimal risk of mortality (<1 child death/10000), AND/OR Suboptimal level infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months. 50-70% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed. 40-70% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.	Severe level of acute malnutrition among children under five (10-14.9 % of children are acutely malnourished), Worsening child mortality (1-1.9 child deaths/10000, AND/OR Worsening Sub optimal level infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months. 30-50% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed. 20-39% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.	Critical level acute malnutrition among children under five (15-29.9 % children are acutely malnourished) Above emergency level child mortality(2-3.9 child deaths/10000), AND/OR Poor infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months. 11-30% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed. 10-19% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.	Extremely Critical level of acute malnutrition among children under five (30% or more children are acutely malnourished), Extremely critical risk of mortality(>4 child deaths/10000), AND/OR Extremely poor infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months. <11% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed. <10% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.
Protection Cluster (including AoRs)	More than 90% of the population (disaggregated by age and gender) in the area are living in safety, dignity and cannot enjoy their rights without either physical or psychological threat, violence, deprivation, denial of access, or discrimination.	Between 10-20% of the population (disaggregated by age and gender) in the area are not living in safety, dignity and cannot enjoy their rights without either physical or psychological threat, violence, deprivation, denial of access, or discrimination. or Between 21-40% of the population (disaggregated by age and gender) in the area are not living in safety, dignity and cannot enjoy their rights without either physical or psychological threat, violence, deprivation, denial of access, or discrimination. But the conditions for Phase 3 are not fully met.	Between 21-40% of the population (disaggregated by age and gender) in the area are not living in safety, dignity and cannot enjoy their rights without either physical or psychological threat, violence, deprivation, denial of access, or discrimination. AND Either National services to claim population's rights are established and granted access without discrimination. Humanitarian assistance is limited to support the existing structures to accomplish their mandates and objectives. or Access to the area is granted or mostly granted, allowing assistance to reach the population based on needs and without discrimination.	Between 41 - 50% of the population (disaggregated by age and gender) in the area are not living in safety, dignity and cannot enjoy their rights without either physical or psychological threat, violence, deprivation, denial of access, or discrimination. AND Either National services to claim population's rights are established but deficient/non-functional Humanitarian assistance needs to play an active role in the area and is granted access without discrimination. or Access to the area is granted in some areas, allowing assistance to reach the population based on needs and without discrimination.	More than 50% of the population (disaggregated by age and gender) in the area are not living in safety, dignity and cannot enjoy their rights without either physical or psychological threat, violence, deprivation, denial of access, or discrimination. AND Either National services to claim population's rights are not established/non-functional/carrying out discrimination policies. Humanitarian assistance has limited/no presence and impact and cannot be granted access without discrimination. or Access is extremely or completely limited to the area and access to the population based on needs and without discrimination is extremely limited or unfeasible.
	Four Protection Principles apply to all humanitarian action and all humanitarian actors. 1. Enhance the safety, dignity and rights of people, and avoid exposing them to harm. 2. Ensure people's access to assistance according to need and without discrimination. 3. Assist people to recover from the physical and psychological effects of threatened or actual violence, coercion or deliberate deprivation. 4. Help people claim their rights.				

