



JOINT AND INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK VERSION 2.0

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

Questions and Answers

Volume 3

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GENERAL QUESTIONS

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

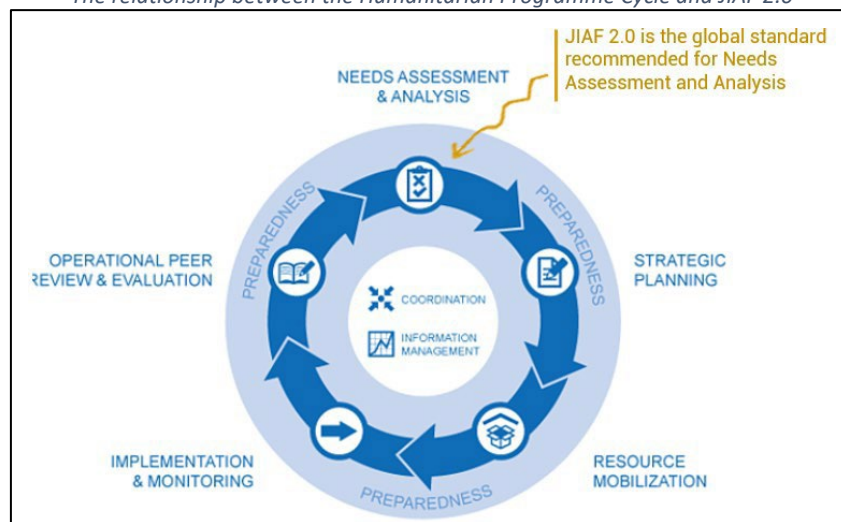
The Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework version 2.0 sets the global standards for robust, impartial, transparent, replicable, and comparable estimations of humanitarian needs. The methodology was developed by an inter-agency partnership that includes UN and humanitarian organizations and several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

The one pager [JIAF 2.0 Snapshot](http://www.jiaf.info) should also be shared and can be found in www.jiaf.info website.

2. How does JIAF fit with the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)?

The Joint and Intersectoral Assessment Framework version 2.0 was developed through a multi-partner initiative to inform the first step of the HPC cycle as the IASC-endorsed global standard for needs analysis. JIAF findings provide the evidence base that underpins Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs), and consequently, the collective humanitarian response. As of October 2023, 24 out of 25 countries implementing an HPC have confirmed that they will use JIAF 2.0 as the standards for their HNO.

The relationship between the Humanitarian Programme Cycle and JIAF 2.0



3. What are the key changes with JIAF 2.0?

JIAF 2.0 is the revamped methodology that has retained the strengths of JIAF 1.1 and addressed identified weaknesses. The key differences are detailed in the table below.

Key differences between JIAF 1.0 and 1.1 and JIAF 2.0

JIAF 1.0 and JIAF 1.1	JIAF 2.0
<p>Focus on intersectoral analysis. The process and analysis framework reflected intersectoral analysis, intersectoral PiN and intersectoral severity only.</p>	<p>Humanitarian needs analysis is both joint sectoral and intersectoral. The process and the analysis framework include and link both sectoral and intersectoral analysis.</p>
<p>Sectoral analyses were not integrated in JIAF 1.0 or 1.1. Sectoral results were considered in the needs analysis overviews, though not included in the framework.</p>	<p>Sectoral PiN and Sectoral Severity estimations integrated in the analysis process, in an interoperable, transparent, and accountable way from the beginning until the end of the analysis process.</p>
<p>JIAF 1.1 PiN was based on Intersectoral Severity thresholds, and PiN was distributed by severity. Intersectoral PiN was estimated based on intersectoral severity.</p>	<p>Intersectoral Severity and overall PiN are not linked. The Mosaic Method is used to produce an Overall PiN figure.</p>
<p>Intersectoral severity determined based on pre-defined indicators and mathematical aggregation using JIAF 1.1 Indicator Reference Table.</p>	<p>JIAF 2.0 does not use a mathematical formula to estimate intersectoral severity. Preliminary severity is based on a logical formula that is followed by a convergence of evidence to get to final severity.</p>
<p>Joint Analysis focused on intersectoral analysis process, methods, and figures.</p>	<p>Simpler, more streamlined, and participatory analyses throughout: A three-stage analysis process where collaborative analysis is supported through an online analysis platform that stores and organizes both the sectoral and intersectoral evidence.</p>

