

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (HPC)

WEBINAR # 1 – HNO
29-30 JUNE 2021



HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (HPC)

WEBINAR # 1 – HNO

DAY 2



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

AGENDA

DAY 2: 30 JUNE

Objective: ensure FSC teams have sound understanding of the HNO and its processes, including the FSC chapter, and the FSC PiN & Intersectoral PiN calculation

Facilitator: Militezegga Mustafa - gFSC

12:00 – 12:30	FS assessments and MSNAs Q&A	Damien Joud – gFSC
12:30 – 13:15	FSC chapter and PiN calculation Q&A	Pardie Karamanoukian - gFSC
13:15 – 14:00	Country presentations - SEFSec from Palestine Sector - CARI from Syria Sector Q&A	Hosne Barakat – FSS Palestine <i>And</i> Mohie Wahsh & Annemarie Cunningham – FSS Whole Of Syria
14:00 – 14:15	BREAK – 15 mins	
14:15 – 15:30	Overview of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF)	Pre-recording
	JIAF Does and Don'ts Q&A	Cristina Majorano - gFSC

END OF WEBINAR



FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT AND MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENTS



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Who has led/contributed to an assessment with the FSC?

An educated analysis trumps an educated guess.



What was your role when conducting / leading FS need assessment?

As a CC or an IMO



What is the role of the FSC teams?

- Role:
 - CC: involved in (or lead) the design of the ToR, tools and methodology, coordinate data collection, analysis, report and dissemination
 - IMO: FS need assessment mapping, data analysis, infographics



Tools

FS-Specific

- 72 hours Need assessment (WFP), 48 hours assessment tool Oxfam, etc.
- EFSA (ENSA in French)
- Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions: CFSAM

Multi-sector

- Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment: MIRA
- Multi Sector Needs Assessment – MSNA
- Market assessment: EMMA, RAM, etc



MSNA Multi Sector Needs Assessment

- **Conducted in which countries?**
 - Around 1/3 of countries with MNSA
 - growing trends
- **What is your current role as member of the FSC team?**
 - Review ToR, methodology, sampling, questionnaire
 - Be involved in the analysis
- **Led by OCHA with REACH:**
 - Joint data collection: one methodology with one sampling, one joint questionnaire, one team
 - Analysis
 - Table of indicators for FSC: HEA (income, expenditure), FCS, HHS, access to market, rCSI, livelihood CSI, focus on agriculture activities
 - Involvement of the IMWG



MSNA

- **When and why MSNA is useful?**
 - Rapid assessment (e.g., for Rapid Response Mechanism)
 - When access issue
 - When no capacity (e.g., expertise) / funding to conduct a need assessment (with adequate coverage)
 - Link with HNO: same indicators as JIAF > when done ahead of HNO, it allows implementation of Scenario A of JIAF (which is easier)
- **When an MSNA is not useful?**
 - If there is no data gap: overlap with in-depth FS assessment
 - Data collection and analysis by non-FS expert: risk of misunderstanding of FS issues
- **What we need to be aware of?**
 - FSC team (CC & IMO) to be coordinated on data analysis and dissemination
- **Position of the gFSC:**
 - MSNA should be conducted when there is a data gap
 - It does not replace the FS specific assessment



Questions?



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR CHAPTER IN THE HNO



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)

1 HPC STEPS AND TIMELINE

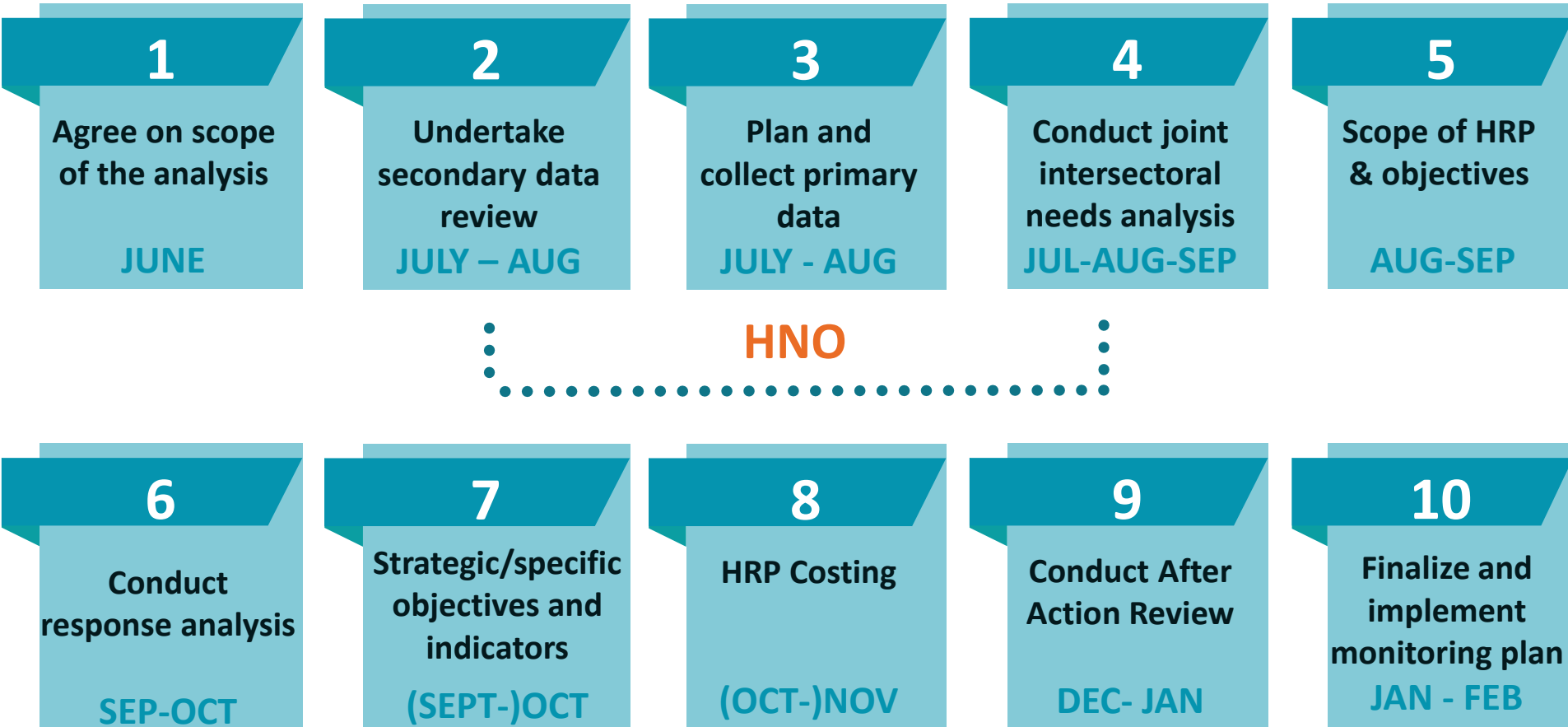
2 FSC HNO CHAPTER

3 FSC PiN CALCULATION



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

1 - HPC Steps & Timeline



2 – FSC Chapter

- 1- Sectoral-specific analysis of needs and drivers of food insecurity (incl. the PiN), disaggregated
- 2- Projection of needs, depending on risk analysis and assumptions
- 3- Monitoring indicators



2 – FSC Chapter – disaggregation

Analysis of needs disaggregation – TIPS & GOOD examples:

➤ Population group:

- The majority—83 per cent—of the refugees in South Sudan are adopting negative coping strategies to fill the food assistance gap including selling of assets, cash borrowings, ...