Shelter	Household level: Household lives in adequate dwellings*, can perform all typical, core domestic functions, and has appropriate access to all community-level services and infrastructure Area-level: at least 80% of households are living in shelter conditions described above	Household level: Household lives in adequate dwellings* (with minor issues), can perform most typical, core domestic functions, and has appropriate access to most community-level services and infrastructure Area-level: up to 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described in phases 2+3+4+5 (less than 20% are in conditions described in phases 3+4+5)	Household level: Household lives in inadequate dwellings* (with significant issues), is unable to perform many typical, core domestic functions, and has limited access to community-level services and infrastructure Area-level: at least 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described in phases 3+4+5 (less than 20% are in conditions described in phase 4+5)	Household level: Household lives in inadequate dwellings* (with severe issues), is unable to perform most typical, core domestic functions, and has very limited access to community-level services and infrastructure Area-level: at least 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described in phases 4+5 (less than 20% are in condition described in phase 5)	Household level: Household has no or is living in severely damaged dwelling*, is unable to perform all typical, core domestic function, and has no access to community-level services and infrastructure Area-level: At least 20% of households are living in shelter conditions described above
	The methodology is based on 3 main dimensions: - People have an enclosure (The shelter itself) - People are able to live properly and with dignity in their home (SNFI conditions inside the shelter) - People have access to services in their community (SNFI conditions outside the shelter				
WASH Cluster [work in progress, adjustments expected]	75% or more of Households are living in areas where WASH standards are met in accordance with relevant standards	25% of Households are living in areas with borderline inability to meet relevant WASH standards	25% of Households are living in areas with elevated deprivation of inability to meet relevant WASH standards in accordance with relevant standards OR where the WASH situation has deteriorated AND/OR where incident rates for water and sanitation-related disease outbreaks exceed heath sector standards: Incidence rate or number of cases of selected diseases (IRCSD) >= mean	25% of Households are living in areas where there is an extreme deprivation a collapse of ability to meet relevant WASH standards AND/OR where incident rates for water and sanitation related disease outbreaks exceed heath sector standards: Incidence rate or number of cases of selected diseases (IRCSD) >= mean + 1 standard deviation	25% or more Households are living in areas where there is a total collapse of ability to meet relevant WASH standards, AND/OR where attack incident rates for water and sanitation related disease outbreaks exceed heath sector standards: Incidence rate or number of cases of selected diseases (IRCSD) >= mean + 3 standard deviation
	Relevant standards are aligned with the Joint Monitoring Program definitions for access to safe water, hygenic sanitation, and handwashing facilities. The standards also encompass issues such as safety, e.g. distance to water points or toilets, whether toilets are shared or household toilets. These may be adapted according to the context, e.g., WASH Cluster standards for community versus camp based populations.				

Annex 3: List of Potential Violations to Human Rights and/or International Humanitarian Law

	Phase 2: Sporadic actions that create a threatening environment to peoples HRs, wellbeing, and dignity	Phase 3: Repeated or regular actions that create a threatening environment to peoples HRs, wellbeing, and dignity	Phase 4 Widespread HR/IHL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property.	Phase 5: Widespread and Systematic HR/IHL violations causing irreversible harm to people and property.
Threshold of occurrence (frequency, coverage, consistency, and organization)	These are isolated or single events or incidents or merely sporadic and do not occur on a regular basis.	Repeated means that a violation takes place many times or happens frequently. Regular means they happen in a constant pattern.	**Widespread** means that the violations are: Committed on a significant scale in terms of *the size of the population or geographical area* *AND/OR* With a significant degree of frequency with a consistent pattern, time, or duration; (that is, they are more than isolated or merely sporadic phenomena).	**Widespread and Systematic** means that the violations are: Same as Widespread as defined in Phase 4 AND Carried out in an organized and deliberate way. An element of planning or of sustained will on the part of the perpetrator' must be present.
Threshold of Character (type and gravity)	**A threatening environment to people's HRs, wellbeing, and dignity** means that violations are: Events may entail abuse and disregard for human dignity but do reach a level of gravity.		**Causing irreversible harm to people and property** means that violations are: Of a certain threshold of the character of cruel, inhuman, or degrading character and their range, i.e., and pattern of violations.	
Context	*Human rights are generally protected. National mechanisms are partially functioning with some challenges to access justice and remedies.*		*No guarantee of rights due to breakdown of rule of law, protracted impunity and/or systematic failure to ensure accountability, remedy/redress, prevent and protect*	

Potential Violations to Human Rights and/or International Humanitarian Law

Host and people internally displaced living in areas with limited humanitarian access (disaggregated by gender, age, disability) *and/or by key affiliation (community, language, religion, ethnicity, etc) from the area of analysis*

People/population estimated living in besieged/confined sites (disaggregated by rural and urban sites) in the area of analysis.

