

# **GNC WEBINAR ON THE 2024 HNO PROCESS**



**August 24, 2023**

Anteneh Dobamo

Faith Nzioka

Alexandra Humphreys

# AGENDA

- **Introduction And Overview** 10 M (Anteneh)
- **Contributing Factors And Scope** 30 M (Faith)
- **Sectoral Analysis**
  - Nutrition Sector PiN Estimation - 20M(Anteneh)
    - JIAF PiN Definition
    - Nutrition Sector PiN Definition
    - Pin Estimation Process
    - Q&A
  - Nutrition Sector Severity Indicators -20M ( Alexa)
    - Global Severity Reference Indicators
    - Indicators Alignment And Contextualisation
    - Q&A
- **Intersectoral Analysis – 20M ( Anteneh)**
  - Overall Pin Estimation
  - Intersectoral Severity
  - Patterns, linkages, trends
  - Q&A
- **Wrap Up And GNC Support - 5 M ( Anteneh)**

# INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW



FRAMEWORK  
& STEPS



PLATFORM

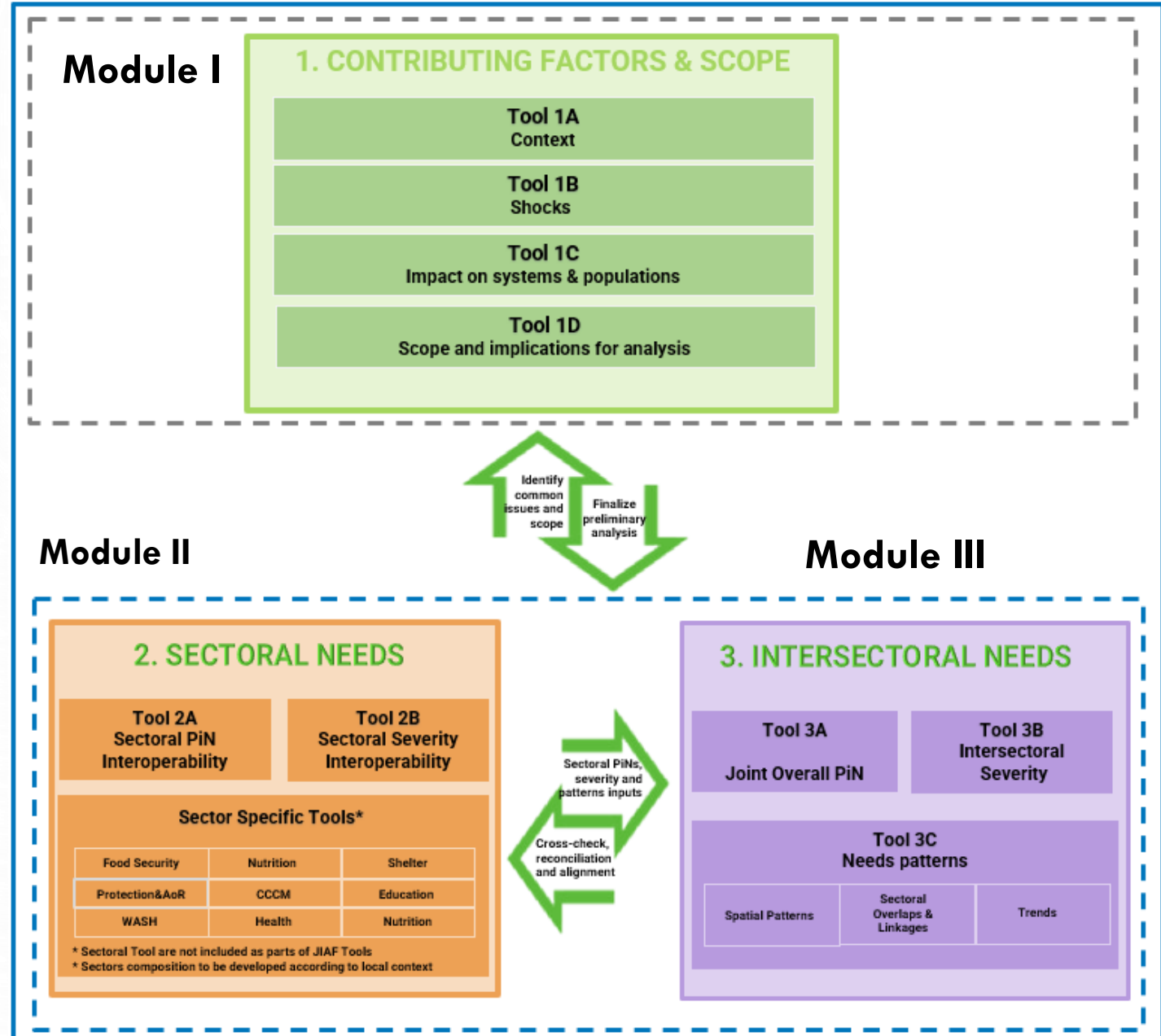


TOOLS



REFERENCE  
DOCUMENTS

# HNO/JIAF FRAMEWORK & STEPS



# HNO/JIAF STEPS

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

### In preparation for the joint multi-partner working session:

- Step 1.1 OCHA prepares the Analysis Platform and Workspace 1A, 1B, and 1C
- Step 1.2 Sectors review workspaces and add content ahead of the multi-partner working session

### During the joint multi-partner working session:

- Step 1.3: Jointly agree on the context of the crisis
- Step 1.4: Jointly identify major shocks and impacts
- Step 1.5: Jointly agree on the scope of the analysis and implications for data gathering

## Step 2: Complete Workspace 2A and 2B - Interoperable Sectoral Needs

- Step 2.1: Complete Workspace 2A and 2B
- Step 2.2: Design and implement sector PiN estimation and severity classification methods.
- Step 2.3: Submit sectoral findings and documentation on methods