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

Impartiality, as one JIAF 2.0's five core values, has informed the design of JIAF's methods and processes to make sure that analyses are impartial and neutral in order to consider inclusion of all marginalized groups. The key features of JIAF 2.0 that promote impartiality include:

- **Inclusion of stakeholders with diverse perspectives:** All clusters, UN agencies, NGOs, and technical agencies are included in the JIAF 2.0 processes as equal analysts. The analysis process includes two multi-partner working sessions where stakeholders with various backgrounds and mandates come together to define the scope of the analysis, assess sectoral analyses and conduct joint intersectoral analyses, including understanding the patterns, linkages, and trends of sectoral needs. By bringing diverse stakeholders' perspectives together to discuss and build consensus, JIAF 2.0 promotes more neutral, evidence-based analyses.
- **Identification and analyses of minority and marginalized groups:** JIAF 2.0 analytical tools support the analysis of needs at the population group level. Population groups may be based for example on displacement status, livelihoods, urban or rural residency, or any other broad characteristic that would necessitate specific humanitarian interventions. Within these population groups, the most vulnerable people can be identified (based on age, gender, and other diversity characteristics) to inform a prioritized and inclusive humanitarian response.

5. How can JIAF 2.0 be effective in local-level information sharing and analysis?

JIAF 2.0 is based on intuitive and straight forward methods that do not require advanced knowledge of information management or statistical software and can be conducted after a few days of training. JIAF 2.0 processes are based on participatory evidence-based consensus analyses that are conducted by members who have knowledge of the local context and expertise in diverse domains relevant to humanitarian affairs (e.g., health, agriculture, protection etc.). Analysts collaboratively engage under the guidance of a neutral facilitator, thereby fostering a balanced and unbiased approach.

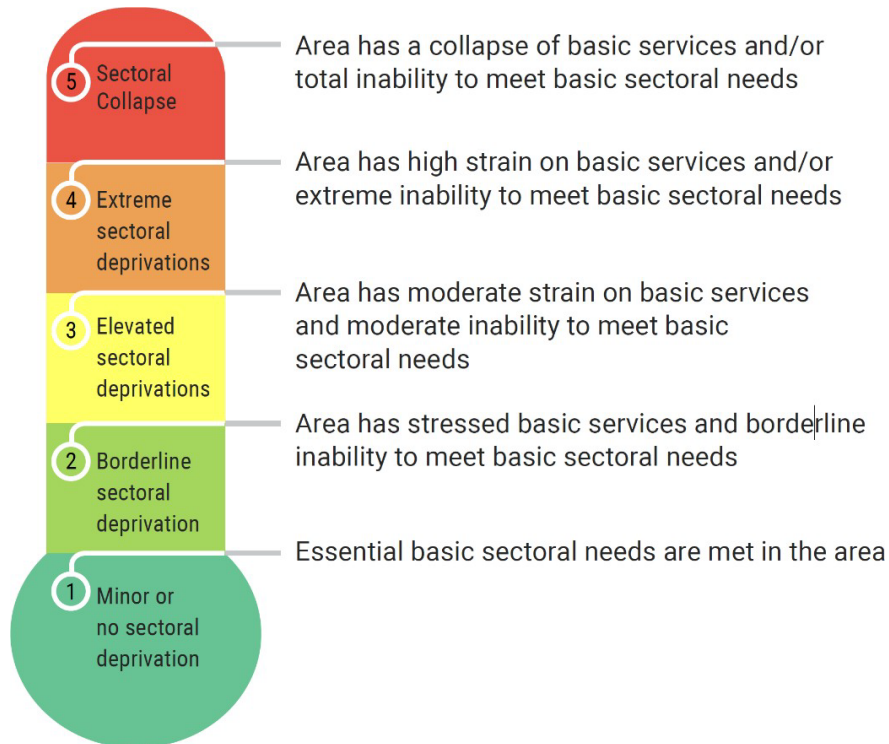
JIAF's digital tools are displayed through an internet-based interface that does not require advanced digital literacy. Preliminary automated analyses are done based on simple spreadsheet files, which are displayed on the internet-based platform through maps, graphs, and tables. Descriptive reference tables featuring global benchmarks are provided to assist analysts to arrive at consensus-based convergence of evidence. The results of JIAF 2.0 are presented in easily understandable language that reflects the expected conditions of the situation. The JIAF 2.0 Reference Tables below illustrate JIAF 2.0's user-friendly language and approach.

