



Protection Cluster Webinar Series

JIAF 2.0

23 August 2023

Housekeeping



Mute your microphone when you are not given the microphone.



As much as possible, post general questions and comments in the chat box.



This session is being recorded.



The presentation and recording will be shared by email.



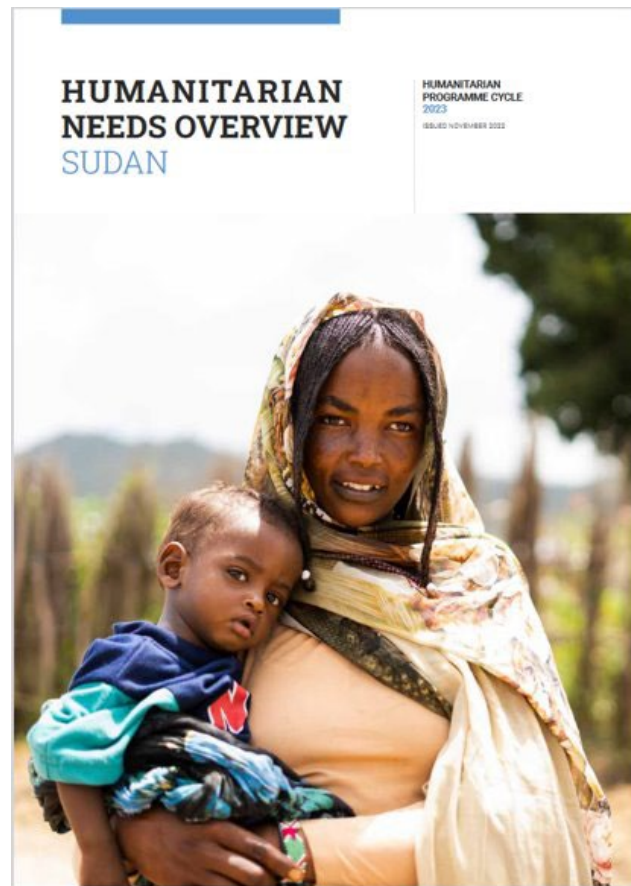
Add name, position and country of operations in the chat

Webinar Overview

- Overview of JIAF 2.0
 - What is JIAF?
 - What's new
 - Workflow for Protection Clusters and JIAF 2.0
 - JIAF 2.0 Analytical Framework
 - Overall PiN
 - Intersectoral Severity
 - Analysis Platform
- Protection Inputs
 - Context and Analysis
 - Protection Sectoral PiN, Severity, and Joint Analysis Session
- Further Support and Resources

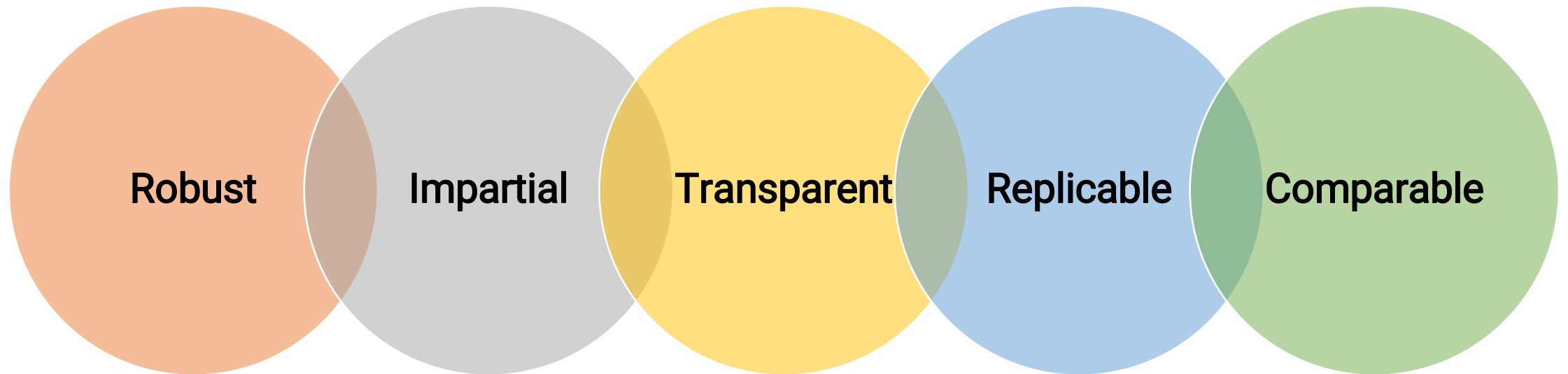
What is JIAF?

- Part of the humanitarian programme cycle (HPC) and the production of humanitarian needs overviews (HNO) which inform humanitarian response plans (HRP)
- Guides policymakers, donors, and humanitarian actors in resource allocation and decision-making through comprehensive analysis and overviews



What is JIAF?

1. **Global standards** for estimation of humanitarian needs and protection risks
2. **People-centered analyses** that consider coexistence and the intersection of needs, and their combined effects
3. **Simple and fast yet rigorous** methods, that can be conducted during a crisis in any context
4. **Collaborative analysis** of needs based on a true partnership
5. **Embedded** within, and adaptable to country processes