## Step 3: Complete Workspace 3A, 3B, and 3C: Intersectoral Needs

### In preparation for the joint multi-partner working session(s):

- Step 3.1 OCHA prepares Workspace 3A, 3B, and 3C
- Step 3.2 Sectors review workspaces and address flags ahead of the working session

### During the joint multi-partner working session(s):

- Step 3.3: Sectors present results and discuss flags (optional time for sectors to revise initial findings<sup>6</sup>)
- Step 3.4: Jointly agree on joint overall PiN for areas flagged
- Step 3.5: Jointly conduct analysis of intersectoral severity for areas flagged
- Step 3.6: Identity patterns, linkages, and overlaps of humanitarian needs

Return to Step 1 and finalize initial findings from Module 1



# HNO/JIAF PLATFORM :

TOOLKITS

- 1. Contributing Factors & Scope
  - Context
  - Shocks and Impact
  - Scope
- 2. Sectoral Needs
  - PiN Interoperability
  - Severity Interoperability
  - Sectoral Methods and Outputs
- 3. Intersectoral Needs
  - PiN and Severity
  - Patterns & Linkages

→ Analysis Dashboard

→ Contact the JIAF Help Desk

## JIAF 2.0 Analysis Flow

**1. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & SCOPE**  
Toolkit 1

- Context
- Shocks & Impacts
- Scope and implications for analysis

Identify common issues and scope

Finalize preliminary analysis

**2. SECTORAL NEEDS**  
Toolkit 2

- Sectoral PiN Interoperability
- Sectoral Severity Interoperability
- Sector Specific Tools\*

Sectoral PiNs, severity and patterns inputs

**3. INTERSECTORAL NEEDS**  
Toolkit 3

- Joint Overall PiN
- Intersectoral Severity

<https://analysis.jiaf.info/> ; USER NAME : student . Password : 123456

# TOOLS

## JIAF REFERENCE TABLES

Workbook last modified: Wed at 10:00 AM

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

List of Ref Tables | Toolkit List | Ref Table 1 | Ref Table 1D | Ref Table 2A | Ref Table 2B | Ref Table 3A

# TOOLS

## GNC PIN & SEVERITY ANALYSIS TOOL

Select language  
Sélectionnez la langue  
Seleccione el idioma

English



### Nutrition Humanitarian Needs Analysis Calculation tool\*, v2.0

Links:

[Indicator Registry](#)

[Classification Thresholds](#)

[Evidence Repository, Reliability](#)

[Analysis Team Composition](#)

[Scenario 2 - Nut. Analysis](#)

[Scenario 2 Contributing Fact.](#)

[Scenario 3 - Nut. Analysis](#)

[Scenario 3 Contributing Fact.](#)

[Population figures](#)

There are thirteen important sheets in the tool:

**Indicator Registry**– The list of all nutrition-related indicators adapted from Nutrition Cluster's *Indicators registry and framework*, separating those deemed "core" to guide the Nutrition Situation Analysis.

**Classification Thresholds**– The list of core nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive indicators and their corresponding thresholds (i.e. severity scale) to guide the situation analysis of nutritional needs for response planning.

**Evidence Repository, Reliability**– Summary of the reliability scores for all evidence used for the Nutrition Situation Analysis based on IPC Acute Malnutrition's Reliability Scale.

**Analysis Team Composition**– Summary of all members involved in the analysis, adapted from IPC Acute Malnutrition's Team Composition Matrix.

**Scenario 2 - Nut. Analysis**– Humanitarian situations where an IPC Acute Malnutrition cannot be conducted and the prevalence of GAM for children U5 is  $\geq 5\%$ .

**Scenario 2 Contributing Fact.**– Analysis of key contributing/contextual factors (often found in *Living Standards* pillar) to support the Nutrition Situation Analysis for Scenario 2 (U5 GAM  $\geq 5\%$ ).

**Scenario 3 - Nut. Analysis**– Humanitarian situations where the prevalence of GAM for children U5 is  $< 5\%$ .

**Scenario 3 Contributing Fact.**– Analysis of key contributing/contextual factors (often found in *Living Standards* pillar) to support the Nutrition Situation Analysis.

**Population figures**– Key demographic information required for each of the "Affected" areas of interest in order to automatically calculate the subsequent number of "People in Need" for "Physical and Mental Well-being" and "Living Standards".







Q&A

# STEP 1 (MODULE I) : CONTEXT, SHOCK IMPACT, AND SCOPE ANALYSIS

## STEP 1: COMPLETE WORKSPACE 1A, 1B, AND 1C: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND SCOPE

IN PREPARATION FOR THE JOINT MULTI-PARTNER WORKING SESSION:

STEP 1.1 OCHA PREPARES THE ANALYSIS PLATFORM AND WORKSPACE 1A, 1B, AND 1C

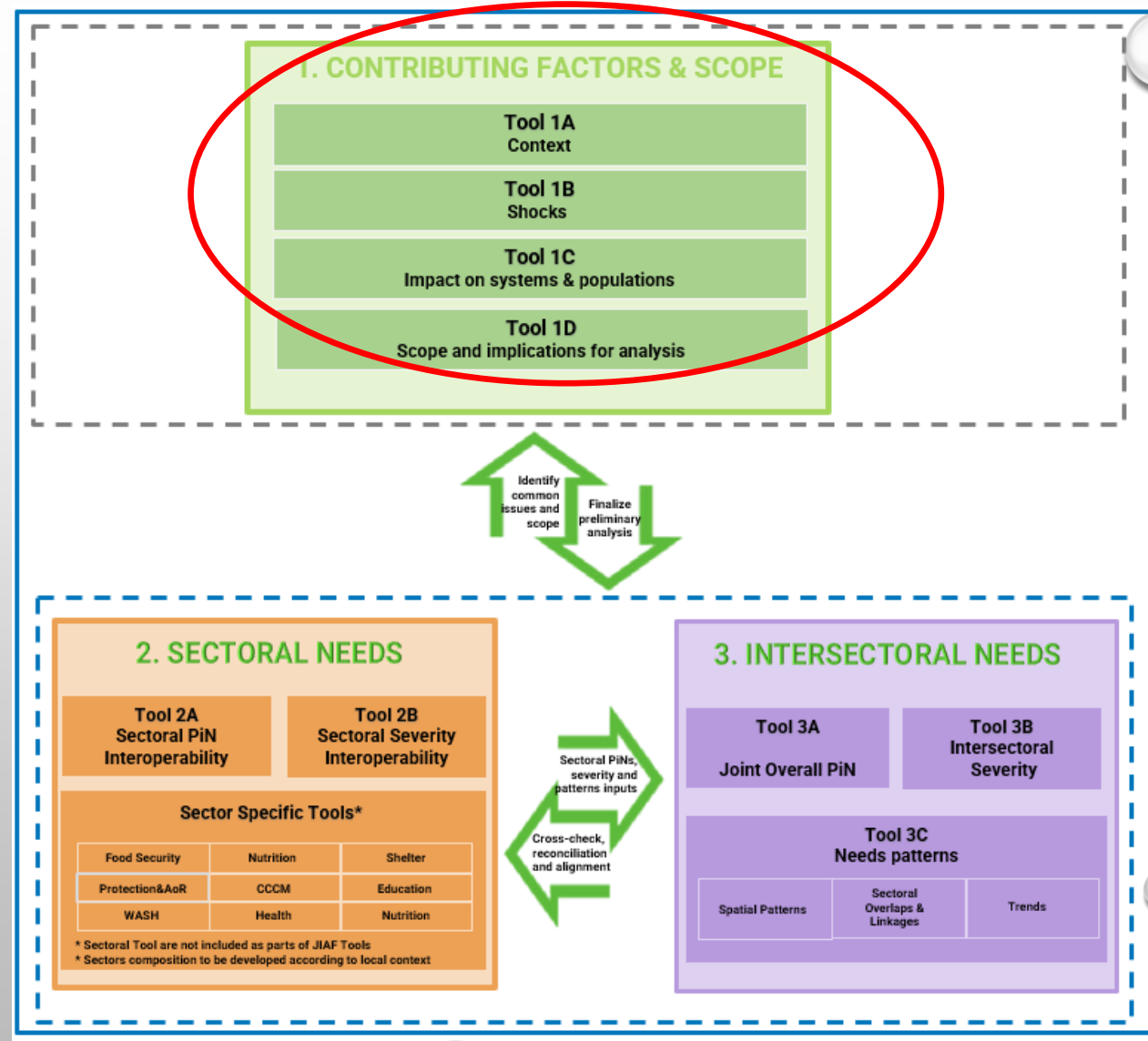
STEP 1.2 SECTORS REVIEW WORKSPACES AND ADD CONTENT AHEAD OF THE MULTI-PARTNER WORKING SESSION

DURING THE JOINT MULTI-PARTNER WORKING SESSION:

STEP 1.3: JOINTLY AGREE ON THE **CONTEXT OF THE CRISIS**

STEP 1.4: JOINTLY IDENTIFY MAJOR **SHOCKS AND IMPACTS**

STEP 1.5: JOINTLY AGREE ON THE **SCOPE OF THE ANALYSIS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DATA GATHERING**



# STEP 1 (MODULE I) : TOOLS AND REFERENCE

**Gather data on indicators related to Reference Table 1 & 1D**

Reference Table 1: Potential Indicators for Context, Shocks and Impacts					
#	Dimension	Theme	Indicator Name/label	Examples of source	Unit of Analysis
1	Context	Aid Dependency	Aid Dependency		area
2	Context	financial services availability	financial services availability		area
3	Context	Humanitarian Access	Humanitarian Access		area
4	Context	IDP:Host ratio	IDP:Host ratio		area
5	Context	livelihood zones	livelihood zones		area
6	Context	market functionality	market functionality		area
7	Context	mobile coverage	mobile coverage		area
8	Context	population figures	population figures		area
9	Context	Poverty	Poverty		area
10	Shock	conflict	conflict intensity		area
11	Shock	conflict	conflict proximity		area
12	Shock	environment	agro-ecological shock intensity		area
13	Shock	environment	agro-ecological shock proximity		area
14	shock	environment	natural hazard intensity		area
15	Shock	environment	natural hazard proximity		area
16	shock	financial	currency devaluation		area
17	shock	financial	rate of inflation		area
18	Impact	displacement	IDP		area
19	Impact	displacement	Returnee		area
20	Impact	displacement	Refugee		area
21	Impact	displacement	Host		area
22	Impact	displacement	IDP in sites		area
23	Impact	displacement	IDP in Host Community		area

**Review and provide input at Workspace 1A, 1B,1C**

The screenshot shows the JIAF workspace interface. On the left, there is a 'TOOLKITS' sidebar with the following items:

- 1. Contributing Factors & Scope
  - Context
  - Shocks and Impact
  - Scope
- 2. Sectoral Needs
  - PIN Interoperability
  - Severity Interoperability
  - Sectoral Methods and Outputs
- 3. Intersectoral Needs
  - PIN and Severity
  - Patterns & Linkages
- Analysis Dashboard
- Contact the JIAF Help Desk
- Admin >

The main workspace area is titled 'Workspace 1A: Context' and shows a list of categories with dropdown arrows:

- Socio-cultural demographic
- Economic and livelihoods
- Environment and Seasonality
- Political, Legal and Policy
- Infrastructure, Physical and Technology
- Security and Conflict
- Humanitarian Trends

# STEP 1 (MODULE I) : EXERCISE

**EXERCISE :** Group exercise on North Eastern Nigeria context, shock, impact, and scope analysis

## **INSTRUCTION :**

**GROUP 1 :** Refer to page 16 - 21 of NE nigeria 2023 HNO and fill context-related information at

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

**GROUP 2:** Refer to page 22-32 of NE nigeria 2023 HNO and extract brief shock and impact-related information at

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

**GROUP 3:** Refer to page 22-32 of NE nigeria 2023 HNO and extract brief scope of analysis information ( **WHO ARE**

**AFFECTED AND WHERE**) - <https://analysis.jiaf.info/>





Q&A



Global  
**NUTRITION**  
CLUSTER

# MODULE II / STEP 2 : SECTORAL PEOPLE IN NEED ESTIMATE

2.1

**Step 2.1:** Complete Workspace 2A (Contextualisation and Alignment of PIN Definition with IASC and Global Cluster definitions).

2.2

**Step 2.2:** Design and implement sector PiN estimation.

2.3

**Step 2.3:** Submit sectoral findings and documentation on methods.

## **STEP 2.1: COMPLETE WORKSPACE 2A (CONTEXTUALISATION AND ALIGNMENT OF PIN DEFINITION WITH IASC AND GLOBAL CLUSTER DEFINITIONS).**

### **Exercise : Which of the following meet the IASC PIN definition(choose all that apply)?**

- Populations affected by the crisis as identified in the scope of analysis of the humanitarian needs overview.
- People below the poverty line, not affected by the crisis as identified in the scope of analysis of the humanitarian needs overview.
- People whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted.
- People whose current level of access to basic services, goods and social protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means in a timely manner without additional assistance.
- People 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.
- Include current needs and projections based on known trends and seasonal patterns.

# STEP 2.1: COMPLETE WORKSPACE 2A (CONTEXTUALISATION AND ALIGNMENT OF PIN DEFINITION WITH IASC AND GLOBAL CLUSTER DEFINITIONS).

**Workspace 2A: Sectoral PiN Interoperability**

Select if the country sector needs to contextualise the PiN or aligned with the global sector.

	1: Linked to the agreed scope of analyses	2: Identifies those with deprivations within affected populations	3: Is not masked by humanitarian assistance	4: Includes all humanitarian needs independent of the responding actor	5: Includes current and expected needs in the coming year
	Includes only populations affected by the crisis as identified in the scope of analysis of the Humanitarian Needs Overview.	Includes only people who are experiencing humanitarian deprivation or protection risk.	Typically also 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.	Include current needs and projections based on known trends and seasonal patterns.
<b>Potential exceptions applied at country level</b>					
Sector	In exceptional cases, populations in areas outside the scope of HNO analyses can be included if these areas experience high-level of deprivations. These cases will be decided by the Humanitarian Coordinator based on inputs and discussions with the sectors including needs outside the scope of analysis, these cases need to be flagged.	In some cases, sectors do not provide the number of people experiencing deprivations or protection risks within affected areas or populations and assume that all those living in the affected area/group face needs. This needs to be flagged.	In some cases, sectors may provide PiN that does not include those who are receiving assistance and need to continue to receive assistance. In these instances, the overall PiN may be smaller than the total needed. These cases need to be flagged for consideration during the response plans.	In some cases, sectors may provide PiN that will only be responded by a sub set of actors. This needs to be flagged.	In exceptional cases, sectors could base their PiN figures on "what if" scenarios that drastically deviate from the known trends. In such cases this needs to be flagged.
	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO

**STEP 2.1: COMPLETE WORKSPACE 2A (CONTEXTUALISATION AND ALIGNMENT OF PIN DEFINITION WITH IASC AND GLOBAL CLUSTER DEFINITIONS).**

**Exercise: Which of the following meet The Nutrition in Emergency PiN definition (choose all that applies)?**

- Children 0 to 59 months, Pregnant and Lactating Women, and other highly vulnerable groups who are acutely malnourished or at risk of becoming acutely malnourished who live in areas affected by humanitarian crisis as defined by the scope of analysis
- All acutely malnourished children and PLW across all parts of the country regardless of whether the area is affected by crisis or not.
- Children 0 to 59 months, Pregnant and Lactating Women, and other highly vulnerable groups who are acutely malnourished or at risk of becoming acutely malnourished who live in areas where acute malnutrition **rate is above emergency level outside** areas affected by the crisis as defined by the scope of analysis



## Reference Table 2A: Sectoral PiN Interoperability

Cluster	Operational guidance for JIAF 2.0 People in Need
Nutrition	<p>Children 0 to 59 months, Pregnant and Lactating Women, and other highly vulnerable groups<sup>1</sup> who are acutely malnourished or at risk<sup>2</sup> of becoming acutely malnourished who are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in areas affected by the crisis<sup>1</sup> OR</li> <li>2. in areas where acute malnutrition rate is above emergency level<sup>3</sup> <b>outside areas affected by the crisis as defined by the scope of analysis</b></li> </ol> <p>1 - Highly vulnerable groups are exceptionally considered and can include: people in high HIV prevalence context or also in contexts where there is extensive family where adults and elderly may also be affected.</p> <p>2 - People at heightened risk of acute malnutrition includes 1) all those in camps or camp like settings, IDPs, vulnerable migrants and refugees 2) a subset of population who experience poor Infant and Child Feeding Practices, micronutrient deficiency, high morbidity, who are not covered through regular nutrition programs (Bi-Annual Vitamin A supplementation ,</p> <p>3 - Emergency level typically reflects GAM &gt;=15% or GAM &gt;=10% with aggravating factors</p>