By relying on intuitive and straightforward methods and communication, JIAF 2.0 can be conducted and understood at local levels for more effective local response.

JIAF 2.0 Descriptions of Intersectoral Severity Phases

	1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
Area Level Description	Area has essential basic services and ability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity	Area has: Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing Sporadic threats to human rights and/or use of stress coping strategy Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has: Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights, AND Regular threats to human rights and/or accelerated erosion of strategies and/or assets, AND Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Elevated mortality or risk of death AND Widespread violations of human rights and/or unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategies, AND High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Widespread mortality or risk of death, AND Widespread and systemic violations of human rights and/or exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, AND Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.

JIAF 2.0 Descriptions of Interoperable Sectoral Severity Phases



6. How will the lessons learned be documented?

The lesson learning process will be based on feedback from all JIAF 2.0 users. The lesson learning will include comprehensive feedback from analysts that used JIAF 2.0 to analyze needs as well as from decision-makers who used JIAF 2.0 outputs to inform strategic response planning. Specific inputs will include:

- Online questionnaire administered to solicit insights from all relevant stakeholders to make sure the full range of perspectives is captured.
- Group discussions with country analysts to solicit experience exchange and insights
- Focused interviews with country-level decision-makers, identified as key informants, ensuring the selection of informants is inclusive of diverse stakeholder perspectives.
- Contributions (through interviews and focused discussion) from regional and global analysts and decision-makers to complement country-level experiences.

OCHA will consolidate the outcomes of the lessons learning exercise, which will be followed by a comprehensive review from the inter-agency JIAF Methodology Working Group (MWG) and the JIAF Advisory Group (JAG). The findings will then be presented to the JIAF 2.0 user community with recommendations for adjustments and enhancements to JIAF methodology, tools, and processes, thereby setting the stage for an even more robust JIAF to be used in the 2025 humanitarian program cycle.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS - OUTCOME INDICATORS

7. Does JIAF 2.0 use any kind of indicators?

The JIAF 2.0 methodology uses Outcome Indicators to support the convergency of evidence in the Intersectoral Severity analysis, outlined in Reference Table 3B2 on page 38 of the JIAF Technical Manual. These indicators cover:

- Global Acute Malnutrition
- Epidemics
- Violations to human rights and international human law
- Livelihood coping strategies.

If data is not available for all indicators, it is recommended to agree on at least one life-threatening and one irreversible harm indicator to conduct the analysis, recognizing that, with less indicators, confidence in the analyses might be decreased.