Suspected and confirmed hazardous areas

Incidents of xenophobia, stigmatization or discrimination against refugees, IDPs or stateless persons *disaggregated by perpetrator*

Incidents of explosive ordnance

HHs reporting protection issues when accessing humanitarian assistance in the last 3 months *disaggregated by key affiliation (community, language, religion, gender, age and disability ethnicity, etc)*

Populations in specific groups excluded or with limited access to services (i.e. UASC, persons with disabilities, older persons, minority groups, etc.)

Existence of reports focusing on disinformation disseminated intentionally to cause serious social harm based on views of society (gender, age, disability, sexuality, race, political, philosophical and religious) in the area of analysis

Complaints/incidents of discrimination, stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services submitted to the executive or justice authorities that have been investigated and addressed by the government and/or duty bearer; and corrective actions taken or remedies granted.

Civilian populations killed or harmed as a consequence of conflict, violence, natural hazards, outbreak or any other shock (disaggregated by gender, age, disability)

Civilian populations killed or injured by violence or conflict disaggregated by key affiliation (community, language, religion, ethnicity, gender, age and disability, etc) or by natural hazard

Conflict intensity (based on # of attacks, terrrorist events, criminal activity, social tensions, etc) d*isaggregated by perpetrators*

Public buildings damaged / destroyed by conflict Disaggregated by perpetrator) / disaster

Protection threats/incidents reported in monitored sites/communities (intercommunal, organized crime, armed groups presence, military action, etc.) disaggregated by perpetrator

Intergroup conflicts resulting in violence d*isaggregated by group)*

Attacks on health facilities d*isaggregated by perpetrators*

Attacks on educational facilities *disaggregated by perpetrators*

Crimes/attacks against civilians or civilian objects brought to and investigated by judicial authorities out of total number of crimes; as appropriate analyze decisions and remedies granted

Persons affected by attacks on civilians without access to assistance services by community

Existance of reports of torture, ill-treatment illustrating incidents: number of victims, areas, trends and allegations in the area of analysis; as appropriate Legislative, administrative, and judicial SDR on: Criminal law, prohibition against torture, interrogation or treatment of individuals, existing complaints and compensation mechanisms, and reporting status to the Committee Against Torture -

People abducted, kidnapped, disappeared, arbitrary/unlawful arrested consequence of conflict, violence or any other shock (disaggregated by gender, age, disability) and by key affiliation (community, language, religion, ethnicity, etc)

Security incidents affecting humanitarian workers or assets d*isaggregated by perpetrator*

Security incidents affecting humanitarian workers or assets brought before the executive and judicial authorities out of the total number of incidents; as appropriate, SDR and analysis of measures and practices implemented to ensure/ restrict full, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access

HHs that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 3 months disaggregated by key affiliation (community, language, religion, ethnicity, etc)

SDR and analysis of policies, measures and practices implemented that restricts movement of people including blockade, siege, and other forms of closure regime that infringes upon the rights of crisis affected populations

HHs without access to official law enforcement authorities and/or judiciary system *disaggregated by key affiliation (community, language, religion, ethnicity, etc)*
Complaints/incidents submitted to the domestic executive justice system that have been investigated and/or adjudicated; the proportion of those found in favor of the complainant; and the proportion of the latter that have been complied with by the government and/or duty bearer; each disaggregated by kind of mechanism, area of law/ type of procedure (civil, criminal, etc.), substantive rights involved and remedies granted. As appropriate, SDR and legal analysis of legal framework and practices relating to access to justice, due process, substantive and procedural guarantees, existing complaints and compensation mechanisms. This includes Equal access to and equality before the justice system; the availability and accessibility of legal aid.
Trafficking in persons presence/prevalence in the area of analysis
People injured or killed by explosive ordnance (SADD)
Reports of sexual violence (SADD) as a consequence of conflict, violence, natural hazards, outbreak or any other shock
Reports [of torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment] illustrating incidents: number of victims, areas, trends and allegations in the area of analysis
Reports of recruitment and use of children by armed groups and armed forces
Areas with limited humanitarian access
Besieged/confined sites (disaggregated by rural and urban sites) in the area of analysis.