The GNC PIN DEFINITION /INCLUSION CRITERIA

## STEP 2.2 : DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT SECTOR PIN ESTIMATION. USE GNC PIN CALCULATOR.

[NC Nutrition Humanitarian Needs Analysis Calculator \[En,Fr,Sp\] V20230220.xlsm \(live.com\)](#)

### Population Figures


### UNDER FIVE (

Admin 2 for "Affected" areas of interest	Admin 2 for "Affected" areas of interest	Admin 2 for "Affected" areas of interest	Admin 2 for "Affected" areas of interest	Population Figures	Children 0-59 months as percentage of total population, %	Girls 0-59 months as percentage of total population, %	Boys 0-59 months as percentage of total population, %	Children 0-5 months as percentage of total population, %	Girls 0-5 months as percentage of total population, %	Boys 0-5 months as percentage of total population, %
<i>Use lower level of administrative areas (general Admin 2) which reliable evidence is available</i>	<i>Use lower level of administrative areas (general Admin 2) which reliable evidence is available</i>	<i>Use lower level of administrative areas (general Admin 2) which reliable evidence is available</i>	<i>Use lower level of administrative areas (general Admin 2) which reliable evidence is available</i>	<i>Provided by OCHA and/or government at country-level</i>	<i>Provided by OCHA and/or government at country-level</i>	<i>If available, provided by OCHA and/or government at country-level</i>	<i>If available, provided by OCHA and/or government at country-level</i>	<i>Provided by OCHA and/or government at country-level</i>	<i>If available, provided by OCHA and/or government at country-level</i>	<i>If available, provided by OCHA and/or government at country-level</i>
			Badakhshan	2,958,374	16%	8%	8%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%
			Badghis	1,542,806	15%			1.8%		
			Baghlan	2,836,525	16%			1.8%		
			Balkh	4,142,096	16%			1.8%		
			Bamyan	1,391,177	16%			1.8%		
			Dykundi	1,432,625	16%			1.8%		

# STEP 2.3 : SUBMIT SECTORAL FINDINGS AND DOCUMENTATION ON METHODS.

### Sectoral Methods and Outputs

Upload PIN/Severity Template : Choose File No file chosen Download Standard Sectoral Reporting File

Upload 

### Sectoral PiN and Severity Files

Sector: Select Sector

Attach PIN/Severity file : Choose File No file chosen

Upload

### Upload Sectoral Methodo and Analysis Reports

Sector: Select Sector Document Type: Select Document Type

Select Files: Choose File No file chosen

Upload

Sector	Document	Type
--------	----------	------



**Q&A**

# MODULE II / STEP 2 : SECTORAL SEVERITY ANALYSIS

2.1

Step 2.1: Complete Workspace 2B if the country method fully aligns with global sectoral-specific definitions or requires adaptation to the local context.

2.2


Step 2.2: Design and implement sector severity analysis (use the GNC Severity analysis tool)

2.3

Step 2.3: Submit sectoral findings and documentation on methods.










# If the IASC and GNC reference indicators/thresholds does not apply to your context, provide an explanation by filling in Workspace 2B


Hello student! [Logout](#)

## Workspace 2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability

Select if the country method fully aligns with global sectoral-specific definitions or requires adaptation to the local context.

	1. Minor or no sectoral deprivation	2. Borderline and Stressed sectoral deprivation	3. Elevated Sectoral deprivations	4. Extreme sectoral deprivations	5. Sectoral Collapse
Sector	Essential basic sectoral needs are met in the area	Area has stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has high strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has a collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic sectoral needs
CCCM 	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Aligned</span> <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Aligned</span> <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Aligned</span> <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>
Education 	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>
Food Security 	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Aligned</span> <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Aligned</span> <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Aligned</span> <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Aligned</span> <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>
Health 	Aligned <span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>
Nutrition 	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>
Shelter/NFI 	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>
Protection & AoRs 	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Aligned</span> <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>	Aligned <span style="background-color: #ffcdd2; padding: 2px;">Adapted</span>

**TOOLKITS**

**1. Contributing Factors & Scope**

- Context
- Shocks and Impact
- Scope

**2. Sectoral Needs**

- PiN Interoperability
- Severity Interoperability
- Sectoral Methods and Outputs

**3. Intersectoral Needs**

- PiN and Severity
- Patterns & Linkages

---

- Analysis Dashboard

---

- Contact the JIAF Help Desk

Admin >

Check if the country-level severity indicators and thresholds align with the GNC severity classification reference table. Contextualise if required in consultation with partners.

