

GIFMM JOINT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

ROUND 1 • 2021 OVERVIEW



Methodology / limitations

 Data collection carried out by enumerators from **20 GIFMM PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS**

 **2,161 PHONE INTERVIEWS¹** with households from Venezuela residing in Colombia²

 On average, interviewed households have **4.6 MEMBERS**, 75% of them live in a city.



Priorities and preferences

Similarly to previous assessment rounds, **the three main needs prioritized** by households are:



79% of households that prioritize food and **46%** of those that prioritize housing support mentioned cash as their preferred response modality.

Regularization and documentation

Similarly to previous rounds, most interviewed people are in an irregular situation.

 **68%** **DO NOT HAVE** a regular status in Colombia  facing more difficulties to access basic goods and services.

 **40%** of the 8,037 people interviewed  finalized the virtual pre-registration process within the National Registry of Venezuelan Migrants (RUMV). 

Only **3%**  **DO NOT** want to do the virtual pre-registration process. 

The most important barriers:

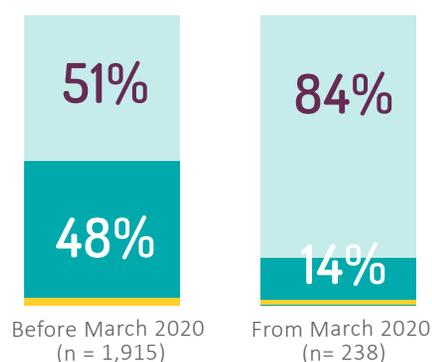
- Technical problems with the website.
- Lack of information about the measure.

Residence and movements



55% of the households interviewed entered Colombia through **non-official or irregular paths**. This year, increased mobility restrictions at official border crossings points have led to an increase in entries through non-official ones (**72%** in 2020 and **94%** in 2021 compared to approximately **50%** in previous years).

Graph 1. Changes in the proportion of regular and irregular border crossings per entry year.



In **4%** of the households, at least one member intends to return to Venezuela in the month following data collection.

The main reasons are:

 **47%** family reunification

 **16%** have a home in Venezuela

¹ The survey sample was obtained from the databases of participant partners, which contain information from over 210,000 households or 1.04 million people. The sample is biased, since the households whose information integrates these databases have had contact with the partner organizations. Due to changes in participant organizations between different GIFMM-JNA rounds, it is important to notice that comparisons with previous rounds are only indicative.

² The 2,161 interviewed households are composed of 9,841 members, of whom there is detailed information on documentation, education and health conditions.

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Livelihoods

90% of households

Paid work is still the most common income source among interviewed households.

The average interviewee works more hours than the legal workday, while earning less than a minimum wage that only covers one week of expenses.

More than half of the households (57%) reported having **debt**, incurred particularly to cover basic goods.

From households with debt:



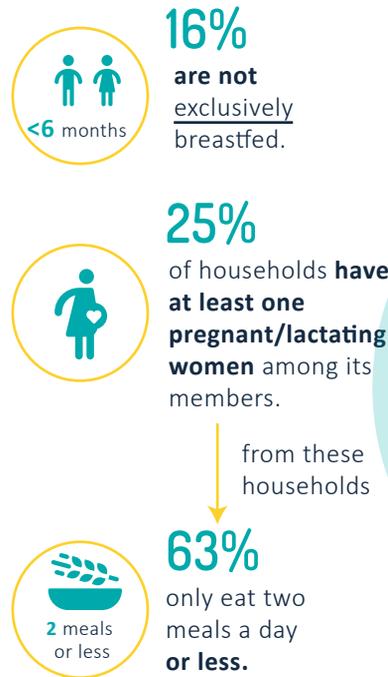
In 41% of households with debt, none of the members have a regular status (key to access the financial system), forcing them to seek informal lenders.