➤ Geographical location:

- Over 65 per cent of those food insecure in the West Bank, some 365,000 people, live in vulnerable households in Areas A and B

➤ Sex:

- Among female-headed households living in camps, 15 per cent report that food needs are the primary reason for taking on debt



2 – FSC Chapter – disaggregation

➤ Age:

- The elderly constitute 36 per cent of the conflict-affected population (41 per cent in areas closest to the “contact line”) and account for 43 per cent of the estimated people in need of food assistance and social protection

➤ Disability:

- Female-headed households with a disabled or chronically ill member are worse off (e.g. poor food consumption at 37 to 38 per cent against 32 per cent for households without any disabled...

➤ Urban / rural:

- Food security analysis for rural populations in meher and belg dependent areas shows that about 12.9 M people will be in crisis or worse condition ...

➤ Livelihoods sources:

- For farming households, crop pests and diseases, damaged irrigation systems, and problems accessing seeds and fertiliser were the major challenges faced in 2020

2 – FSC Chapter - disaggregation

AVOID generic statements like:

- Persons with disabilities and female headed households are particularly and disproportionately affected
- Overall, women have worse food consumption levels than men
- The decline in economic activities negatively impacts the livelihoods of urban households, especially those operating in the informal sector

WHERE TO FIND THE INFORMATION:

- ✓ Get from VAM disaggregated data on different type of HHs (HoHH, livelihood source, etc.)
- ✓ Ask FSC partners for assessment reports (e.g., CARE rapid gender analysis, etc.)
- ✓ Consult FSC protection and gender focal points (if any)
- ✓

2 – FSC Chapter

2- Projection of needs depending on risk analysis and assumptions:

- Narrative – examples:
 - Syria: The food security situation among IDPs, Vulnerable Resident Populations (VRP) and returnees is expected to remain poor throughout 2021 due to the degradation of livelihoods and socio-economic constraints
 - Yemen: Based on the assumptions of a funding outlook that allows for 50 per cent rations coupled with other economic shocks, 16.2 million people are likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) conditions between January and June 2021.
- Projected PiN is **NOT** mandatory if **NOT** available – leave section blank

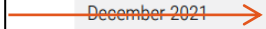
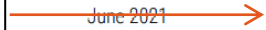
Projected needs (2020-2021)

Thousands of people (k)

	PEOPLE IN NEED	OF WHICH: MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2020	502k	482k	482k	482k	482k	20k	Conflict	Group one and two
December 2020	347k	247k	247k	247k	247k	100k	Drought	Group three
June 2021	331k	155k	155k	155k	155k	176k	Internal displacement	Group two
December 2021	290k	90k	90k	90k	90k	200k	Conflict	Group one and two

LEAVE

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2 – FSC Chapter

3- Monitoring indicators:

- For IPC/CH: % change in IPC/CH phase 3+
- For CARI or countries with pre-established methodologies: % change in households who are severely and moderately food insecure
- Other available FS sector indicators, such as FCS, rCSI, HHS, etc.

Monitoring

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
01	Food consumption	mVAM and MSNA	Quarterly
02	Livelihood/food coping strategies	mVAM and MSNA	Quarterly
03	Households abandoning agricultural	MSNA	Annual

#	INDICATORS	BASELINE 2020	SOURCE
01	% of people in IPC phase 3 and 4	33%	IPC Acute Analysis 2020
02	% of shock-affected HHs with a poor food consumption score	46%	SFSA, Post Distribution Monitoring and WoA Assessment 2020
03	% of HHs who have lost their source of income due to conflict, natural disaster or reduced employment opportunities	43%	HEAT assessments and Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA) 2020

2 – FSC Chapter

3- Monitoring indicators:

Not HNO indicators but HRP

Monitoring Indicators

#	INDICATORS
1	Number of people receiving food assistance
2	Number of people provided with access to fuel-efficient technologies
3	Number of people provided with emergency agriculture / livelihoods resilience support to enable them to maintain or resume food production (crop kits, fisheries kits and livestock, forestry and natural resource management)
4	Number of people provided with trainings (capacity building)
5	Number of food security sector Information management products
6	Number of Food Security Sector meetings

3 – FSC PiN calculation

Traditional methods should be used for PiN calculation:

- **IPC / CH** countries with an updated analysis
 - 15 IPC countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mozambique, Pakistan (2 areas), Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe
 - 7 CH countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria
- PiN = IPC AFI/CH phase 3+ (phase 3, 4 and 5)
 - IF projection for following year is available, PiN = IPC AFI/CH phase 3+ for projection period (unless this is considered misleading ex: based on seasonality or other factors)

➤ Example

Country	Current analysis 3+	Projected analysis 3+	FS PiN
Yemen	13.5 M Oct-Dec 20	16.2 M Jan – June 21	16.2 M
Haiti	3.99 M Aug 20 – Feb 21	4.4 M March – June 21	4.4 M



3 – FSC PiN calculation

- **IPC / CH** countries

- Process **SHOULD** be straight forward in most countries, with few exceptions:
 - Additional population groups not included in the IPC analysis:
 - Example: IDPs, returnees and disaster affected population groups in Afghanistan
 - HNO geographic coverage:
 - Example in Mozambique IPC analysis done for the country while HNO covers only 3 areas (Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula)
 - Humanitarian Food Assistance:
 - Example Zimbabwe where IPC did not reflect the actual needs given high levels of assistance rates reported by the government



3 – FSC PiN calculation cont'

- **Countries without IPC/CH**

- CARI - Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security: Syria, Colombia, Venezuela, Iraq, Libya+
 - presentation from Syria to follow

- Other country-specific agreed upon methodologies. Examples
 - In Palestine: The Socio-Economic & Food Security Survey (SEFSec)
 - presentation to follow
 - In Cox's Bazar – Bangladesh: The Essential Needs Assessment / REVA
 - Lebanon (*LCRP – non HNO*): poverty line
 - Myanmar: **delphi (this methodology should be reconsidered for 2022)**



3 – FSC PiN calculation cont'

TIPS

- Reflect conditions similar to IPC3+ (or contact VAM / gFSC)
- Assume projections = current estimates (taking into account potential seasonality issues)

CARI Food Security Group	CARI Household Food Security Description
Food Secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without depletion of assets.
Marginally food secure	Has minimally adequate food consumption, but unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without depletion of assets
Moderately food insecure	Has food consumption gaps, OR, Marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets.
Severely food insecure	Has large food consumption gaps, OR, Has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to large food consumption gaps, OR worse.



IPC Phase	IPC Household Group Condition
Minimal	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance.
Stressed	Even with any humanitarian assistance, has minimally adequate food consumption, but unable to afford some essential nonfood expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.
Crisis	Even with any humanitarian assistance, has food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition, OR, Marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps.
Emergency	Even with any humanitarian assistance, has large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality, OR, Has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to large food consumption gaps in the short term.
Famine	Even with any humanitarian assistance, has extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even with full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, and destitution are evident.

3 – FSC PiN calculation cont'

- **Countries IPC/CH data not available on time**
 - consider using the old IPC/CH data (if no major change are expected)
 - or
 - alternative sources (CARI, country specific method)

Note: it is always recommended to negotiate with the ICCG/HCT for a delay in the process to allow for the IPC data to be available, and liaise with IPC GSU and country TWG for the anticipation of analyses, when possible



3 – FSC PiN calculation cont'

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Ensure new contributing factors after a shock are considered in the PiN
 - Examples
 - COVID-19
 - Desert Locust
 - Floods
- Clear PiN with CLAs
- Discuss PiN figures with partners
- Agreed figures **SHOULD** be used as is with **NO** external interventions

3 – FSC PiN calculation cont'

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- PiN should:
 - Account for:
 - all the different population groups in need (host, IDPs, refugees, migrant workers, returnees, etc.)
 - all geographical areas that have been identified as in need within the HNO
 - Be Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated (SADD):
 - Use other methods to if data is not available. Example census data.
 - Lack of data on Disability is widespread. Common practice is to use the global 15% disability rates set by WHO (*not recommended*)

PEOPLE IN NEED	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
14.2M	51%	49%	45%	50%	5%	25%
	7.2M	7M	6.4M	7.1M	0.7M	3.6M

FSC PIN CALCULATION

EXAMPLES FROM:
PALESTINE & SYRIA



State of Palestine

Food Security Sector

The Socio-Economic and Food Security
(SEFSec) Survey

State of Palestine

- Palestine is located on the east coast of Mediterranean Sea
- Total population is 5.2 M
- The State of Palestine claims the West Bank (bordering Israel and Jordan) and Gaza Strip (bordering Israel and Egypt) with Jerusalem as the designated capital
- More than 54 years of occupation of the Palestinian territory by Israel has left many Palestinians highly vulnerable.



Food Security in Palestine

Key issues

- Food Security in Palestine continues to be affected by the protracted nature of the crisis, repeated shocks and continued restrictions on freedom of movement
- The Socio-Economic and Food Security (SEFSec) survey is a joint initiative between the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and the Food Security Sector (FSS)
- The Palestine Socio-Economic and Food Security (SEFSec) survey is administered since 2009 annually and bi-annually since 2016 in order to regularly monitor living conditions in the country, with a special focus on food security

Food Security in Palestine

Key issues

- The SEFSec survey is the Palestinian approach to food security measurement, resulting from more than 10 years of experience, and participatory work among UN agencies, NGOs, line ministries and PBCS.
- The SEFSec survey analyzes food security status spatially and by demographic socio-economic characteristics.

SEFSec methodology

- The SEFSec methodology is based on a panel sample, as it tracked the same households that appear in all the three different surveys.
- The panel sample size that is common in the three rounds amounts to 9,098 households.
- The SEFSec methodology is based on three-pillar approach to reflect the multi-dimensional drivers of food insecurity in Palestine
- These three dimensions have been identified to provide a comprehensive assessment of food security in Palestine. Those pillars are:
 - 1) Asset-based poverty
 - 2) Qualitative and quantitative measurement of food consumption
 - 3) Resilience as a coping mechanism to shocks and stressors.

Asset-based poverty

- The SEFSec survey includes three types of information suitable to support poverty analysis:
 - ❖ Data on expenditures
 - ❖ Data on incomes
 - ❖ Data on owned assets.

Food Consumption Indicators

- SEFSec methodology introduced a food consumption variable in the food security analysis. This is done by combining two indicators of food consumption which are both relevant in Palestine:
 - FCS to capture dietary quality:

FCS is the standard WFP proxy indicator of household's access to food. It is a composite score measuring dietary diversity, frequency of consumption and relative nutritional importance of different food groups

- Some elements of the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) to assess dietary quantity.

Resilience Measure

- **Household resilience:** It is the 'capacity that ensures adverse stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse development consequences
- SEFSec adopts a globally recognized indicator of resilience: the Resilience Capacity Index (RCI) developed by FAO within the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) model.
- The model employs the following four pillars as well as food security indicators:

	Resilience Pillars and Food Security	Indicators
Physical dimensions	Assets (AST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dummy indicating whether the household owns or not its house • Monthly rental value (in NIS) of the household dwelling • Wealth index on the consumer durable assets • Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU)⁴⁸ • Agricultural land (in hectares) owned by the household
	Access to basic services (ABS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking distance in minutes to get to the nearest pharmacy • Walking distance in minutes to get to the nearest elementary school • Walking distance in minutes to get to the nearest health centre • Dummy indicating whether the household suffers any cut off in water provision • Dummy indicating whether the household suffers any cut off in electricity provision • Percent of household members with health insurance

	Resilience Pillars and Food Security	Indicators
Capacity dimensions	Adaptive capacity (AC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average years of education of household's members • Share of active household members • Number of income-generating activities • Number of different sectors that members are employed in • Share of household members with full-time employment • Dummy equal to one if no household member suffers of disabilities
	Social Safety Nets (SSN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of cash assistance (in NIS) received by the household members • Value of in-kind assistance (in NIS) received by the household members • Value of other type of assistance (in NIS) received by the household members
Outcome of resilience	Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary value (in NIS) of per capita food consumption, including bought, own-produced, and received for free (as gifts or part of a conditional project) food • Household Dietary Diversity Score

The resulting food security groups are defined as

- **Severely food insecure:** Households with a severe or significant consumption gap that they cannot counter through economic means or coping mechanisms
- **Moderately food insecure:** Households that face issues with either the quantity or quality of food consumed, which they cannot address due to their limited financial means or without employing irreversible coping options
- **Marginally food secure:** Households that risk not being able to maintain sufficient food consumption, and households that have adequate financial means but did not adapt their diet to an acceptable level
- **Food secure:** Households that have sufficient food consumption which they will be able to maintain without the use of coping strategies while meeting their essential food and non-food needs.

SEFsec as base for PIN

- Both groups Severely & Moderately food insecure are considered for elaborating the PIN.
- The people in need are calculated based on the results of SEFSec and PCBS population growth rate.

Severely food insecure		Moderately food insecure		Marginally food secure		Food secure	
Data from SEFSec 2018	Projected for 2021	Data from SEFSec 2018	Projected for 2021	Data from SEFSec 2018	Projected for 2021	Data from SEFSec 2018	Projected for 2021
1,044,916	1,262,367	665,944	725,273	905,350	931,120	2,610,983	2,308,433
+21%		+9%		+3%		-12%	

SEFSec Uses

1. Provides an overview of the Palestinian economy, focusing on changes in macroeconomic variables, including GDP, inflation, and trade
2. It addresses labor market performance, emphasizing unemployment rates and wages.
3. Highlights the driving factors of changes of the food security status in Palestine
4. Assesses the nutritional dimensions of food security: dietary quality; and dietary quantity. This concludes by examining the coping strategies that households in the West Bank and in Gaza Strip have adopted to face lack of food availability or lack of economic access to food
5. Demographic and income profiles of the households across the food security categories and their linkages to labor market indicators
6. The changes in the extent, type, and source of assistance provided to Palestinian households over time.