Annex 4: Example files to be used for sectoral reporting of PiN and Severity

Admin 1	Admin 1 P-Code	Admin 2	Admin 2 P-Code	Population	Cluster's PiN (Number)
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Al-Falluja	IQG01Q01	540,532	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Al-Kaim	IQG01Q02	102,858	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Al-Ramadi	IQG01Q03	631,686	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Al-Rutba	IQG01Q04	30,384	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Ana	IQG01Q05	34,356	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Haditha	IQG01Q06	27,618	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Heet	IQG01Q07	181,224	
Al-Basrah	IQG02	Al-Basrah	IQG02Q02	2,304	
Al-Basrah	IQG02	Al-Zubair	IQG02Q06	1,272	
Al-Najaf	IQG04	Al-Kufa	IQG04Q01	2,394	
Al-Najaf	IQG04	Al-Najaf	IQG04Q03	6,714	
Al-Qadissiya	IQG05	Al-Diwaniya	IQG05Q02	2,256	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06Q01	90,660	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Chamchamal	IQG06Q02	9,234	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Derbendikhan	IQG06Q03	6,276	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Dokan	IQG06Q04	5,166	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Halabcha	IQG06Q05	3,972	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Kalar	IQG06Q06	13,851	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Rania	IQG06Q09	2,124	
Babil	IQG07	Al-Hilla	IQG07Q02	1,494	
Babil	IQG07	Al-Mussyab	IQG07Q04	14,904	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Adhamiya	IQG08Q01	2,244	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Kadhmiyah	IQG08Q02	39,450	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Karkh	IQG08Q03	4,290	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Mada'in	IQG08Q04	786	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Mahmoudiya	IQG08Q05	60,708	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Risafa	IQG08Q06	2,232	
Diyala	IQG10	Al-Khalis	IQG10Q01	84,690	
Diyala	IQG10	Al-Muqdadiya	IQG10Q02	53,088	

WS - 3.1 Overall PiN | WS - 3.2 Intersectoral Severity

Admin 1	Admin 1 P-Code	Admin 2	Admin 2 P-Code	Population	Cluster's Sevrity (Number)
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Al-Falluja	IQG01Q01	540,532	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Al-Kaim	IQG01Q02	102,858	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Al-Ramadi	IQG01Q03	631,686	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Al-Rutba	IQG01Q04	30,384	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Ana	IQG01Q05	34,356	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Haditha	IQG01Q06	27,618	
Al-Anbar	IQG01	Heet	IQG01Q07	181,224	
Al-Basrah	IQG02	Al-Basrah	IQG02Q02	2,304	
Al-Basrah	IQG02	Al-Zubair	IQG02Q06	1,272	
Al-Najaf	IQG04	Al-Kufa	IQG04Q01	2,394	
Al-Najaf	IQG04	Al-Najaf	IQG04Q03	6,714	
Al-Qadissiya	IQG05	Al-Diwaniya	IQG05Q02	2,256	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06Q01	90,660	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Chamchamal	IQG06Q02	9,234	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Derbendikhan	IQG06Q03	6,276	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Dokan	IQG06Q04	5,166	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Halabcha	IQG06Q05	3,972	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Kalar	IQG06Q06	13,851	
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IQG06	Rania	IQG06Q09	2,124	
Babil	IQG07	Al-Hilla	IQG07Q02	1,494	
Babil	IQG07	Al-Mussyab	IQG07Q04	14,904	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Adhamiya	IQG08Q01	2,244	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Kadhmiyah	IQG08Q02	39,450	
Baghdad	IQG08	Al-Karkh	IQG08Q03	4,290	

WS - 3.1 Overall PiN | WS - 3.2 Intersectoral Severity

Annex 5: List of field participants

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Laurent Gimenez
Leidy Mariana Caballero
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Nasra Hussein
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Oscar Gitonga
Pablo Rodriguez
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