**USE IPC ANALYSIS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION IF THE IPC ANALYSIS IS UP TO DATE.**

Reference Table 2B: Sectoral Severity Interoperability

Phases for area-based classification	1. Minor or no sectoral deprivation	2. Borderline and Stressed sectoral deprivation	3. Elevated Sectoral deprivations	4. Extreme sectoral deprivations	5. Sectoral Collapse
General description	Essential basic sectoral needs are met in the area	Area has stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has high strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has a collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic sectoral needs
Nutrition Cluster	<p>Minimal level acute malnutrition among children under five (&lt; 5 % of children are acutely malnourished),</p> <p>Minimal risk of mortality(&lt;1 child deaths/10000), and /or</p> <p>Optimal level infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months</p> <p>≥70% of infants 0-5 months</p> <p>Are exclusively breastfed.</p> <p>≥70% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.</p>	<p>Poor level of acute malnutrition among children under five(5-9.9 % children are acutely malnourished),</p> <p>Minimal risk of mortality (&lt;1 child death/10000),</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Suboptimal level infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months.</p> <p>50-70% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed.</p> <p>40-70% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.</p>	<p>Severe level of acute malnutrition among children under five (10-14.9 % of children are acutely malnourished),</p> <p>Worsening child mortality(1-1.9 child deaths/10000),</p> <p>AND /OR</p> <p>Worsening Sub optimal level infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months</p> <p>30-50% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed.</p> <p>20-39% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.</p>	<p>Critical level acute malnutrition among children under five (15-29.9 % children are acutely malnourished), Above emergency level child mortality(2-3.9 child deaths/10000),</p> <p>AND /OR</p> <p>Poor infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months</p> <p>11-30% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed.</p> <p>10-19% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.</p>	<p>Extremely Critical level of acute malnutrition among children under five (30% or more children are acutely malnourished),</p> <p>Extremely critical risk of mortality(&gt;4 child deaths/10000),</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Extremely poor infant and child feeding practices among children 0-23 months</p> <p>&lt;11% of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed.</p> <p>&lt;10% Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months.</p>

## Classification Thresholds for Core Indicators

Classification Thresholds for Core Indicators			Severity Scale based on IPC/OCHA phases					Sources
Category	Alignment with IPC AMN framework	Outcome Indicator Name/label	Phase 1 Acceptable/ Minimal	Phase 2 Alert/ Stress	Phase 3 Serious/ Severe	Phase 4 Critical/ Extreme	Phase 5 Extremely Critical/ Catastrophic	
Primary Outcomes	Acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on weight for height Z-score (WHZ)<-2 and/or bilateral pitting oedema among children 0-59 months (if no data, use 6-59 months)	<5%	5-9.9%	10-14.9%	15-29.9%	≥30%	Based on IPC AM Malnutrition Version 3 Guidance
		Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) <125mm and/or bilateral pitting oedema among children 6-59 months	<5%	5-9.9%	10-14.9%		≥15%	Preliminary thresholds suggested by IPC Acute Malnutrition Version 3 guidance
		Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)<210-230 (depending on the contexts) and/or bilateral pitting oedema among PLW	<12.5%	12.6%-19.9%	20-24.9%	25-34.9%	≥35%	Preliminary thresholds based on Somalia's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis
		Prevalence of stunting based on height-for-age Z-score (HAZ)<-2 among children 0-59 months	<10%	10-19.9%	20-29.9%		≥30%	De Onis et al (2018) Prevalence thresholds for wasting, overweight, and stunting
Contextual Factors*	Other causes	Prevalence of overweight based on weight for height Z-score (WHZ)>2 among children 0-59 months	<2.5%	2.5-4.9%	5-9.9%	10-14.9%	≥15%	De Onis et al (2018) Prevalence thresholds for wasting, overweight, and stunting
	Acute malnutrition	Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)<210mm among Older People	<5%	5-9.9%	10-14.9% OR 5-9.9%*		≥15% OR 10-14.9%*	Based on HelpAge's Nutrition Interventions for Older People in Emergencies
*optional depending on the humanitarian situation	Micronutrient deficiencies	Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on BMI-for-Age Z-Score<-2 among Adolescents	<2.5%	2.5-4.9%	5-9.9%	10-14.9%	≥15%	Preliminary thresholds suggested by Taskforce and NISWG
		Prevalence of anemia Hb <11g/dl in children 6-59 months	<5%	5-19.9%	20-39.9%		≥40%	WHO (2011) Haemoglobin concentrations for the diagnosis of anaemia and as
	Mortality indicators	Prevalence of anemia Hb <11g/dl in pregnant women	<5%	5-19.9%	20-39.9%		≥40%	WHO (2011) Haemoglobin concentrations for the diagnosis of anaemia and as
		Crude Death/Mortality Rate (deaths/ 10,000 persons/ day)		<0.5	0.5-0.9	1-1.9	≥2	Based on IPC AM Malnutrition Version 3 Guidance
		Under-five Death/Mortality Rate (deaths/ 10,000 children U5/ day)		<1	1-1.9	2-3.9	≥4	Based on IPC AM Malnutrition Version 3 Guidance
Immediate causes (Food consumption)	Minimum Dietary Diversity in children 6 to 23 months		≥70%	40-70%	20-40%	10-20%	<10%	Preliminary thresholds suggested by IFE Core Group
	Minimum Acceptable Diet in children 6 to 23 months*		≥70%	40-70%	20-40%	10-20%	<10%	Preliminary thresholds suggested by IFE Core Group
	*Requires <i>Minimum Meal Frequency in children 6-23 months</i> to be derived		≥70%	40-70%	20-40%	10-20%	<10%	Preliminary thresholds suggested by IFE Core Group
	Exclusive breastfeeding for infants 0-5 months		≥70%	50-70%	30-50%	11-30%	<11%	Thresholds adapted from UNICEF Breastfeeding score cards
Underlying causes (Caring and feeding practices)	Infants 0-5 months that are not breastfed who have access to Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS) supplies and support in line with the Code and the IFE OG standards and recommendations		≥60%	40-60%	20-40%	10-20%	<10%	Preliminary thresholds suggested by IFE Core Group
	Infants 6-11 months that are not breastfed who have access to Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS) supplies and support in line with the Code and the IFE OG standards and recommendations		≥60%	40-60%	20-40%	10-20%	<10%	Preliminary thresholds suggested by IFE Core Group

STEP 2.2 : DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT  
SECTOR PIN ESTIMATION. USE GNC  
SEVERITY ANALYSIS TOOL.