8. What are the JIAF 2.0 indicators and how are they different from the JIAF 1 ones?

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

	JIAF 1 and 1.1 Intersectoral Indicators	JIAF 2.0 Intersectoral Indicators
Indicator Selection	<p>Included a list of potential sectoral indicators to be selected as part of the ‘humanitarian condition pillar’ as well a global selection of “critical indicators.”</p> <p>Critical indicators included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Security: IPC or CH Acute Food Insecurity - Nutrition: IPC Acute malnutrition or GAM rates - WASH: Access to enough water of acceptable quality (WASH) - Protection/child protection/education # of civilian population (including children) killed, injured, or missing due to violence, conflict, or natural hazards. 	<p>Includes only one list of humanitarian outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life-threatening conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Death rates o Global Acute malnutrition o Epidemics - Irreversible harm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Violations of human rights or International Humanitarian Law. o Livelihood coping strategies. - Overlap of sectoral needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Number of sectors by severity phases - Contributing factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Impacts of shocks <p>Please notice that these are not sectoral indicators, but indicators that aim to measure life-threatening conditions or irreversible harm.</p>
Indicator Use	<p>Use depends on scenario used:</p> <p>A. Indicator at household level: Each indicator value should be re-coded to only represent the severity score (from 1 to 5) in datasets and apply “Mean of Max 50% of indicators” if there are more than 4 indicators, and simply the mean if there are 4 indicators or less.</p> <p>B. Indicator at area level: For each indicator, geographical area/affected group, calculate the percentage of people per severity class (option B).</p>	<p>There are two uses of indicators for intersectoral severity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flag areas that need to be further analyzed for any misalignment of the indicative Phase based on overlap of sectoral needs vis à vis life-threatening conditions and irreversible harm. - Provide the benchmarks for consensus building evidence-based estimation of intersectoral severity if area was flagged.

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

9. Who is responsible for the Outcome indicators?

The country team will decide in the first working session which are the indicators to be collected to inform the Intersectoral Outcomes on i) life threatening conditions and ii) irreversible harm. Ideally, the analysis team should collect data on the suggested indicators in the reference table (reference indicators as ‘direct evidence’).

The *inter-agency group* then decides what method will be used to collect data including primary and/or secondary data collection methods. The group also agrees on what agency(ies) will be responsible for collecting data.

The *agencies identified* share data with OCHA.

OCHA consolidates into the analysis platform (in the intersectoral severity workspace) and facilitates discussions around flags (Excel) and consensus-building analyses.

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

Proxy indicators need to be in line with the phase descriptions and thresholds included in the Intersectoral Severity Reference table and need to be identified through discussions with the JIAF analysis group. The figure below provides an example of the interpretation of oral evidence of deaths that could be used to support an understanding of death rates.

Potential proxies include:

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

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

1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
Area has essential basic services and ability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity	Area has: Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing Sporadic threats to human rights and/or use of stress coping strategy Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has: Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights, AND Regular threats to human rights and/or accelerated erosion of strategies and/or assets, AND Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Elevated mortality or risk of death AND Widespread violations of human rights and/or unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategies, AND High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Widespread mortality or risk of death, AND Widespread and systemic violations of human rights and/or exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, AND Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.
Death 1) Crude Death Rate (CDR): <0.5/10,000/day or 2) Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR): <1/10,000/day	Death CDR <0.5/10,000/day OR U5DR: <1/10,000/day	Death CDR: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR U5DR: 1-2/10,000/day OR > than baseline	Death CDR: 1.0-1.99/10,000/day OR U5DR: 2-3.99/10,000/day OR > than 2x baseline	Death CDR: ≥2/10,000/day OR U5DR ≥4/10,000/day OR much > than 2x baseline
FGD and KI in villages interviewed confirm normal deaths occurring (i.e., less than 15 deaths or <30 children died in last month per 10,000 people (e.g., if a village has 1,000 people and 200 kids it would be a1 or less deaths among any age and no kids' deaths or confirming that the seldom death seen was normal non-crisis related.		FGD and KI in al/most villages interviewed confirm 15-30 deaths or 30-60 children died in last month per 10,000 people (e.g., if a village has 1,000 people and 200 kids it would be about 2 deaths among any age or 1 kid deaths in the previous month, confirming this is atypical caused by the crisis.	FGD and KI in all/most villages interviewed confirm 30 to 60 deaths or 60 to 120 children's deaths in last month per 10,000 people (e.g., if a village has 1,000 people and 200 kids it would be about 2 to 4 deaths among any age and/or 2 kid's deaths in the previous month confirming this is significantly greater than normal.	FGD and KI in all villages interviewed confirm more than 60 deaths or 120 children's deaths in last month per 10,000 people (e.g., if a village has 1,000 people and 200 kids it would be 6 and/or more deaths among any age or 2.4 kids' deaths in the previous month