Thank you

WoS PiN – CARI Approach



WHOLE OF SYRIA (WoS)
FOOD SECURITY
SECTOR



Objectives



1. Outline the WoS process used to generate the PiN each year
2. Indicate indicators used, data sources, analysis, roles and responsibilities
3. Q &A

Overview: Process



Assessment Data Collection : FSA/ FSLA

- **FSA: GoS areas** : WFP, CBS, PICC
- **FSLA: Cross Border areas**: FSS and contracted Partner

Method:

- Same tool and sampling methodology
- Similar time frame

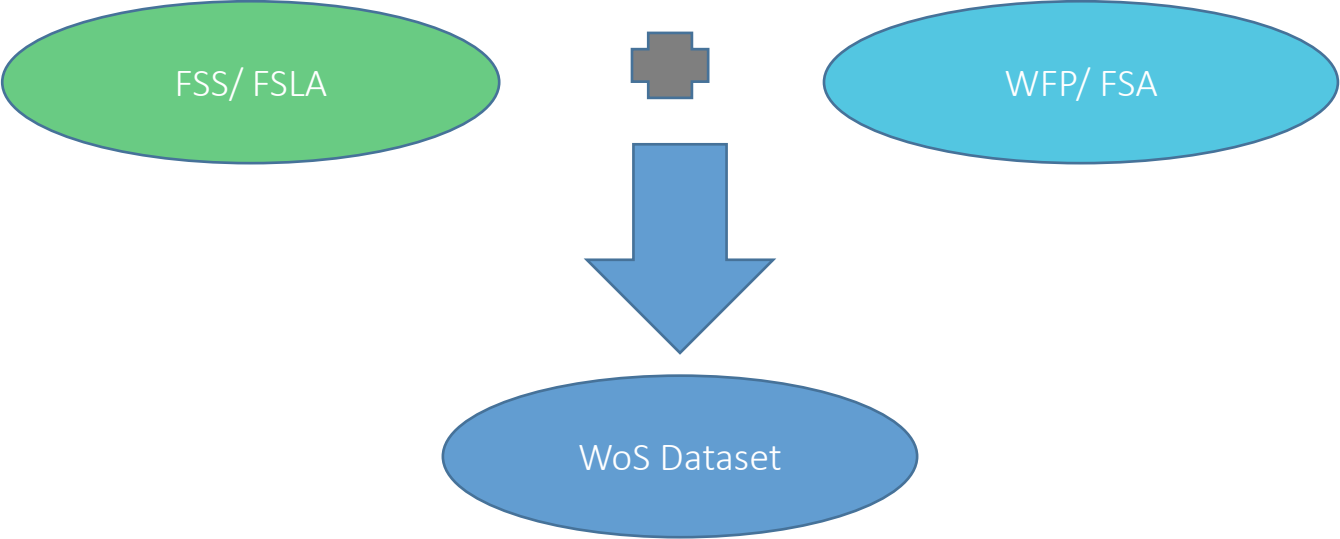
Overview: Process



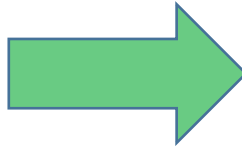
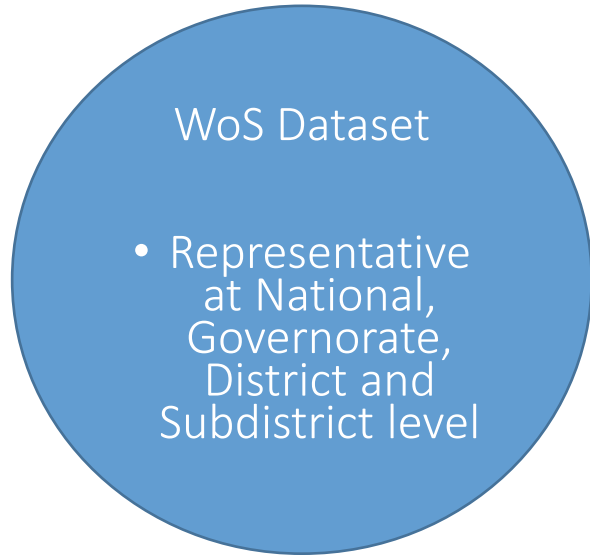
Data collected:

- Demographics: Location, Age, Gender, residence/ displacement status, PLW
- CARI indicators: FCS; FES; LCSi
- Complimentary indicators: HHS; r CSI, HDDS
- Further information: debt, markets, employment, livelihoods.

Data Cleaning & Analysis



Results



WoS Food Security and Livelihood Assessment

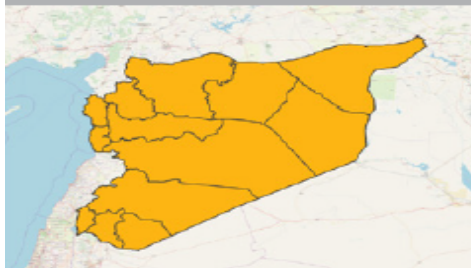
(FSLA and FSA) - 2020



WHOLE OF SYRIA (WoS)
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



GOVERNORATE: National
DISTRICT: National
SUB-DISTRICT: National



HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Pop. 20,762,848
Camps Pop. 1,716,304
PIN 12,350,538

Female Headed HHs 14%

Residency Status

IDP 15.1%
Returnee 12%
Residents 72.8%

Humanitarian Assistance

Received at least once over the past 12 months

Yes 43.2%
No 56.8%

FOOD SECURITY (CAR)

Secure 10.1%
Marginal 37.2%
Moderate 40.8%
Severe 6.1%

Food Insecure 2019 2020
Prevalance* 38.8% 59.5%
PIN 7,913,260 12,350,538

At Risk of food insecurity 8.8%
1,827,131

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

Poor 13.8%
Borderline 41.4%
Acceptable 44.8%

HH FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE (FES)

Secure 10.4%
Marginal 18.6%
Moderate 21.6%
Severe 49.5%

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX (LSI)

No strategies 48.1%
Stress coping 23.6%
Crisis coping 20.2%
Emergency 8%

ACCESS TO MARKETS

Yes 90.8%
No 9.2%

OUTSTANDING DEBTS

Yes 37.2%
No 62.8%

CARI DISAGGREGATION

	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
Head of HH				
Male	10%	39.6%	43.7%	6.8%
Female	5.1%	40%	45.5%	9.2%
Residency Status				
IDP	10.8%	36.4%	44.4%	8.4%
Returnee	6.9%	32.8%	46.5%	13.8%
Residents	9.4%	41.5%	43.4%	5.7%
Hum. Assistance				
Yes	7%	37.9%	46.2%	8.9%
No	11%	41%	42.2%	5.8%
Outstanding Debt				
Yes	5.6%	33.9%	49.4%	11.1%
No	11.5%	43.1%	40.7%	4.7%

FOOD SOURCES

Own Production 1.5%
Buying with Cash 74.9%
Buying on Credit 9.1%
Exchange 0.1%
Gifts 2.4%
Food Assistance 12%
Hunting 0%

LIVELIHOODS

Skilled/Unskilled Labour 32.3%
Salaries and Pensions 57.5%
Agriculture 16.9%
Assistance 7%
Trade 9.5%
Remittances 7.5%
Savings 8.2%
Services 5.9%
Gifts 9.4%
Selling Assets 1%
Other 16.7%