■ [NC Nutrition Humanitarian Needs Analysis Calculator](#)  
[En,Fr,Sp] [V20230220.xlsm \(live.com\)](#)

## Sectoral Methods and Outputs



### PiN and Severity Template

Upload PiN/Severity Template :

Choose File

No file chosen

Download Standard Sectoral Reporting File

Upload



### Upload Sectoral Methodo and Analysis Reports

Sector

Select Sector



Document Type

Select Document Type



Select Files:

Choose File

No file chosen

Upload

### Sectoral PiN and Severity Files

Sector

Select Sector



Attach PiN/Severity file :

Choose File

No file chosen

Upload

Sector

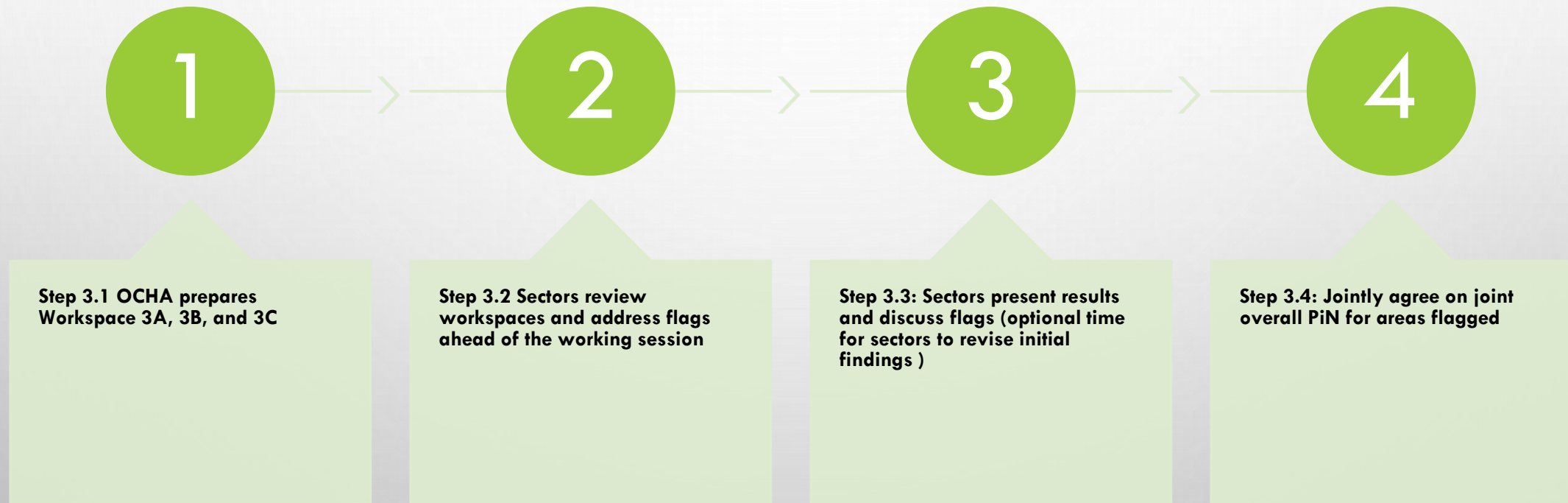
Document

Type

# Q&A




# MODULE III/STEP 3 : INTERSECTORAL PIN ESTIMATE



# MODULE III/STEP 3 : INTERSECTORAL PIN ESTIMATE-FLAGS

Reference Table 3B1: Flags for Inconsistency of Preliminary Severity

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



Admin Units	WASH	FSL	Education	Nutrition	Protection	FLAG
Demsa	25000	32000	11000	0	0	1
Fufore	20000	50000	10000	5000	12000	2 & 3
Ganye	20000	22000	10000	8000	12000	
Girei	11000	13000	9000	6000	12000	



# MODULE III/STEP 3 : INTERSECTORAL PIN ESTIMATE

JOINT PIN ESTIMATION  
FOR AREAS OF FLAG

Admin Units	WASH	FSL	Education	Nutrition	Protection	INTERSECTORAL PIN
Demsa	25000	32000	11000	8000	11000	
Fufore	20000	50000	10000	5000	12000	
Ganye	20000	22000	10000	8000	12000	
Girei	11000	13000	9000	6000	12000	



# MODULE III/STEP 3 : INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY ANALYSIS

1

**Step 3.2 Sectors review workspaces and address flags ahead of the working session**

2

**Step 3.3: Sectors present results and discuss flags (optional time for sectors to revise initial findings )**

3

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

# MODULE III/STEP 3 : INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY

Reference Table 3B2: Intersectoral Severity Classification

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 accelerated 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.	
High Conditions	Life-threatening conditions (actual or risk of death)	<b>Death or Imminent Risk of Death:</b>  1) Crude Death Rate <sup>1</sup> : <0.5/10,000/day <b>OR</b> 2) Under-Five Death Rate: <1/10,000/day <b>OR</b>  3) Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: <0.5/10,000/day	<b>Death or Imminent Risk of Death</b>  1) Crude Death Rate: <0.5/10,000/day <b>OR</b> 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	<b>Death or Imminent Risk of Death</b>  Crude Death Rate: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day <u>OR Under-Five Death Rate: 1-2/10,000/day</u> <u>OR Civilian casualty, injury, abduction or disappearance from conflict, violence or natural hazards: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day</u>  OR any rate > than usual	<b>Death or Imminent Risk of Death</b>  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	<b>Death or Imminent Risk of Death</b>  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
		<b>Global Acute Malnutrition:</b> Weight for heigh z-score (WHZ) <5% <b>OR Middle Upper Arm</b>	<b>Global Acute Malnutrition</b> WHZ: 5-9.9% <b>OR MUAC &lt;5%</b>	<b>Global Acute Malnutrition</b> WHZ: 10-14.9% <b>OR MUAC 5-15%</b>	<b>Global Acute Malnutrition</b> WHZ: 15-29.9% <b>OR MUAC &gt;10%</b>	<b>Global Acute Malnutrition</b> WHZ: 30% or higher <b>OR MUAC &gt;15%</b>



**Reference Table 3B1: Flags for Preliminary Intersectoral Severity**

Flag Number	Flag Description
1	Preliminary Intersectoral Severity is Phase 5*
2	Preliminary Intersectoral Severity is in disalignment with outcome indicators on life threatening and irreversible harm**
3	Manual Flag (description to be provided at country level)
* Preliminary Intersectoral Severity is based on the overlap of severity of sectoral needs as described in Tool 3B2. For Phase 5 at least 2 sector in Phase 5 and at least other 2 sectors in Phase 4 or worse are necessary.	
** 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	

## MODULE III/STEP 3 : INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY

# MODULE III/STEP 3 : INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY

Admin Units	WASH	FSL	Education	Health	Nutrition	Protection	INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY
Demsa	3	3	3	5	4	2	<b>5</b>
Fufore	3	5	3	3	3	3	<b>5</b>
Ganye	4	4	4	4	4	4	<b>3</b>

# MODULE III/STEP 3 : PATTERNS, OVERLAPS, AND LINKAGES

## IDENTIFY TRENDS, PATTERNS, LINKAGES WITH OPERATIONAL IMPLICATION



**Step 3.1 OCHA prepares  
Workspace 3A, 3B, and 3C**

**Step 3.2 Sectors review  
workspaces and address flags  
ahead of the working session**

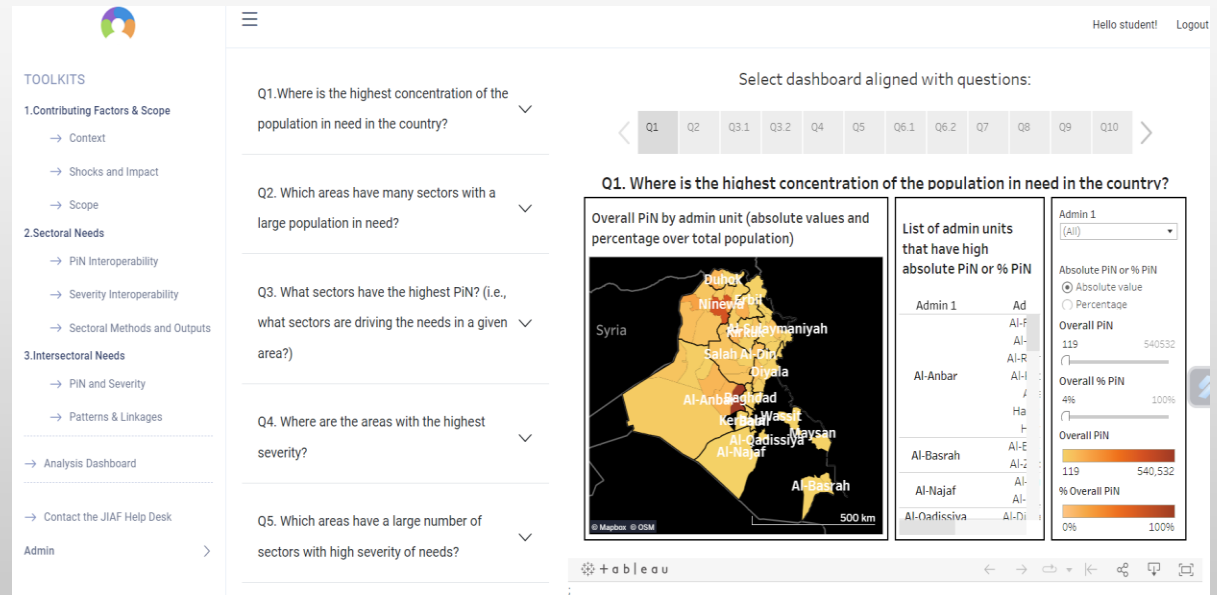
**Step 3.6: Identify patterns,  
linkages, and overlaps of  
humanitarian need**

# MODULE III/STEP 3 : INTERSECTORAL OVERLAP, LINKAGES.

**ANALYSIS TEAM USES THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO IDENTIFY PATTERNS AND INTERPRET OBSERVATIONS:**

- **Where Are Areas Of Highest Needs?**
- **Which Sectors Have Highest Needs In Certain Area?**
- **Where Is Highest/Lowest Overlap Of Sector Pins And Severity?**
- **Which Areas Have High Severity And High Pin?**

**ANY OTHER RELEVANT QUESTION WITH A POTENTIAL FOR INFORMING DECISION MAKING**





Q&A

# GNC SUPPORT

## CONTACT FOR ONE-ON-ONE SUPPORT

ANTENEH DOBAMO : [adobamo@unicef.org](mailto:adobamo@unicef.org)

FAITH NZIOKA : [fnzioka@unicef.org](mailto:fnzioka@unicef.org)

GERALDINE BELLOCQ : [gbellocq@unicef.org](mailto:gbellocq@unicef.org)

SHABIB AL-QOBATI : [salqobati@unicef.org](mailto:salqobati@unicef.org)

## FILL REQUEST FORM

[CREATE REQUEST FORM](#) | [GLOBAL NUTRITION CLUSTER: TECHNICAL ALLIANCE](#)

## RESOURCES :

- [NUTRITION HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ANALYSIS GUIDANCE](#)
- [GNC CROSS\\_CUTTING CHECKLIST](#)
- [HPC 2024 FACILITATION PACKAGE FACILITATION PACKAGE – HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE \(HPC.TOOLS\)](#)
- [JIAF 2.0 MANUAL](#)