11. What do you do if Sectoral Severity is at admin2 and intersectoral indicators at admin1?

Intersectoral indicators are used to: (i) raise flags on preliminary automated intersectoral severity classification and, (ii) provide evidence for convergence of evidence and consensus on the classification of flagged areas, with answers to detail both cases as follows:

- a. **Use proxy indicators** with thresholds aligned to the global definitions of intersectoral severity found in reference table 3B2. In Colombia for example, flagging was based on a comparison of the preliminary severity classification against classifications done by partners based in the municipalities. This is an example of using other sources of information that provide evidence at the same unit of analysis.
- b. **“Calibrate” data from a different administrative unit.** A qualitative calibration of data from different units of analyses or areas can help analysts when data is not available for the target unit of analyses. For example, an indicator at admin 1 can be used for admin 2 analysis by considering the patterns of shocks and impacts within the admin 1 area. For example, if we are analyzing an admin 2 area which has been highly affected by the crisis, compared to other admin 2 areas, it is safe to say that this admin 2 area is worse than the average of the admin 1 area. Although these analyses are mainly based on qualitative

extrapolations, they can be useful for flagging and classification.

12. Is the Intersectoral indicator on (livelihood) coping strategies based on the IPC-related indicator alone, or should it be a composite between Food Security and Protection? (In some countries protection cluster argues that they also focus on coping strategies that impact livelihoods, such as early marriages).

The intersectoral indicator in JIAF 2.0 reference table refers to the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), preferably in its essential needs module, though the food module can also be used in absence of the former. In most contexts, the two indicators would be aligned. The LCSI indicator can be collected by a variety of actors, and is always present among the key quantitative food security / IPC outcome indicators. The questionnaire module can and should be adapted to the country context, and hence inclusion of e.g. protection -related coping questions - can be done when relevant.

13. Are all the Intersectoral indicators of intersectoral severity required?

While there is no defined minimum number of indicators, the more variety and reliability of data available, the better the expected analyses. The inclusion of intersectoral outcome indicators is a major feature of JIAF 2.0 to support the convergence of evidence and to ensure that intersectoral severity classifications are as accurate as possible. All available and relevant evidence should be used and if they do not converge, an explanation for the contradiction should be agreed.

14. Is it okay for partners/clusters to provide evidence on intersectoral indicators as an aggregated value without presenting the raw data and without a clear explanation on the method of how these were calculated?

The ICCG should not accept incomplete evidence on intersectoral indicators that does not have a clear methodology, agreement on how the indicator was used and the relevance and reliability of the indicator. All indicators in the Intersectoral Reference Table aim to measure humanitarian outcomes in terms of threats to people's lives or irreversible consequences (regardless of sectors) and should be agreed and understood by all the partners.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS - PIN

15. Is the Joint Overall PiN of JIAF 2.0 the new name of the Intersectoral PiN of JIAF 1.1?

No, the joint overall PiN is different from an intersectoral PiN. JIAF 2.0 estimates the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, independent of what their needs are and how many needs they have. In other words, the joint overall PiN includes any person that has a humanitarian need in at least one sector.

Difference between JIAF 1.1 Intersectoral PiN and JIAF 2.0 Overall PiN

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

16. How is the Joint Overall PiN calculated?

The Mosaic method is used to produce the joint overall PiN, which corresponds to the aggregation of sectoral PiNs. More precisely the highest sectoral PiN at the lowest geographical unit is used to estimate Joint Overall PiN.