What's new

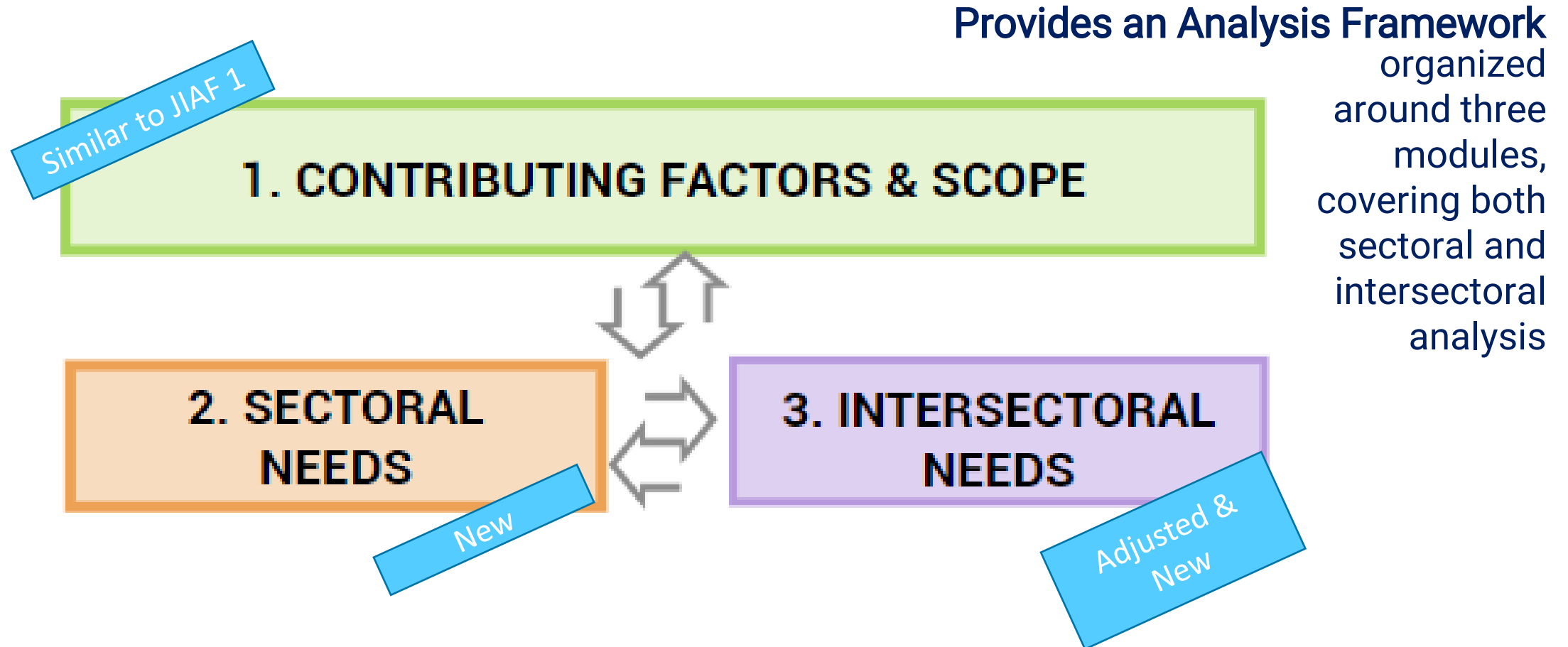
SIMILARITIES

- Context, shock, impact
- Answers the same key questions (i.e., how many people are in need, how severe are the needs, where are the needs, what are the drivers of the needs, etc.)
- Five levels of severity

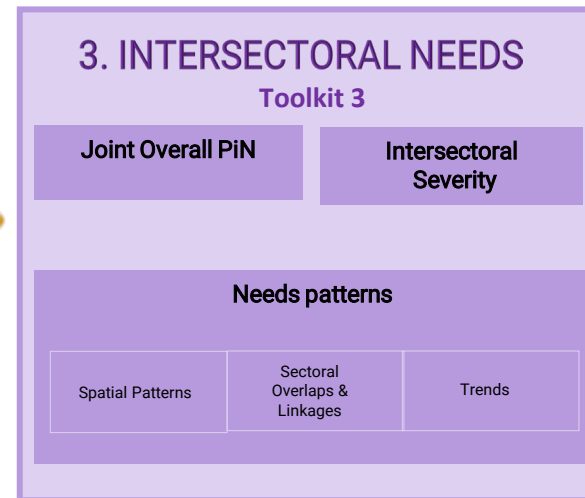
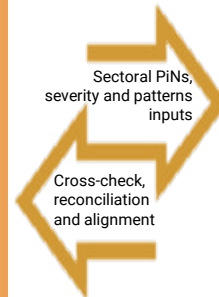
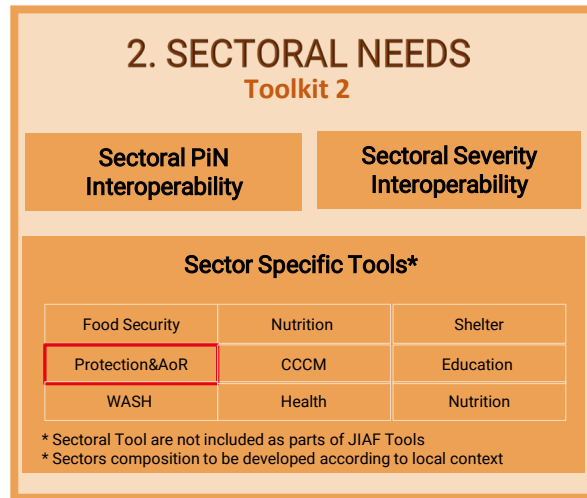
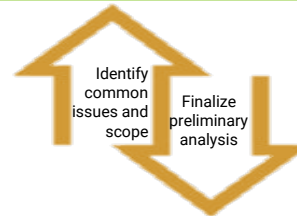
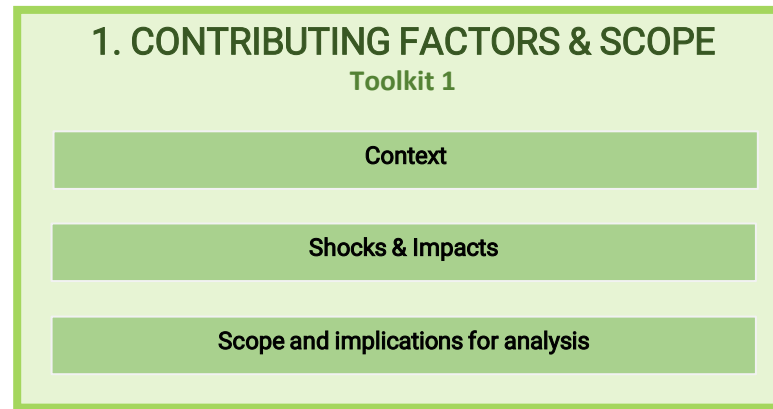
DIFFERENCES

- Sectoral needs and analysis has own module
- Produces overall PiN, not intersectoral PiN
- No mathematical formula (aggregation) for intersectoral sev.
- Intersectoral severity does not include sector-specific indicators
- Interoperable severity scales
- Severity and PiN calculations complement each other but are not linked.
- Analysis process is highly collaborative and requires consensus building.
- Does not have strict data needs requirements
- Online analysis platform used during joint analysis