WoS Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (FSLA and FSA) - 2020



WHOLE OF SYRIA (WoS)
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



GOVERNORATE: Aleppo
DISTRICT: Jebel Saman
SUB-DISTRICT: Jebel Saman



HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Pop. 1,646,843
PIN 1,027,054
Camps Pop. N/A

Female Headed HHs 16.4%

Residency Status

IDP 24%
Returnee 6.4%
Residents 69.7%

Humanitarian Assistance

Received at least once over the past 12 months

Yes 29.4%
No 70.6%

FOOD SECURITY (CAR)

Secure 5.2%
Marginal 32.4%
Moderate 53.2%
Severe 9.2%

Food Insecure 2019 2020
Prevalence* 39.3% 62.4%
PIN 643,579 1,027,054

At Risk of food insecurity 7.3%
120,913

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

Poor 16.2%
Borderline 50.8%
Acceptable 33%

HH FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE (FES)

Secure 7.7%
Marginal 13.2%
Moderate 19.6%
Severe 59.5%

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX (LSI)

No strategies 54.2%
Stress coping 19.1%
Crisis coping 20.2%
Emergency 6.4%

ACCESS TO MARKETS

Yes 86.4%
No 13.6%

OUTSTANDING DEBTS

Yes 18.4%
No 81.6%

CARI DISAGGREGATION

Head of HH	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
Male	5.7%	31.2%	53.9%	9.2%
Female	2.9%	38.6%	49.3%	9.2%
Residency Status	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
IDP	5.3%	25.1%	54.4%	15.3%
Returnee	3.7%	18.2%	57.9%	20.2%
Residents	5.3%	36.3%	52.3%	6.1%
Hum. Assistance	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
Yes	5.4%	30%	51.7%	13%
No	5.1%	33.4%	53.8%	7.8%
Outstanding Debt	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
Yes	4%	23.6%	52.7%	19.6%
No	5.5%	34.4%	53.3%	6.8%

FOOD SOURCES

Own Production 0.2%
Buying with Cash 91.3%
Buying on Credit 0.6%
Exchange 0.1%
Gifts 0.6%
Food Assistance 7.2%
Hunting 0%

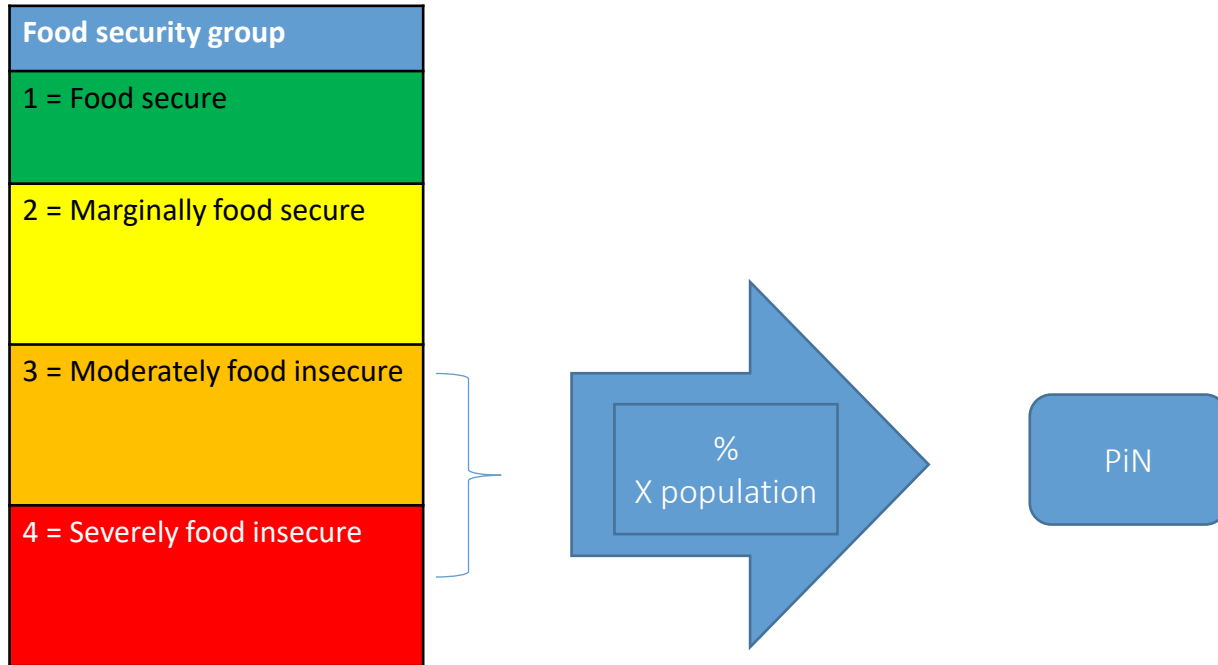
LIVELIHOODS

Skilled/Unskilled Labour 28.9%
Salaries and Pensions 51.4%
Agriculture 1.5%
Assistance 8.1%
Trade 10.6%
Remittances 13.1%
Savings 12.4%
Services 8.5%
Gifts 11.2%
Selling Assets 0.6%
Other 5.7%

From CARI to PiN



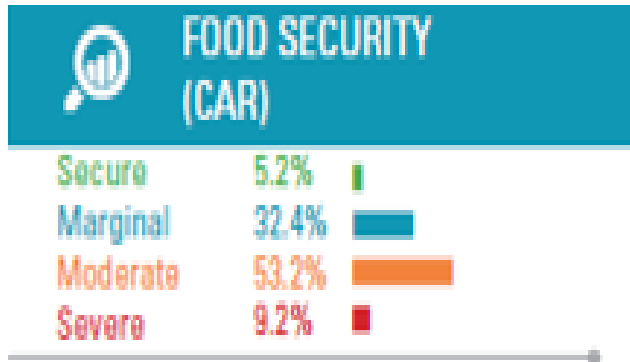
CARI (Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security)



From CARI to PiN



CARI (*Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security*)



$$\text{FIS} = (\text{Severely FI (9.2\%)} + \text{Moderately FI (53.2\%)}) = 62.4\%$$

X Total Population = PiN for food assistance

At risk of FIS= potential Livelihood or other assistance

WoS Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (FSLA and FSA) - 2020



WHOLE OF SYRIA (WoS)
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



GOVERNORATE: Aleppo
DISTRICT: Jebel Saman
SUB-DISTRICT: Jebel Saman



HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Pop. 1,646,843
Camps Pop. N/A
PIN 1,027,054

Female Headed HHs 16.4%

Residency Status

IDP 24%
Returnee 6.4%
Residents 69.7%

Humanitarian Assistance

Received at least once over the past 12 months

Yes 29.4%
No 70.6%

FOOD SECURITY (CAR)

Secure 5.2%
Marginal 32.4%
Moderate 53.2%
Severe 9.2%

Food Insecure 2019 2020
Prevalence* 39.3% 62.4%
PIN 643,579 1,027,054

At Risk of food insecurity 7.3%
120,913

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

Poor 16.2%
Borderline 50.8%
Acceptable 33%

HH FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE (FES)

Secure 7.7%
Marginal 13.2%
Moderate 19.6%
Severe 59.5%

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX (LSI)

No strategies 54.2%
Stress coping 19.1%
Crisis coping 20.2%
Emergency 6.4%

ACCESS TO MARKETS

Yes 86.4%
No 13.6%

OUTSTANDING DEBTS

Yes 18.4%
No 81.6%

CARI DISAGGREGATION

Head of HH	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
Male	5.7%	31.2%	53.9%	9.2%
Female	2.9%	38.6%	49.3%	9.2%
Residency Status	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
IDP	5.3%	25.1%	54.4%	15.3%
Returnee	3.7%	18.2%	57.9%	20.2%
Residents	5.3%	36.3%	52.3%	6.1%
Hum. Assistance	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
Yes	5.4%	30%	51.7%	13%
No	5.1%	33.4%	53.8%	7.6%
Outstanding Debt	Secure	Marginal	Moderate	Severe
Yes	4%	23.6%	52.7%	19.6%
No	5.5%	34.4%	53.3%	6.8%

FOOD SOURCES

Own Production 0.2%
Buying with Cash 91.3%
Buying on Credit 0.6%
Exchange 0.1%
Gifts 0.6%
Food Assistance 7.2%
Hunting 0%

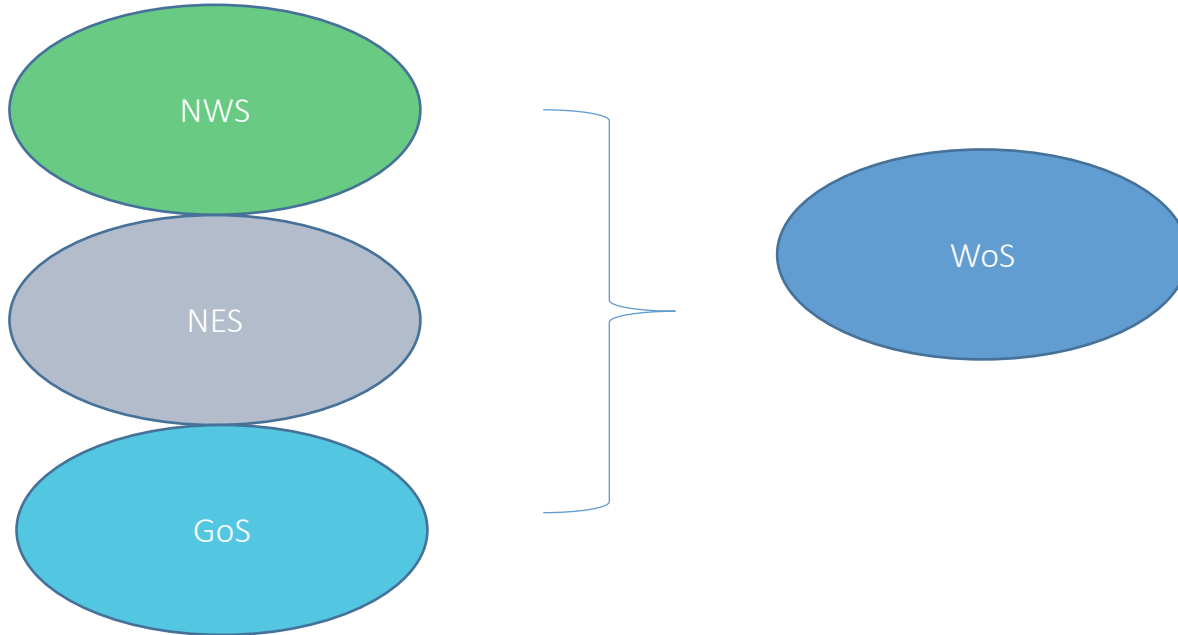
LIVELIHOODS

Skilled/Unskilled Labour 28.9%
Salaries and Pensions 51.4%
Agriculture 1.5%
Assistance 8.1%
Trade 10.6%
Remittances 13.1%
Savings 12.4%
Services 8.5%
Gifts 11.2%
Selling Assets 0.6%
Other 5.7%

Data Validation



Validation meetings at Hub & WoS level



IPC



- IPC discussions and way forward for 2022
- Updates

Thank you!

Q&A



THE JIAF

Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

SHORT VIDEO – JIAF METHODOLOGY



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

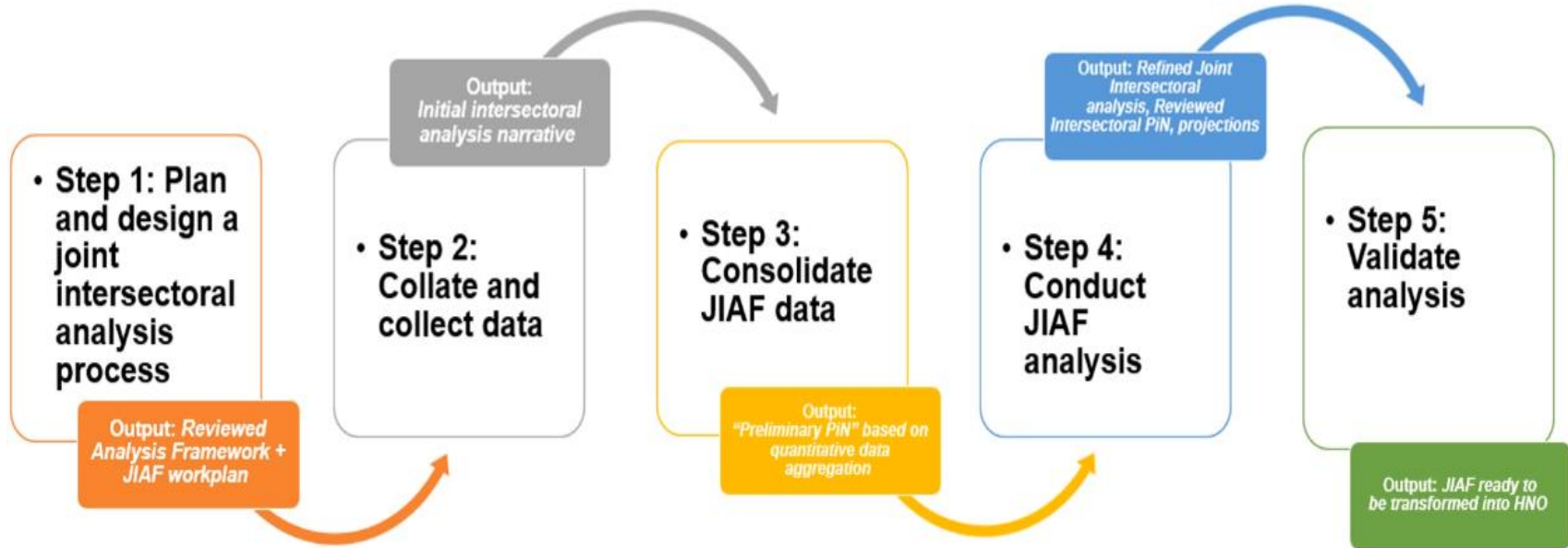
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Engage in the entire process
- JIAF > used for intersectoral analysis only (NOT for FS PiN)
- All needs should be presented in a transparent way, NO pressure to keep PiN low
- Severity vs magnitude of crises
- If IPC/CH analysis is available > IPC3+ contributed into the JIAF
 - The intersectoral PiN should not be lower than the FSC/S one.