In contrast to JIAF 1.1, there is no formula that aggregates sectoral indicators, and the overall joint PiN is not linked to the intersectoral severity.

While the highest sectoral PiN is summed at the lowest unit, the highest sectoral PiNs are assessed through a tool that flags anomalies / outliers. For example, when the PiN for one sector is much higher than other sectors. In addition, the interoperability tool identifies clusters that have not aligned to the global guidelines for interoperable PiN.

The inter-agency working session is essential to review and understand sectoral PiN estimates. Following this review, sectors may be expected to revise their PiN estimates and / or the inter-agency group may decide to use the second (or third) highest sectoral PiN if the highest one is not in line with global operational guidelines. The table below identifies key methodological steps for the calculation of overall PiN.

Methodological Steps for Estimation of Overall PiN

- Sectors review the five guidelines for interoperable sectoral PiNs and assess if their methods are aligned, or explain why there is an exception.
- All partners review the definition of flags and agree if other flags should be added.
- Sectors input their sectoral PiN at lowest geographical unit in workspace 2A (the excel worksheet).
- OCHA consolidates the sectoral data and reviews if the preliminary PiNs result in flags.
- Sectors revise their PiN ahead of inter-agency working session as relevant.
- Sectors present their sectoral PiN at inter-agency working session focusing on trends and patterns in relation to other sectors.
- Partners provide feedback on sectoral PiNs during inter-agency working sessions (other clusters, OCHA and other organizations participate in discussions).
- Sectors may request time to review and if necessary, revise their PiN.
- A second working session is organized as needed.
- Partners review final sectoral PiN and in cases where flags still exist, agree on whether highest, second or third highest PiN for overall joint PiN.

17. How does JIAF 2.0 address cases where the overall joint PiNs is very high compared to previous HNO sectoral estimates, when using the highest sectoral PiN at the lowest unit of analysis. How do we deal with sectoral PiNs that include needs outside of the scope of analysis or broader than humanitarian?

According to the JIAF 2.0 operational guidelines, the calculation PiNs should neither go beyond the scope of analysis nor encompass non-humanitarian needs.

- Clusters can define their own PiNs but need to specify divergences from the operational guidelines.
- Sectoral PiNs that do not align to the operational guidance should not be used to calculate the overall joint PiN.

The table below details the five parameters of the global operational guidance for the joint overall PiN.

The operational guidelines for JIAF 2.0 Joint Overall PiN

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

18. How is Intersectoral Severity calculated?

- Starting from sectoral severity phases, a preliminary severity is automatically attributed to each geographical administrative unit considered in the analysis using the criteria presented in the table below.
- The severity phase for each outcome indicator is attributed using the thresholds for life threatening conditions and irreversible harm.
- Automated formulas compare the results of preliminary severity with the severity of the outcome indicators. Flags are raised in geographical areas where there are differences between them. Some other formulas are used to identify potential flags.
- If there is no flag, then the preliminary severity that has been automatically calculated based on the sectoral severity phases will be taken as the final severity score.
- If there are flags, the final severity is done through an inter-agency facilitated discussion of available evidence and expert knowledge making reference to the intersectoral severity phases and indicators included in the Reference Table.

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

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS - INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY AND PIN

19. What are the relationships between overall PiN and intersectoral severity?

Both the joint overall PiN and Severity are estimated based on reported sectoral data (both Sectoral PiN and Severity) at the lowest agreed unit of analysis.

The overall PiN is estimated by taking the highest sectoral PiN among all sectors at each unit of analysis. The preliminary intersectoral severity is automatically estimated based on the overlap of sectoral severities. Intersectoral 'Outcome Indicators' are then assessed to cross-

check the preliminary severity.

In this way, joint overall PiN is estimated independent of Intersectoral Severity. It is currently not possible to estimate how many people in need are facing distinct levels of severity.

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

JIAF 2.0 promotes the interoperability of sectoral estimations and the operational guidance for joint overall PiN and for interoperable sectoral severity classifications.