JIAF 2.0 Analytical Framework



JIAF 2.0 Analytical Framework



1. INITIAL ANALYSIS

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

2. PRELIMINARY SECTORAL ANALYSIS

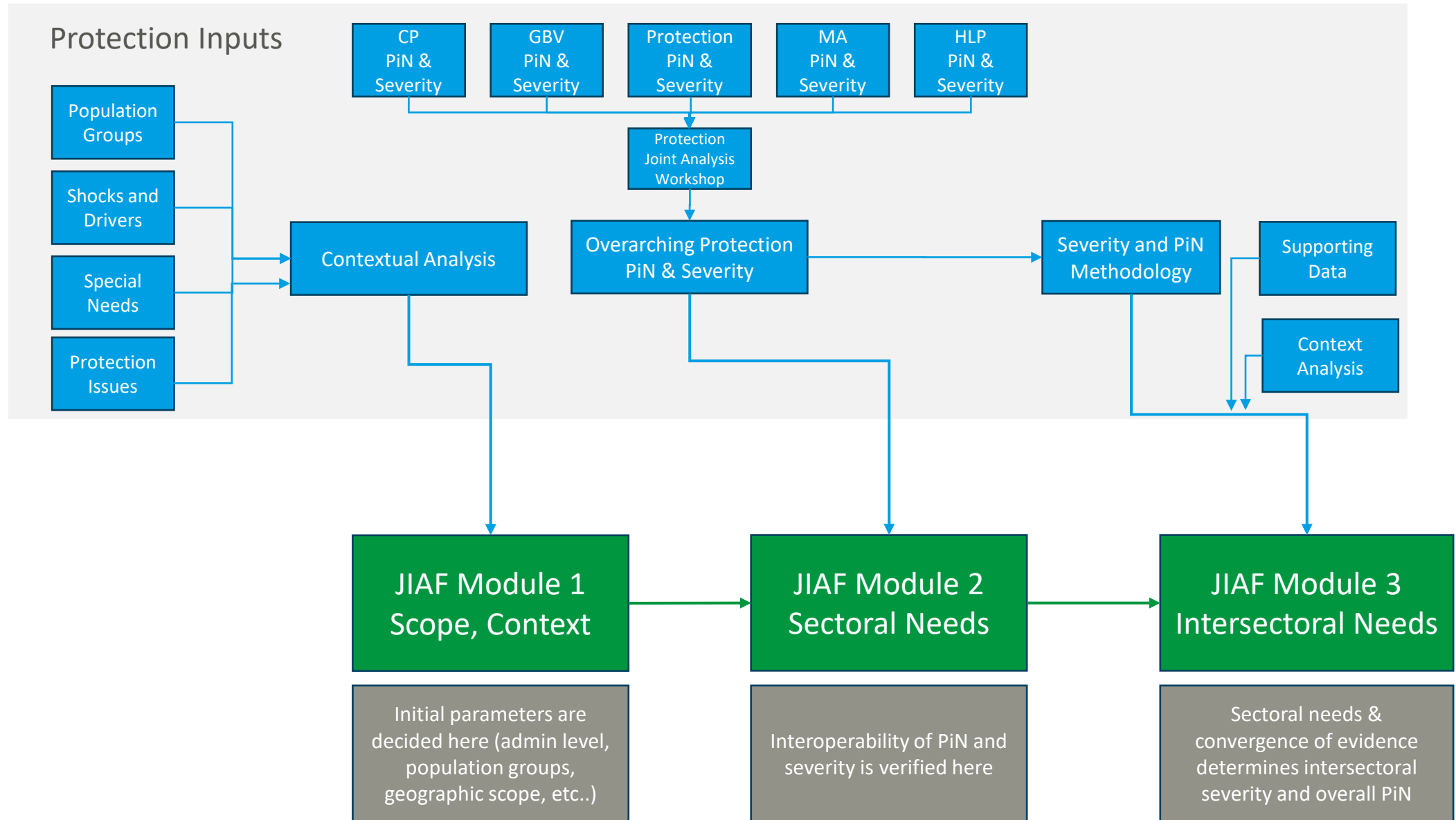
- **When:** from initial analysis to August
- **Activity:** Multi Partner Workshop 2 (preceded data collection, sector-and OCHA specific processes)
- **Key Outputs:** Sectoral Severity and PiNs produced in an interoperable and transparent manner.

3. FINAL ANALYSIS

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



Workflow for Protection Clusters and JIAF 2.0



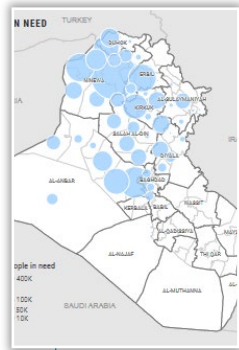
JIAF 2.0 Analytical Framework



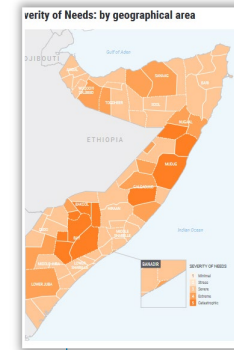
1. Key drivers and characteristics of those most affected



2. More interoperable estimation of sectoral needs



3. A joint overall number of people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection



4. Severity of humanitarian condition (intersectoral severity)

Sectors with highest and second highest PIN

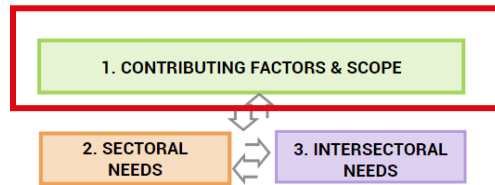
M	Education	Food Security	Health	Nutrition
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-
-	3	3	3	1
-	-	3	9	2

5. Linkages and Patterns

JIAF 2.0 Analytical Framework



1. Key drivers and characteristics of those most affected



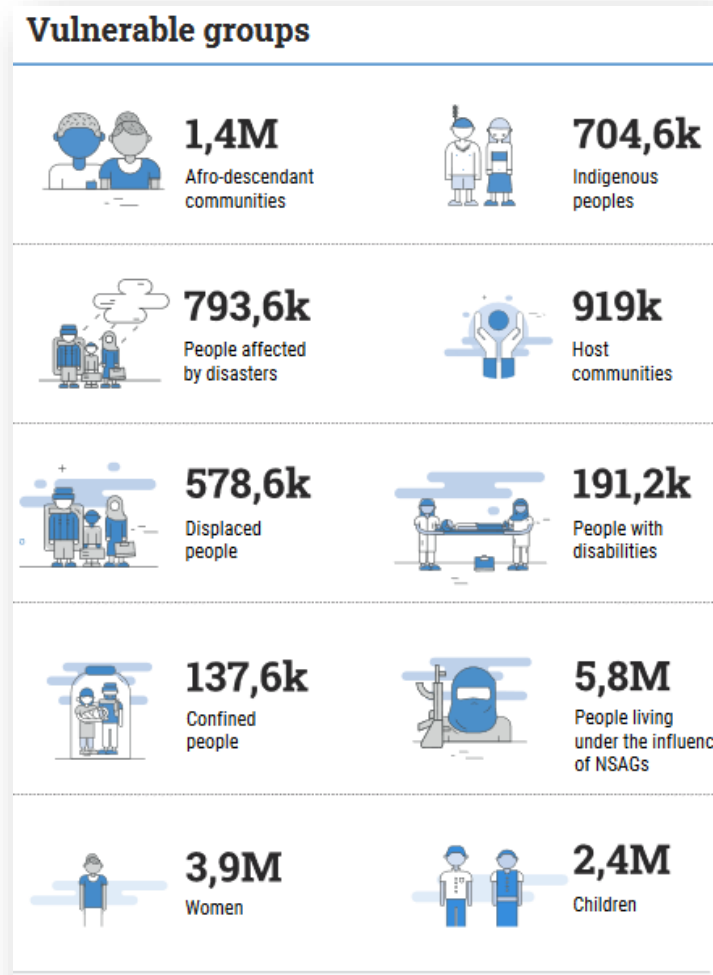
What:

- Relevant context information
- Identification of shocks and their impact on systems and population groups
- Scope of analysis

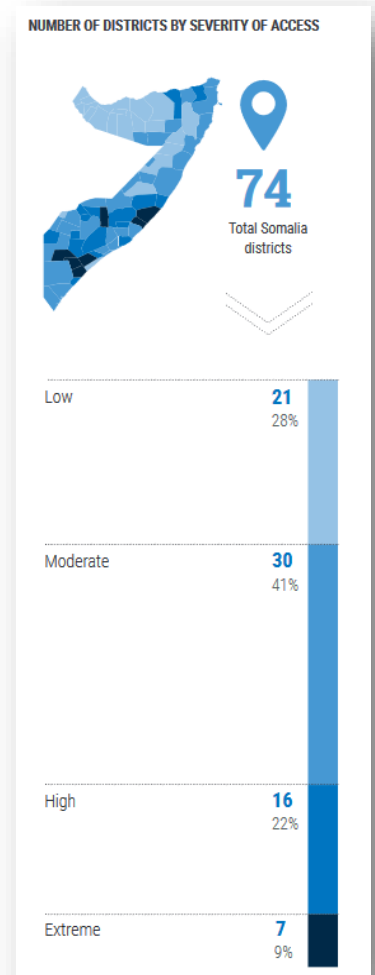
How:

- Preliminary and final analysis

Vulnerable Groups in Colombia



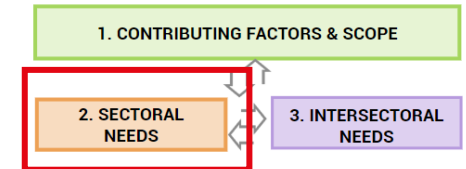
Access in Somalia



JIAF 2.0 Analytical Framework



2. More interoperable estimation of sectoral needs



Global Reference for more Interoperable Population in Need Figures

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.

Also 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 the response is or will be provided by the national governments, civil society or any other actors.

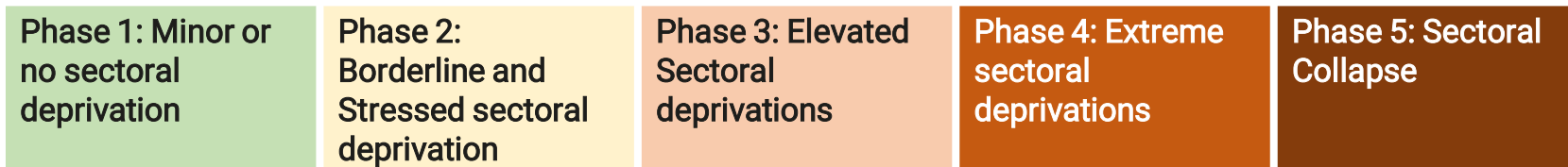
Includes current needs and projections based on known trends and seasonal patterns.

Cluster-specific tools

The analysis is conducted using cluster-specific tools and methods aligned to global references

With country-level adaptation being possible

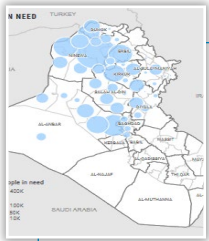
Global Reference for more Interoperable Sectoral Severity





Overall PiN

Overall PiN



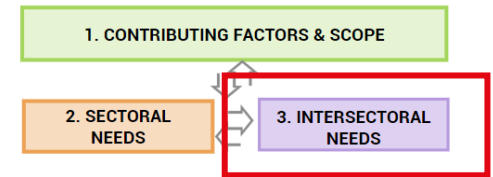
3. A joint overall number of people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection

Mosaic Method

JIAF 2.0 derives the joint overall PiN figures by combining the highest sectoral PiN that has been **validated** by partners at the lowest unit of analysis to which there is reliable evidence

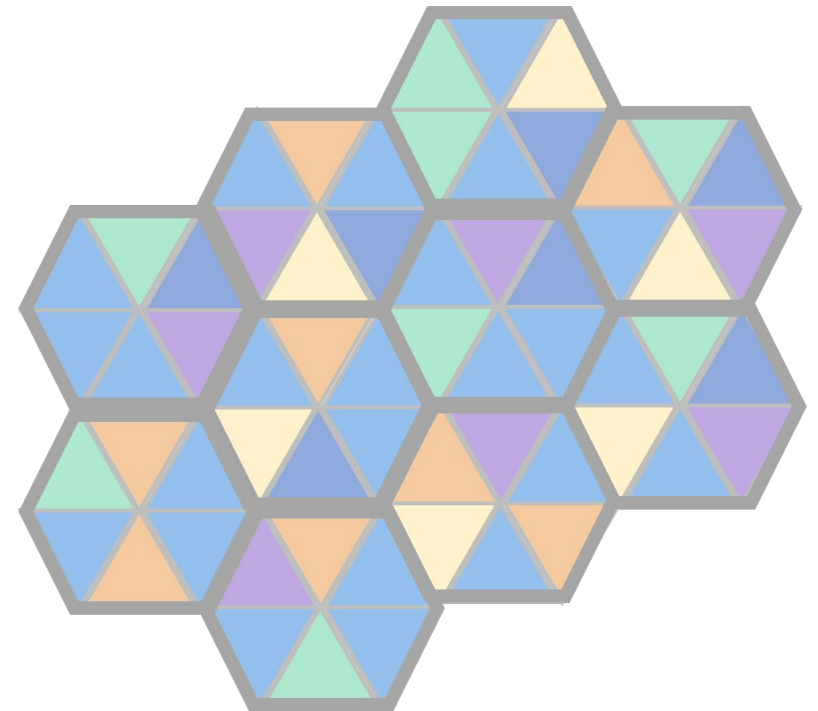
Validation done through discussions based on automated (and manual) **flags**

Flags highlight areas that require further investigation of sectoral PiNs



Country ABC

- Admin 2 (hexagon)
- Admin 3 (triangle)
- Food Security (green triangle)
- WASH (purple triangle)
- Health (yellow triangle)
- Protection (blue triangle)
- Education (orange triangle)
- Shelter (light blue triangle)



Overall PiN

The flagging criteria aim to give country teams a quick overview of clusters figures and potential outliers

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

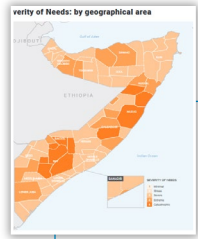


- Flags do not necessarily indicate errors but can capture them.
- Not all flags require joint data review.
- Thresholds can be adjusted.
- Always record adjustments.
- Guiding questions provided to explore flagged areas
- Decision-rules provided for concluding or moving forward in absence of consensus