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

RECAP OF JIAF STEPS



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 1: Plan and Design a joint inter-sectoral analysis

- Form the analysis team > **at least one person** from the FSC/S (CC, IMO, VAM, etc) with strong food security, analytical and contextual background > coordination with FSC team, CLAs (and FSC partners)
- **Geographical scope + level** of analysis > based on data availability
- FSC indicators:
 - Chosen among the list of **12 indicators** (cleared by CLAs)
 - Any additional indicators are NOT endorsed for use
 - Relief food needs based on regional government targeting / *needs indicator can't contribute to needs identification*
 - FIES – not yet within JIAF reference table
 - Categorization under the pre-assigned sub-pillars of the Humanitarian Condition
 - FS indicators > from FS assessments (MSNAs as last resort)



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

HC Sub-pillar	Indicator	Criticality / Priority	Severity				
			1	2	3	4	5
Physical and Mental Wellbeing	Household Hunger Scale (HHS)	1	0 (none)	1 (slight)	2 or 3 (moderate)	4 (severe)	5 or 6 (severe)
	Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	1	0 to 3	4 to 18	≥ 19	≥ 19	≥ 19
	Food Consumption Score (FCS)*	1	Acceptable and stable	Acceptable but deterioration from typical	Borderline	Poor	Poor
	IPC (acute food insecurity)/CH **	1	phase 1	phase 2	phase 3	phase 4	phase 5
	Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	2	5-12 food groups and stable	5-FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical	3-4 FG	0-2 FG	0-2 FG
Living standards	Food Expenditure share	1	<50%	50-65%	65-75%	75% - 85%	> 85%
	Household Economy Approach (HEA)	2	No livelihood protection deficit	Small or moderate livelihood protection deficit <80%	Livelihood protection deficit ≥80%, survival deficit <20%	Survival deficit ≥20% but <50%	Survival deficit ≥50%
	Food Production losses ***	1	In the average	Small production losses compared to average <75%	Significant production losses compared to average 50-75%	High production losses compared to average 25-50%	No production or near total crop loss <25%
	Productive assets losses ***	1	No livelihood asset loss	Moderate loss	Significant loss	Severe loss	Total loss
Coping mechanisms	Livelihood coping strategy (basic needs) – 30-day recall	2	No stress, crisis or emergency coping observed	Stress strategies are the most severe strategies used	Crisis strategies are the most severe strategies used	Emergency strategies are the most severe strategies used	Near exhaustion of coping capacity
	Livelihood coping strategy (food) - 30-day recall	1	No stress, crisis or emergency coping observed	Stress strategies	Crisis strategies	Emergency strategies	Near exhaustion of coping capacity



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

Which indicators would you share with the JIAF analysis team to calculate the intersectoral PiN?

- 1. You have an IPC...**
- 2. And if you have CARI?**
- 3. And if you don't have neither IPC nor CARI?**



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 1: Plan and Design a joint inter-sectoral analysis

IPC/CH countries:

- Only IPC/CH is included as the FS indicator
- Other non-IPC indicators can be included
- Ensure IPC/CH is considered as phase 3+

Non-IPC/CH countries

- As many as needed (from the list > max 11)
- Recent and reliable data (9-12 months, do not overestimate PiN)
- Thresholds should be used as provided in the table except for *Food Production Losses, Productive Asset Losses, and Food Consumption Score*
- Composite indicators (e.g. CARI, Resilience Capacity Index) are NOT accepted as JIAF indicators



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 1: Plan and Design a joint inter-sectoral analysis

Avoid use of different indicators for JIAF and FSC PiN

- For IPC/CH: *FSC PiN = IPC 3+* & JIAF contributing indicator = IPC/CH
- For non-IPC/CH countries: use indicators contributing to FSC PiN as contributing indicators for JIAF.
 - Example: if FSC PiN = CARI 3+ → JIAF contributing indicators = Food Consumption Score, Food Expenditure Share and Livelihood Coping Strategies

Attention to critical indicators

- FS: IPC AFI/CH – **should be used always as critical indicator**
- Nutrition: IPC AMC or GAM prevalence for children U5
- WASH: access to sufficient quality and availability of water
- Protection: civilian population killed, injured or missing by violence, conflict or natural hazards



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

General Informations								
Indicator Name	Level (HH or area)	Source	1	2	3	4	5	Critical Indicator? (Yes/No)
Ind 1								
Ind 2								
Ind 3								



Indicator Selection and Information Gap Documentation Tool

Purpose: The purpose of this tool is to allow for a uniform documentation of indicator and critical indicator selection and information gap analysis for teams at the country level.

Responsibility: This tool should be filled in by CSIA/IMB considering the inputs received from the IAF team members and documenting the process throughout. The filled document should be validated by the IAF analysis team members.

Indicator selection process: Consultation with the relevant cluster/AoR and main data providers will culminate in a selection of indicators which are used to populate the IAF. Critical indicators are those that correspond most directly to the critical and the threatening consequences as seen in the IAF Severity Scale. The team will have to review existing guidance and templates, agree on, and align the scope of the analysis and production timelines with the overall planning process (such as the HCT/CCG or HCT/CCG levels), and review which of IAF indicators are applicable in the given context.

Indicators: Evidence of humanitarian conditions, in the form of indicators is entered into the IAF severity model and classified using the IAF Severity Scale.

Documentation: Country teams should use this tool as a tool for comprehensively documenting selection of indicators, how critical indicators were selected, and listing the selection of indicators to the 7 core principles, and detailing information gaps and how teams plan to address them.

For reference the core principles for indicator selection are:

1. Validity: A clear relationship between the indicator and what is being measured
2. Use of Analysis: IAF indicators can be either at household or geographical level
3. Transparency: Each indicator has a robust and accepted methodology/instrument
4. Severity Thresholds: organized on the 5-point scale, aligned with IAF severity definitions
5. Simplicity: easy to understand and self-administered
6. Unbiased: indicators should be used only once in estimating severity
7. Disaggregation: data by sex, age, disability status

Documentation

Please be sure to attach an excel sheet to this document with the all indicators selected.

Use this form to provide justification or further explanation of indicators that do not directly match IAF selection criteria, or conflict with the above-mentioned core principles of humanitarian conditions indicators.

Checklist and documentation													
	Proposed by	Explanation if not the Cluster/AoR	Engaged with respective Global Cluster?	What other parties were involved in the selection process?	Were thresholds changed compared to JIAF Reference Table?	If yes, please provide explanation	Validity principle respected?	Transparency principle respected?	Thresholds aligned with JIAF severity definitions?	Simplicity principle respected?	Uniqueness principle respected?	Rationale IF selected as critical indicator	information gap related to this indicator? (please enumerate more in word doc)
Ind 1													
Ind 2													
Ind 3													

1. Was **any** indicator presented (by Clusters / AoRs) and **rejected**? If so, what was the reason of rejection?
2. Was there a **cap** on the number of indicators that each cluster could provide? If so, why and by whom was this decided?
3. For the selected indicators, was any **threshold adjusted** / changed compared to those reported in the JIAF Indicators Reference Table? Please explain the rationale for the change for each indicator. Ensure in the attached excel list of indicators used in your country JIAF, thresholds per indicator are presented.
4. What **information gaps** have the country team identified? Please mark on the excel sheet attached any indicators related to information gaps.
5. What plan does the team have to address the information gaps identified above?
6. Please detail the process for **selection of critical indicators**.