JIAF 2.0 does not dictate the methods that clusters should follow to estimate sectoral needs and allows clusters to deviate from the global operational guidance, with the understanding that any deviations need to be clearly documented in Module 2 (workspace 2A and 2B).

Global clusters have provided an overview of their global methods and how they are, or are not, aligned to the JIAF Global Operational Guidance. Clusters at country level are required to review them to confirm alignment or, alternatively, explain how their methods are conducted.

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

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

The JIAF partnership understands that sectors analyze needs from different perspectives and measure the severity and magnitude of needs differently. For this reason, it has not been possible to define common methods and indicators across all sectors.

For example, the education sector refers to the inability of children to access existing learning centers to define educational collapse, while the food security sector refers to starvation, destitution, acute malnutrition, and death to define the collapse in this sector.

JIAF 2.0 includes a module that brings together sectoral analyses to provide a comprehensive understanding of the situation. JIAF 2.0 has provided guidelines for sectors to align their methods to a common global severity scale and common operational guidelines for PiN estimations. As such, while the methods and indicators of sectors are different, the results are aligned to common parameters and are hence interoperable.

22. Can the PiN and Severity cover different areas of the country?

Yes, PiN and severity can cover different geographic areas, but the same unit of analyses should be used. Moreover, if the analysis team decides on distinct coverage for PiN and Severity analysis, the reasons for this decision should be clearly explained.

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

To facilitate the analysis, a commonly agreed unit of analysis for joint overall PiN, and intersectoral PiN is recommended. All sectors are expected to present their sectoral PiNs and severities, using the same unit of analysis. This consistency is important as many sectors' methods link sectoral PiN and severities.

OTHER TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

24. How does JIAF 2.0 use the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA)?

JIAF 2.0 does not prescribe the types of assessment and data collection exercises to be conducted but does emphasize the importance of coordinated data collection and the importance of reliable data to support both sectoral and intersectoral analysis. JIAF 2.0 underscores the value of evidence-based analysis and recommends:

- Sectors describe the methods they employ for sectoral analysis, including providing information on what data and sources used. While sectors are responsible for identifying their own data sources and analysis methods, they are encouraged to undertake coordinated approaches, such as the MSNA, whenever possible.
- Intersectoral analysis calls for evidence of global indicators related to death, acute malnutrition, epidemics, violations to human rights and international human law and irreversible livelihood coping strategies., elements of which can be collected through MSNAs, or other types of assessments, and are valuable for intersectoral analyses.

25. How to address a situation where there are a high number of flags to be resolved?

First, the analysis team should work with clusters to address as many flags as possible ahead of the joint analysis work sessions. If after this exercise, a high number of flags is unresolved, the ICGC should focus on understanding the typology of the flags to decide what to do for each typology rather than to decrease the number of flags.

For example, a country that has 80 per cent of their areas flagged because of a 200 per cent PiN increase in comparison to the previous year, by a given cluster, should understand what has caused the increase. If the evidence shows that the deterioration of the humanitarian situation justifies the increase and that the cluster PiN is interoperable, then the PiN from this cluster should be used in the Mosaic Method. However, if the increase is a result of a cluster assuming a major further deterioration (i.e. not adhering to forecasts based on known trends) then the second highest PiN should be used.

In short, the recommendations are:

- Review each type of flag separately, understand why these flags are happening, agree on bulk action (e.g. sector to review cases, highest PiN taken, second highest PiN)
- Do not reduce the number of flags by changing the thresholds, instead investigate the reason for the change. The objective is not to decrease the number of flags but to ensure that the flags are meaningful.

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

A country-specific analysis platform has been created for all countries using JIAF 2.0 in the HPC cycle 2024. The cluster leads and lead analysts can have access to the platform. To obtain the credentials, please contact the OCHA colleagues in your country.

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

The username and password for the test platform is:

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

Username: student

Password: 123456