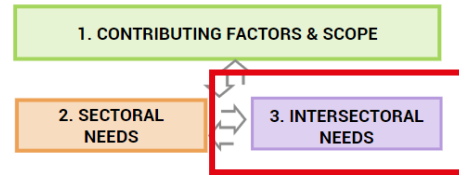


Intersectoral Severity

Intersectoral Severity



4. Severity of humanitarian condition (intersectoral severity)



	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 strategy, 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 > 2x baseline	Death CDR: ≥2/10,000/day or U5DR ≥4/10,000/day or much > 2x baseline
	Global Acute Malnutrition: WHZ: <5 or MUAC: <5% OR MUAC: <5% rate > 2x than baseline	Global Acute Malnutrition WHZ: 5-9.9% or MUAC: <5% or slight elevation	Global Acute Malnutrition WHZ: 10-14.9% MUAC: <5-15% rate > than baseline	Global Acute Malnutrition WHZ: 15-29.9% or OR MUAC: >10% or rate > 2x than baseline	Global Acute Malnutrition WHZ: 30% or higher or MUAC: >15% or much > 2x than baseline
Irreversible Harm (physical or mental wellbeing, dignity, livelihoods)	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.
	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
Overlap of sectoral needs	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
	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 sector 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

What:

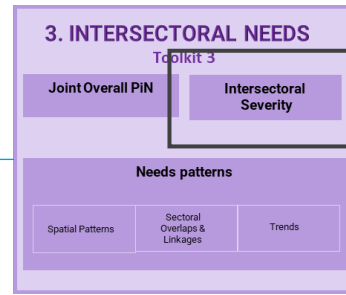
Intersectoral severity represents the degree of humanitarian needs and protection risks that populations face relative to agreed humanitarian standards and is based on universal humanitarian outcomes regardless of the causes, context and sectoral-specific dynamics.

How:

- Preliminary severity is based on:
1. overlap of sectoral severities
 2. flagged for inconsistency with universal humanitarian outcomes and
 3. concluded based on evidence-based consensus building.



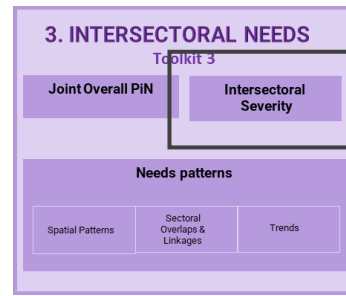
Intersectoral Severity



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

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

Intersectoral Severity



Stage 1

Preliminary classification: Generates a preliminary intersectoral severity Phase classification using standardized decision rules based on the overlap of sector-specific Phase classifications.

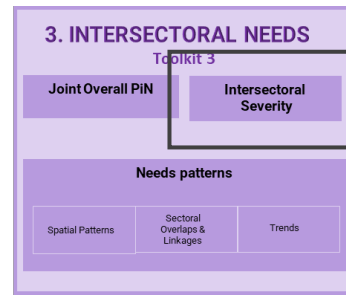
	1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
Overlap of sectoral needs	Less than four sectors in stressed or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 3 or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse	At least 2 sector in Phase 5 and at least other 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse

Intersectoral Severity

Stage 2

Outcome indicators Review of areas selected through the flagging systems according to the guidelines in Reference Table 3B1.

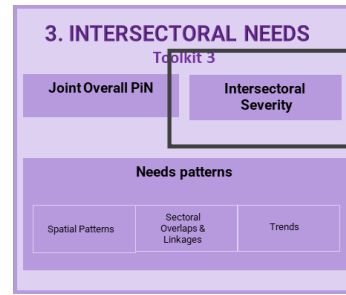
The preliminary intersectoral severity phase classification is **accepted for that unit of analysis by default**. Severity classification results that are flagged required to use the Stage 3 process to generate an Intersectoral Severity Classification for that unit of analysis.



Intersectoral Severity



Deepening the understanding: Areas needing further review are flagged for discussion and convergence of evidence.



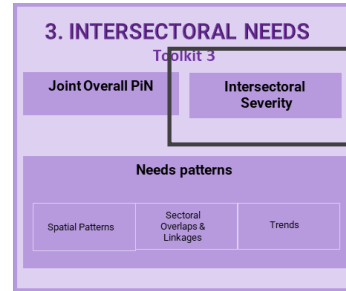
Flag Number	Flag Description
1	Any sector is in Severity Phase 5
2	Preliminary Intersectoral Severity is in disalignment with outcome indicators on life threatening and irreversible harm*
3	4 or more sectors are in Phase 4 and preliminary intersectoral severity is Phase 4
4	Manual Flag (description to be provided at country level)

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



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

Intersectoral Severity



Stage 3 Converge of evidence is used in order to reach consensus about the Intersectoral Severity Phase Classification for flagged areas.

Description for each Phase

1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
<p>People are able to meet essential basic needs for survival, protection and dignity without engaging in atypical and unsustainable livelihood strategies.</p>	<p>Area has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Use of stress coping strategy - Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights 	<p>Area has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Use of negative coping strategy - Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights 	<p>Area has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy - Elevated mortality or risk of death, aggravated harm and violations of human rights 	<p>Area has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. - Exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms. - Widespread mortality or risk of death, irreversible harm, grave violations of human rights

With domains for assessment

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

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

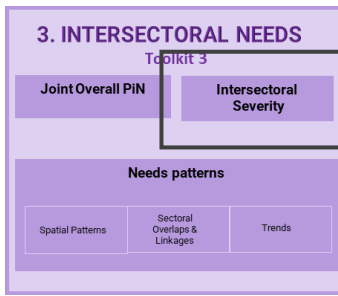


Intersectoral Severity



Deepening the understanding: 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, in nutrition a comprehensive survey to measure GAM would be direct evidence. And a 'dramatic spike in attendance at nutrition clinics' would be indirect evidence.

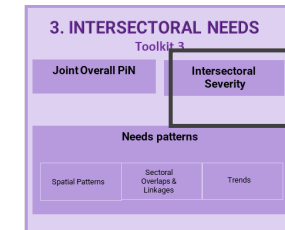


Domains of Assessment	Indicators
Life-threatening conditions	Death or Imminent Risk of Death Acute Malnutrition Epidemics
Irreversible Harm	Livelihood Coping/Response Strategies Human Rights/International Human Rights Law violations
Sectoral deprivations	Overlap and depth of sectoral needs
Contributing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