<https://kmp.hpc.tools/km/2022-template-documenting-selection-indicators-and-information-gaps>



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 2: Collate and collect data

2 SCENARIOS for data aggregation:

DATA SCENARIO A

All JIAF indicators derive from **ONE MSNA** at household level

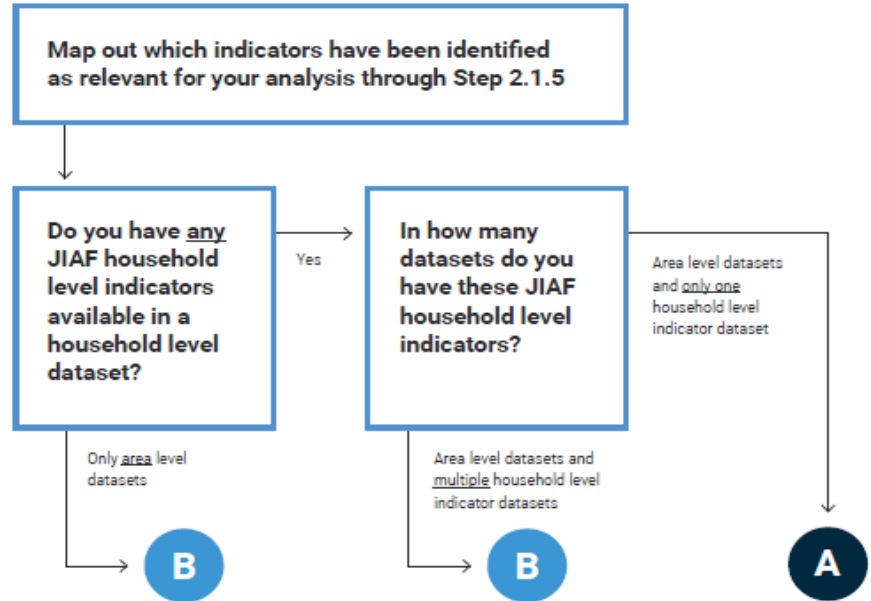
DATA SCENARIO B

JIAF indicators come from **DIFFERENT assessments**, and are at both household and area level

Reminder: FS indicators > from FS assessments (MSNAs as last resort)

Data scenario decision tree

Follow the decision tree to identify the data scenario for each geographical area / affected group.



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 2: Collate and collect data

Which scenario?

For IPC/CH countries → Any scenario (IPC/CH inclusion, as the sole FSC/S indicator, should not be impacted)

- *Scenario A: IPC is incorporated by assigning to each HH the severity equivalent to the area classification e.g. : area classified in phase 3 > all HHs in that area classified in severity 3 of the JIAF*
→ *correct severity classification by area, but distorted PiN (rectify with expert judgement)*

For non-IPC/CH countries

- Source of data for all indicator = MSNA → SCENARIO A (example Libya)
- Source of data for at least 1 indicator is from FS assessments even if MSNA is available → SCENARIO B (example Palestine).



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 2: Collate and collect data

	Scenario A	Scenario B
Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Aggregation steps are easier to implement- Allows for a more precise initial PiN estimation and a full breakdown of population by severity phase- Ability to understand which sectors are driving the overall humanitarian needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Allows to use a variety of assessments and information at both household and area-levels- Leaves more room for incorporation of sectoral expert judgement and analysis which has a critical role in the JIAF analysis and can compensate for weak quantitative analysis.
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Limited triangulation because difficult to incorporate additional area-level information and data from other sources- If relying only on a single household-level assessment (e.g. MSNA), scenario A aggregation can lead to a weak or limited quantitative analysis that does not match the reality of the situation on the ground. This is because MSNAs often require sectors to only submit a limited number of indicators per sector.- Sectors might rely on sector specific assessment to inform their sectoral PiN. Different data sources could lead to discrepancy between the intersectoral PiN and the sectoral PiN- HH-level data collection not suitable for all indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Aggregation steps more difficult to implement and does not allow for a full breakdown of population by severity phase – expert judgement is needed as following step- Without the completion of the expert judgement step, comes with a risk of under-estimating PiN as results are presented as “Minimum population in this severity phase or higher (by applying a rule of 25% of the population)- Lack of clear guidance on expert judgment, which is an especially important component for the aggregation under this scenario- Unlinked indicators (i.e., not possible to identify HHs facing need in more than one indicator/ dimension simultaneously)



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 2: Collate and collect data - OUTPUTS

Scenario A

- Preliminary Intersectoral PiN
- Initial breakdown of population by severity phase

Scenario B

- Preliminary Intersectoral PiN (min & max estimates)
- Initial estimate of severity phase per area

AREA	POPULATION GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH SEVERITY PHASE					TOTAL POPULATION	OVERALL AREA SEVERITY PHASE	MINIMUM POPULATION IN THIS SEVERITY PHASE OR HIGHER	INITIAL JIAF PIN ESTIMATE	MAXIMUM PIN ACROSS INDICATORS	HNO PIN ESTIMATE (PRODUCED THROUGH EXPERT JUDGEMENT)
			1	2	3	4	5						
District A	IDPs	10,000	1,600	2,100	2,700	2,500	1,100		4	2,500	> 2,500	6,000	4,800
District A	Residents	50,000	11,000	12,000	18,500	5,500	3,000		3	12,500	>= 12,500	27,000	27,600
District B	Returnees	30,000	9,600	11,400	6,000	2,100	900		1	30,000	< 7,500	8,000	7,600
District B	Residents	60,000	25,800	28,200	4,200	1,800	0						
District B	IDPs	15,000	1,650	2,550	3,450	4,200	3,150						
	Sub-total		49,650	56,250	34,850	16,100	8,150						
					Total PiN (3+4+5)		59,100						



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 3: Consolidating JIAF data

- Depending on aggregation scenario
- Mainly done by OCHA IMO but to be checked with JIAF analysis team
- New templates available!!

STEP 4: Conduct JIAF analysis

- Expert judgement = critical step, review preliminary results for both severity classification and PiN (from aggregation) **[NEW]**
- Analysis at Humanitarian Condition pillar level (NOT sub-pillar level)
- Ensure intersectoral PiN \geq FSC PiN (if based on IPC/CH = critical indicator)
 - If FSC PiN (no IPC/CH) $>$ intersectoral PiN \rightarrow discuss with the analysis team
 - Sector PiN could be higher than intersectoral PiN
Example: Use of a specific indicator in FS PiN and not in the intersectoral PiN, if a single FS indicator on its own is giving high rates.
E.g.: FES used for FS PiN (CARI) but removed from JIAF



JIAF Do's and Don'ts

STEP 4: Conduct JIAF analysis - PROJECTIONS

Two ways of projecting intersectoral PiN:

1. Re-run JIAF with projected indicators → provide IPC projections or same CARI/other
2. Estimate overall % increase/decrease from current intersectoral PiN based on most likely scenario → ensure you agree with scenario and % change

STEP 5: Validate analysis !





Thank you!