Food security and nutrition

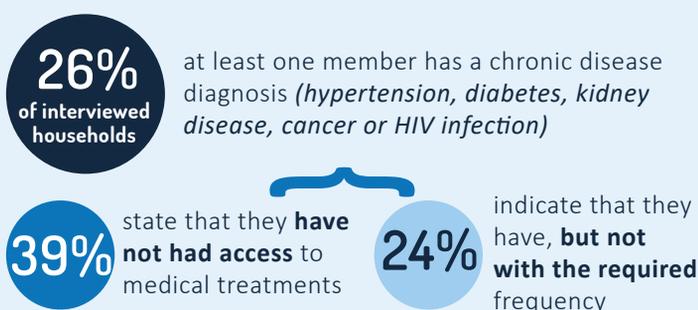
| OF THE INTERVIEWED HOUSEHOLDS | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24% | are in a situation of food insecurity ³ → 6% have extreme gaps. |
| 29% | has resorted to begging on the streets for food or money to buy food. |
| 59% | eat less than the three recommended meals per day. |
| 11% | have a head of household with a disability ; these households, on average, eat less meals and have a lower coping capacity to cover essential needs. |

Indigenous households and households headed by a person with disability face more food insecurity.

Nutrition



Health



Main barriers:

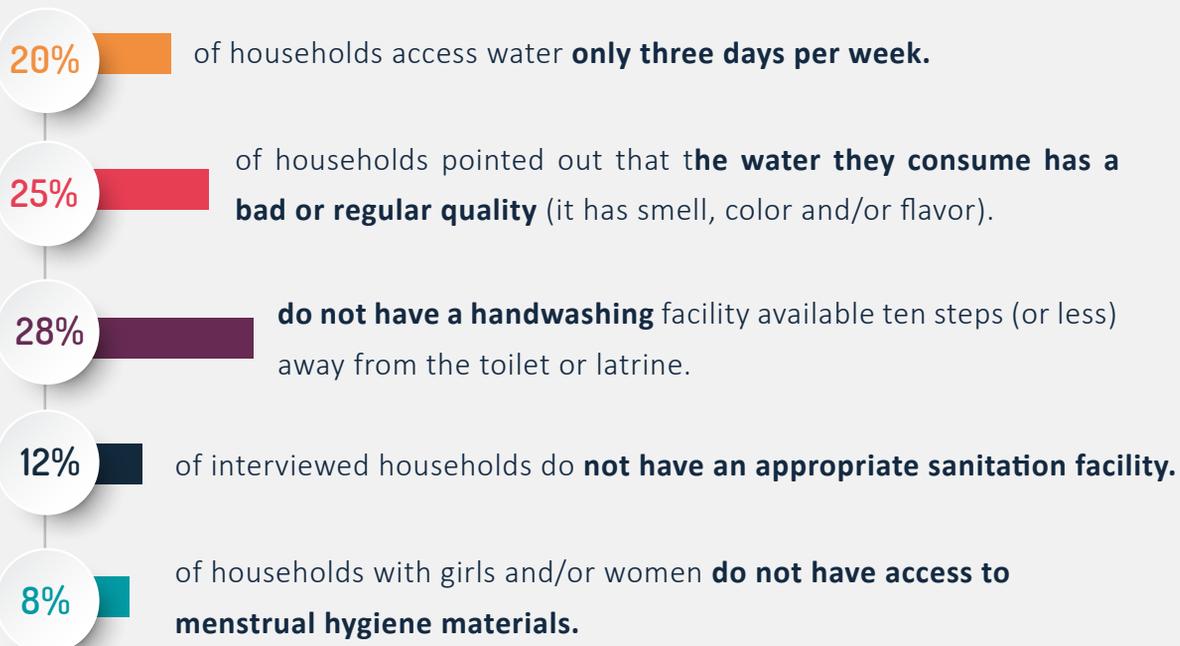
- 77% of people **are not currently affiliated** to any health regime in Colombia.
- High cost of health services and medication.
- Lack of documentation.

Only 2% have had the chance to access the COVID-19 vaccine.

24% of households presented needs related to sexual and reproductive health. From these, 51% could not access these services.

³The Food Security Index (FSI) is a compound measure that reflects the situation of households, based on the frequency and diversity of food consumption and their coping capacity. Severe food insecurity means that the household has extreme gaps in food consumption or suffers from extreme livelihood depletion leading to gaps in consumption.