	1-Minimal	2-Stressed	3-Severe	4-Extreme	5-Catastrophic	
Overall Description	Area has: -Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. -Use of stress coping strategy -Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights	Area has: -Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. -Use of negative coping strategy -Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights	Area has: -Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. -Use of negative coping strategy -Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights	Area has: -High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. -Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy -Elevated mortality or risk of death, aggravated harm and violations of human rights	Area has: -High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. -Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy -Elevated mortality or risk of death, aggravated harm and violations of human rights	Area has: -Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity. -Collapse of coping options and mechanisms. -Widespread mortality or risk of death, irreversible harm, grave violations of human rights
Humanitarian Contexts	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, AND Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are at normal levels Death or Imminent Risk of Death: 1) Crude Death Rate <0.5/10,000/day OR 2) Under-Five Death Rate <1/10,000/day OR 3) Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: <0.5/10,000/day	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, OR Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are increasing/deteriorating Death or Imminent Risk of Death: 1) Crude Death Rate <0.5/10,000/day OR 2) Under-Five Death Rate <1/10,000/day OR 3) Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: <0.5/10,000/day	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, OR Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are at moderate levels Death or Imminent Risk of Death: 1) Crude Death Rate 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR Under-Five Death Rate 1/10,000/day OR 2) Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR any rate > 3x rate	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, OR Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are at severe levels Death or Imminent Risk of Death: Crude Death Rate 1.0-1.99/10,000/day Under-Five Death Rate 2/10,000/day Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: >0.99/10,000/day OR any rate > 3x rate	Death or Imminent Risk of Death, OR Acute Malnutrition OR Epidemics/Disease are at catastrophic levels Death or Imminent Risk of Death: Crude Death Rate ≥2/10,000/day Under-Five Death Rate ≥4/10,000/day Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: ≥1/10,000/day OR any rate much greater than doubling of baseline	
Humanitarian Contexts	Global Acute Malnutrition WAZ: 5.0-9% OR MUAC <5% OR typical range	Global Acute Malnutrition WAZ: 10-14.9% OR MUAC <5% OR slight elevation	Global Acute Malnutrition WAZ: 15-14.9% OR MUAC >5% OR > than usual	Global Acute Malnutrition WAZ: 15-24.9% OR MUAC >15% OR much greater than usual OR >2x reference	Global Acute Malnutrition WAZ: 25-29.9% OR MUAC >15% OR much greater than doubling of baseline	
Humanitarian Contexts	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is <= non-seasonal average (* cutoff not finalized or endorsed; they are based on current research and are subject to further revisions)	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is between the seasonal average and 42% upper limit of the Confidence Interval (* cutoff not finalized or endorsed; they are based on current research and are subject to further revisions)	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is between 43% and 93% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval (* cutoff not finalized or endorsed; they are based on current research and are subject to further revisions)	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is higher than 93% and 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval (* cutoff not finalized or endorsed; they are based on current research and are subject to further revisions)	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is higher than 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval (* cutoff not finalized or endorsed; they are based on current research and are subject to further revisions)	
Humanitarian Contexts	People are protected and live in dignity without engaging in atypical and unsustainable livelihood strategies and without violation of their rights. Livelihood coping strategies ease inability to meet any Essential Needs LCS-EN: At least 20% of households have sustainable livelihood strategies and assets and do not engage in stress, crisis or emergency coping	People use stress coping strategy and/or deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights. LCS-EN: At least 20% of households engage in stress strategies (increased sale of assets, reduced ability to invest)	Use of negative coping strategy or elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights. LCS-EN: At least 20% of households engage in stress strategies (increased sale of assets, reduced ability to invest)	Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy, aggravated harm and violations of human rights. LCS-EN: At least 20% of households engage in stress strategies (increased sale of assets, reduced ability to invest)	Unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy, aggravated harm and violations of human rights. LCS-EN: At least 20% of households have near or complete collapse of access to coping capacity, strategies and assets	
Humanitarian Contexts	No actions causing threatening environment or HR/H4 violations causing irreversible harm to people and property in the area	Spontaneous actions that create a threatening environment to people's HRs, wellbeing, and dignity	Repeated or regular actions that create a threatening environment to people's HRs, wellbeing, and dignity	Widespread HR/H4 violations causing irreversible harm to people and property	Widespread HR/H4 violations causing irreversible harm to people and property	
Humanitarian Contexts	People can meet essential basic sectoral needs in the area Less than 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse	Area has moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs At least 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse	Area has moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs At least 4 sectors in Phase 3 or worse	Area has high strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs At least 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse	Area has total collapse of basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs At least 4 sectors in Phase 5 or worse	
Humanitarian Contexts	None or minimal effects of hazards, shocks and events, and conducive contexts	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in increased exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and erosion of livelihoods	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in increased exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and erosion of livelihoods	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in increased exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and near complete collapse of livelihoods	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in increased exposure to harm in physical and mental wellbeing and total collapse of livelihoods	
Humanitarian Contexts	Build resilience and social justice	Disaster risk reduction strategies	Protect people from physical and mental harm, loss of dignity, and support livelihood recovery	Save lives and livelihoods. Protect highly vulnerable people and restore dignity	Save lives and livelihoods. Protect highly vulnerable people and restore dignity	

Unpacking the Outcome Indicators

Provides the key high-level description and thresholds for determining the intersectoral severity of any given administrative area or population group within the scope of the analysis for each of the five phases of severity.



Workspace 3B

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

Life-threatening conditions (i.e., actual or risk of death)

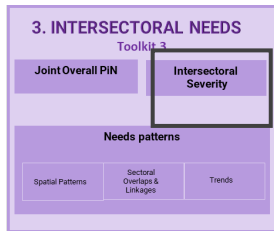
Irreversible Harm to physical or mental well-being, dignity, and/or livelihoods

Overlap and depth of sectoral deprivations as determined by the Sector severity classifications

Generic descriptions of contributing factors are provided to allow JIAF analysts to triangulate the evidence from outcome indicators

Table 3B2

Unpacking the Outcome Indicators



Workspace 3B

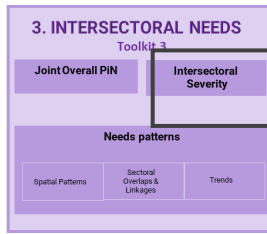
Humanitarian Conditions	Life-threatening conditions (actual or risk of death)	Death or Imminent Risk of Death: 1) Crude Death Rate ¹ : <0.5/10,000/day OR 2) Under-Five Death Rate: <1/10,000/day OR 3) Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: <0.5/10,000/day	Death or Imminent Risk of Death 1) Crude Death Rate: <0.5/10,000/day OR 2) Under-Five Death Rate: <1/10,000/day 3) Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: <0.5/10,000/day	Death or Imminent Risk of Death Crude Death Rate: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR Under-Five Death Rate: 1-2/10,000/day OR Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day OR any rate > than usual	Death or Imminent Risk of Death Crude Death Rate: 1.0-1.99/10,000/day Under-Five Death Rate: 2-3.99/10,000/day Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: 1.0-1.99/10,000/day OR any rate > 2x rate	Death or Imminent Risk of Death Crude Death Rate: ≥2/10,000/day Under-Five Death Rate: ≥4/10,000/day Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: >2/10,000/day OR any rate much greater than doubling of baseline
		Global Acute Malnutrition: Weight for height z-score (WHZ) <5% OR Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC): <5% OR typical range	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 usual	Global Acute Malnutrition WHZ: 15-29.9% OR MUAC: >10% OR much greater than usual OR >2x reference	Global Acute Malnutrition WHZ: 30% or higher OR MUAC: >15% OR much greater than doubling of baseline
		Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is ≤ non-seasonal average	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is between the seasonal average and 40% upper limit of the Confidence Interval	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is between 40% and 90% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is between 90% and 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval	Epidemic-prone diseases Incidence rate or cases of selected infectious diseases relevant to the context is higher than 97.5% of the upper limit of the Confidence Interval

Life-threatening conditions (i.e., actual or risk of death)	Irreversible Harm to physical or mental well-being, dignity, and/or livelihoods	Overlap and depth of sectoral deprivations as determined by the Sector severity classifications
---	---	---

Generic descriptions of contributing factors are provided to allow JIAF analysts to triangulate the evidence from outcome indicators

Table 3B2

Unpacking the Outcome Indicators



Workspace 3B

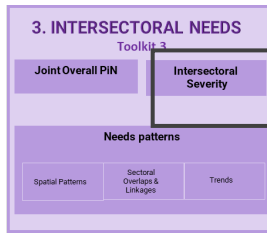
Irreversible Harm (physical or mental wellbeing, dignity, livelihoods)	Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS): At least 80% of households have sustainable livelihood strategies and assets	LCS: At least 20% of households engage in stress strategies	LCS: At least 20% of households engage in crisis strategies	LCS: At least 20% of households engage in emergency strategies	LCS: At least 20% of households face near or complete collapse of exhaustion of coping capacity, strategy and assets
	HR/IHL Violations 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

Life-threatening conditions (i.e., actual or risk of death)	Irreversible Harm to physical or mental well-being, dignity, and/or livelihoods	Overlap and depth of sectoral deprivations as determined by the Sector severity classifications
---	---	---

Generic descriptions of contributing factors are provided to allow JIAF analysts to triangulate the evidence from outcome indicators

Table 3B2

Unpacking the Outcome Indicators



Workspace 3B

Sectoral Deprivations	Overlap and Depth	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 sector in Phase 5 and at least 2 other sectors in Phase 4 or worse
-----------------------	-------------------	---	--	--	--	---

Life-threatening conditions (i.e., actual or risk of death)

Irreversible Harm to physical or mental well-being, dignity, and/or livelihoods

Overlap and depth of sectoral deprivations as determined by the Sector severity classifications

Generic descriptions of contributing factors are provided to allow JIAF analysts to triangulate the evidence from outcome indicators

Context	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
---------	----------------------	---	--	--	--	---

Life-threatening conditions (i.e., actual or risk of death)

Irreversible Harm to physical or mental well-being, dignity, and/or livelihoods

Overlap and depth of sectoral deprivations as determined by the Sector severity classifications

Generic descriptions of contributing factors are provided to allow JIAF analysts to triangulate the evidence from outcome indicators

Table 3B2



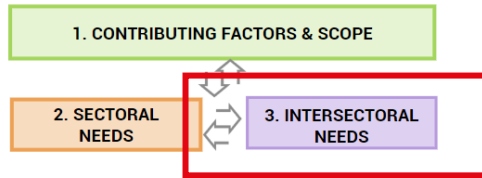
Analysis Platform

Analysis Platform

Sectors with highest and second highest

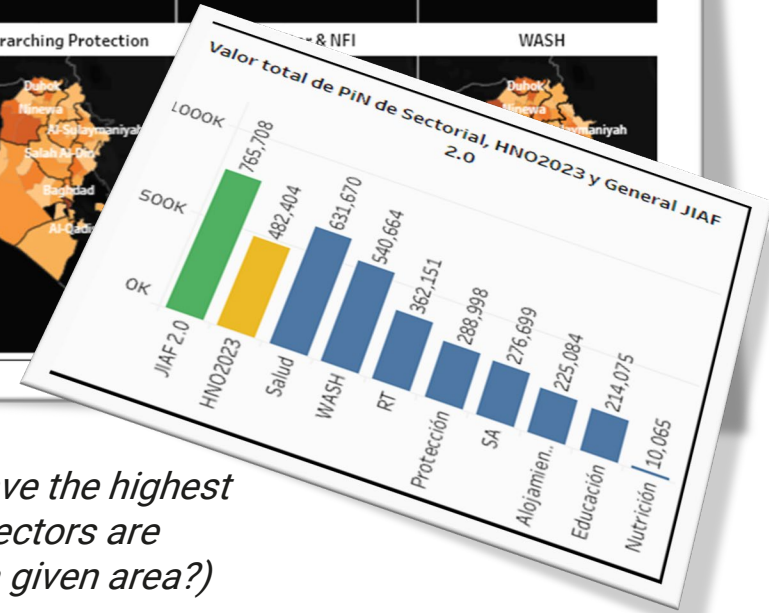
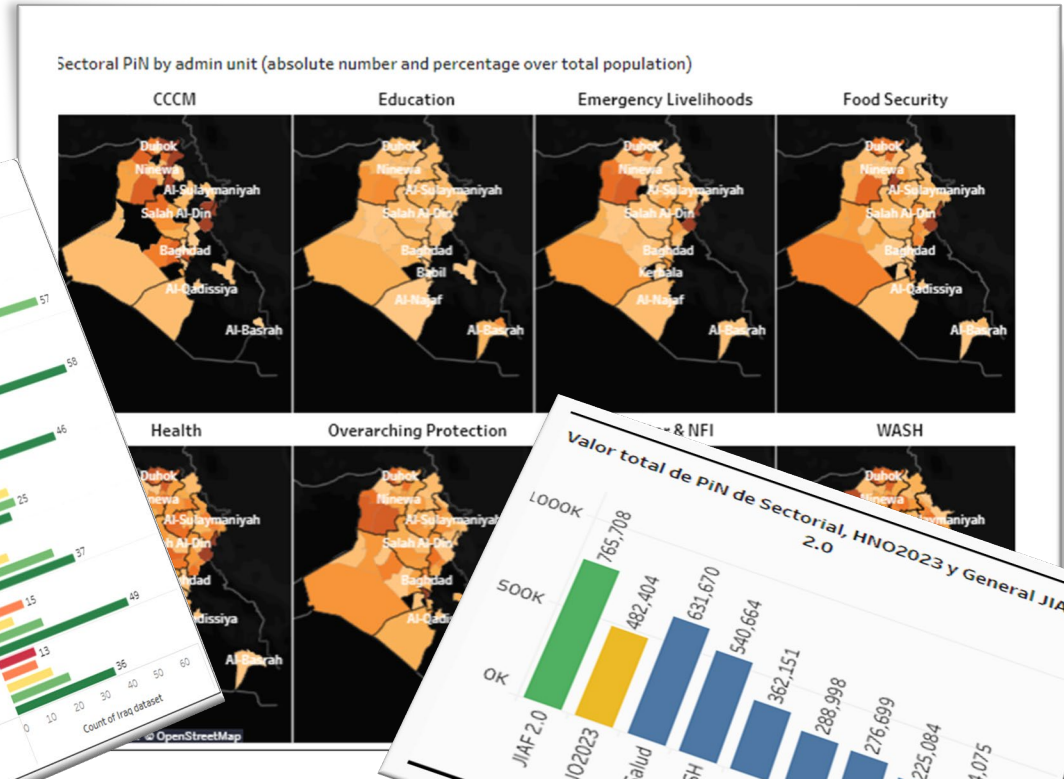
Sector	Education	Food security	Health	Nutrition
1			4	1
2	3	3	1	1
3	3	9	1	2

5. Understanding of how sectoral needs overlap and link



Visual prompts are generated in the analysis platform to facilitate joint discussions among all analysis members and draw conclusions.

E.g. What sectors have the highest PiN? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)



E.g. What sectors have the highest severity? (i.e., what sectors are driving the needs in a given area?)



Protection Inputs

What do we need as a cluster?

- Overarching severity and PiN as agreed upon by cluster and AoRs
- AoR severity and PiN (if submitting further analysis by AoR)
- Explanations on methodology and process of how severity and PiN were reached
- Quantitative and qualitative data for use in joint analysis – this can be any data that is relevant!

Collaboration between Protection and AoRs

- Protection and AoR methodology PiN and Severity **has not changed**
 - Updated support for Protection cluster severity calculation has been provided for household level data but is not required to be used in 2024 HPC

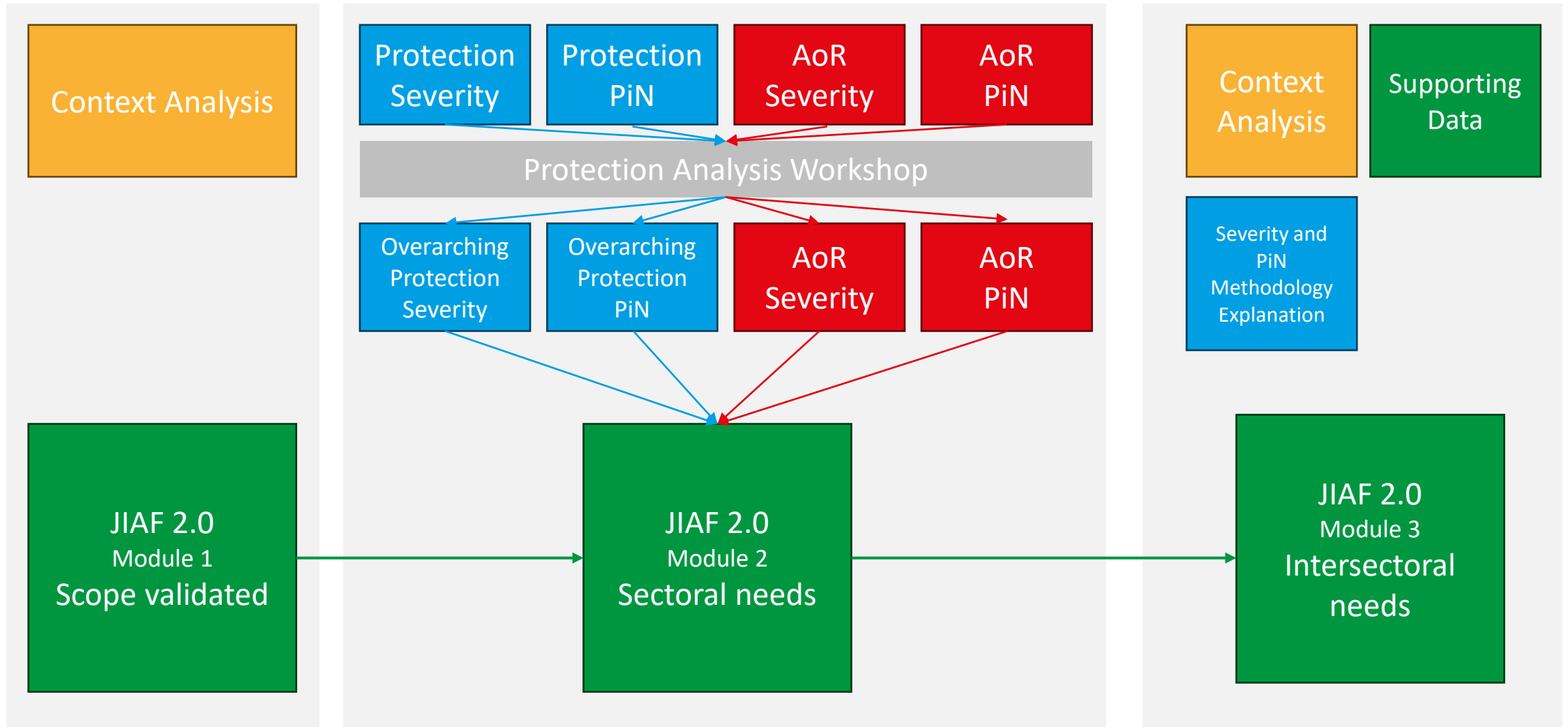
AoRs can and should:

- Be involved in all JIAF 2.0 modules, especially when providing context and protection analysis
 - AoRs will still have PiN and severity highlighted in HNO
- Conduct their own severity analysis to provide a comprehensive overview of needs
 - For example, CP uses methodology for calculating the CiN/PiN, which remains the same: CP severity score will help calculate the estimated # of Children in Need (CiN).
- Contribute to the overarching Protection severity and PiN estimations, including through relevant AoR indicators
- Contribute to the different steps of the process (context, sectoral and intersectoral protection risks and needs)
- Agree with the rest of the protection cluster on the methodology and process from the outset.

Protection cluster inputs



Protection cluster input workflow



In the end you need...

- An understanding of the context, shocks, and impacts
- An understanding of our work as a protection cluster in the context
- Your sectoral inputs (PiN, severity) and the methodology how it was reached
- Prepared to engage your sectoral inputs and protection risks during the joint analysis workshops



Support and Resources

Further Resources

- Sectoral
 - [GPC HPC Webpage](#)
 - GPC IMOs
 - AoR FPs
- Intersectoral
 - [JIAF 2.0 Website](#)
 - [JIAF 2.0 expert for your country](#)
 - OCHA Country Office

Who to Contact

If your question is about...

- JIAF 2.0 methodology
- JIAF 2.0 process
- Intersectoral Joint analysis workshops
- Scope of JIAF 2.0 in your country

Contact OCHA country office and JIAF FP

If your question is about...

- Protection sectoral methodology for PiN or severity
- Protection and AoR joint analysis workshops
- Context analysis
- Protection data management, processing, and analysis

Contact GPC or AoR FP



Global Protection Cluster