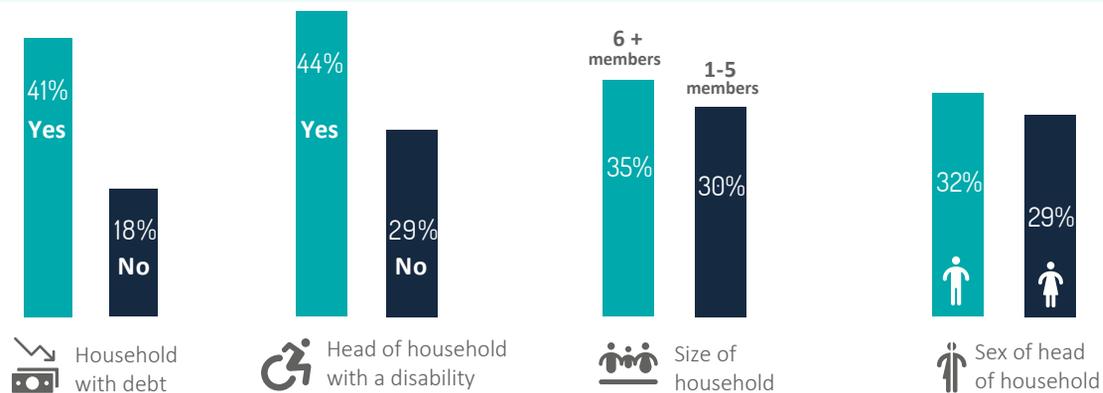
Water, sanitation and hygiene



Housing

36% of interviewed households live **in overcrowding conditions**.⁴

31% of households stated being at risk of eviction. This perception was more common in households with debt, with more than five members, and those whose head has a disability or is a woman.



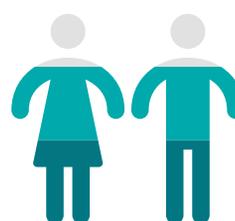
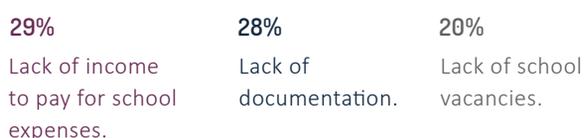
The results presented in this graph refer to the total number of households that are at risk of eviction and present these characteristics. For example, of the total number of households whose heads have a disability (11%), 44% are at risk of eviction.

Education and communication

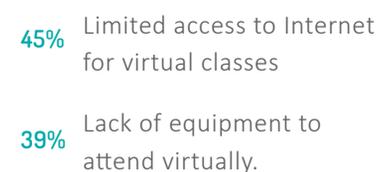
24% of the households of Venezuelan refugees and migrants living in Colombia **have no access to the Internet**.



25% of boys, girls and adolescents are **not enrolled in school**. The main reasons for this are:



75% of enrolled boys, girls and adolescents stated as **their main barriers to learning development**:



5% of girls and boys under five years of age are looked after by their parents at their workplace;

1% are looked after by a relative under 18 years old.

⁴ Overcrowding conditions are characterized by more than three people sleeping in the same room.

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Protection and security risks



26% have suffered from discrimination related to their nationality in 2021.

69%

Especially on the streets

37%

When searching for jobs

19%

In the workplace

33%

of people mention that they do not feel safe at their place of residence.

8% of the 1,763 women interviewed reported knowing at least one girl, women, transgender or binary person who has suffered from gender-based violence.



6% of men interviewed reported knowing at least one boy or man who has suffered from this type of violence.

Assistance

44% of interviewed households reported having received some kind of assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

All households that received assistance were asked whether they knew who to contact in case they had a complaint about this assistance. Results show that a significant share of the households do not have knowledge of feedback mechanisms on humanitarian assistance.

30%

would not know where/who to turn to.

63%

would contact a hotline or a suggestions mailbox of the organization who assisted them.



In collaboration with:



In collaboration with the analysis group:

