

Regional Guide for the PiN Calculation

May 2024

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1. Regional Objective of the Initiative

The Refugee and Migrant Needs Analysis (RMNA) aims to provide a comprehensive and coherent understanding of the situation, as well as the needs and challenges faced by refugees and migrants in the region.

This year, the regional objective is to integrate a methodology for calculating People in Need (PiN) into the RMNA across the 17 countries that is as uniform and harmonized as possible. We recognize that harmonizing questions and indicators is not sufficient without a standardized PiN calculation methodology that allows for a year-on-year and cross-country comparability in the region.

The starting point is the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) conducted in each country as the primary source of information for the RMNA elaboration. This year (2024), a form including harmonized questions for PiN calculation is being used, with the possibility of including additional questions in each country according to information needs, ensuring consistency and comparability of collected data.

The establishment of standardized and mandatory questions and indicators along with a common calculation methodology for all platforms aims to facilitate result comparison among them, contributing to a better understanding of the specific needs and challenges faced by refugees and migrants in the region. This standardization process will strengthen collective efforts to effectively address humanitarian needs in the region.

By proposing a methodology that comprehensively assesses needs across sectors, we aim to foster a holistic understanding of needs as deprivations¹. Rather than addressing them in isolation, we seek to integrate multiple dimensions of well-being (such as health, education, employment, housing, and food security) into a unified analytical framework that enables understanding the interconnectedness between different aspects of people's lives and recognizes how deprivations in one area can influence others. For example, lack of access to quality education can impact job opportunities, which in turn can affect food security and health.

By addressing needs and deprivations comprehensively, we promote greater collaboration and coordination across different intervention areas. This facilitates the identification of more effective and sustainable solutions that address the root causes of needs and improve people's well-being in the long term.

Furthermore, conducting a comprehensive assessment of needs helps us to identify more accurately the most vulnerable population groups and the geographical areas with the highest number of people in need. This allows for a more efficient allocation of resources and the implementation of interventions that are more targeted and tailored to the specific needs of the refugee and migrant population and their host communities.

¹**Deprivation** is understood as a condition in which individuals or groups **lack** something essential for their well-being, survival, or development. Needs may encompass aspects such as education, employment, security, societal participation, food insecurity, among others. In such situations, the need becomes more apparent as deprivation underscores the importance of meeting certain basic conditions for a fulfilling and healthy life.

Finally, by adopting a comprehensive approach in the joint needs assessments, we move towards a more complete and accurate understanding of people's needs. This will enable us to better articulate strategies developed by sectors to design and implement responses to these needs.

2. Joint Harmonization Process

In order to ensure regional comparability, we sought to develop a robust PiN calculation methodology across countries that allows for indicator comparability across sectors. This process involved the participation of regional sectors, who developed a set of harmonized indicators and questions for estimating needs, based on identified thresholds. These were reviewed jointly with experts in information management from national, sub-regional, and regional platforms, as well as national sectoral experts.

While we have harmonized indicators across the region, it is important to note that adaptations are made at the national level for some questions of specific indicators, such as those related to determining individuals' regular status in countries or unemployment rates, considering each country's local regulations. For example, they are adjusted to include specific definitions of individuals with regular status or working age in each national context. This ensures that the indicators accurately reflect the reality of each country, respecting its particularities and local policies.

The final matrices containing these indicators, questions, and thresholds, as well as other questions suggested by sectoral experts, can be visualized and downloaded using this [catalog of questions and indicators](#).

3. People in Need

The affected population includes all individuals impacted by a crisis, both directly and indirectly. This includes directly affected individuals, displaced and non-displaced persons, as well as members of the host community. Some may suffer greater losses than others, some may be vulnerable, and others may not require any form of support.

From these individuals, it is essential to be able to distinguish those in need of humanitarian assistance:

People in need include those whose well-being and living conditions are threatened or disrupted, and who cannot restore minimum decent living conditions without additional assistance.

For this reason, PiN is a metric that seeks to estimate the needs of individuals across a set of sectors (dimensions), allowing for a multidimensional view that not only measures incidence but also identifies gaps encountered to restore acceptable living conditions, as well as severity.

The sectors involved in measuring people in need for R4V are:

- Education
- Food security
- Health
- Humanitarian Transportation

- Integration
- Nutrition
- Protection
 - Child Protection
 - Gender-Based Violence
 - Human Trafficking and Smuggling
- Shelter
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

In this sense, the methodology used to calculate PiN considers the needs of individuals and takes into account that these arise simultaneously in households and among the individuals within them.

One of the crucial elements in the analysis and construction of PiN is considering the impact that deprivation experienced directly by one member has on the other members of the household. This involves recognizing that the deficiencies and needs of the population are experienced simultaneously by household members, rather than in isolation.

Additionally, given the populations that are part of the R4V Platform, the information for PiN construction must differentiate population groups (in-destination, pendular, in-transit, Colombian returnees, and host community).

4. Conceptual Framework

Starting this year, the regional guideline for estimating the PiN is to employ a methodology inspired by the *Multidimensional Poverty Index* used globally. While not an exact replica, this methodology is based on understanding the definition of multidimensional poverty. Once this concept is understood, we can assess the applicability of this methodology for calculating simultaneous needs, both within sectors and across sectors.

4.1 Definition of Multidimensional Poverty

Multidimensional poverty refers to a condition in which individuals experience deprivations in multiple aspects of their lives, beyond simply lacking monetary income. Thus, multidimensional poverty acknowledges that individuals may be deprived of access to education, health care, adequate housing, food security, among other fundamental aspects for a dignified life.

The components of multidimensional poverty may vary depending on the context and the methodology used, but commonly include aspects such as those mentioned above. Each of these components represents a key dimension in the experience of poverty, and their inclusion in multidimensional measurement allows for a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of individuals' situations with multiple needs.

Measuring poverty from a multidimensional perspective allows us to identify not only those who are poor in monetary terms but also the multiple ways in which individuals may be deprived of opportunities and essential resources to lead a full and dignified life. This broader understanding of poverty, applied to the calculation of people in need, enables us to comprehend the population's situation within the

framework of the R4V Platform, thus addressing these needs through the response provided at the local, national, and regional levels.

4.2 Methodology²

To calculate people in need based on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), households are used as the unit of analysis, and information from a single reliable source is required. The geographical disaggregation of this index can be at the national and local (admin1) levels, which aligns with the disaggregation level requested by the R4VRregional Platform.

To ensure proper planning and design of the Response Plan (RMRP), the methodology -

- ✓ Allows for the measurement at intersectoral level (multidimensional) of the lack of goods and services among individuals assisted within the R4V framework.
- ✓ Enables comparisons between population groups assisted within the R4V framework.
- ✓ Measures who is part of a multidimensional level of needs according to defined thresholds.

In this regard, and based on existing reliable methodologies, we recommend using the methodology inspired by the global MPI, developed by Alkire and Foster (2007), which considers deprivations experienced by households without restrictions on the individual indicators and corresponding thresholds used, thus better capturing the reality and context of affected populations experienced in each sector, as well as its intersectionality.³

By using the adapted MPI methodology for the PiN calculation, the following benefits are obtained:

1. **A Comprehensive Vision:** The methodology goes beyond measuring needs solely based on isolated sectoral needs (e.g., monetary income) and considers multiple dimensions in which a person may have needs, such as in the fields of health, education, and access to other basic services. Additionally, it complements monetary poverty measures that aim to identify the insufficient economic resources to meet households' basic needs.
2. **Identification of Vulnerable Groups:** By considering various dimensions in which one may be in need, the MPI methodology allows for more precise identification of population groups facing multiple deprivations and who are more vulnerable, including refugees and migrants both in-destination and in-transit.
3. **Targeted Response Approach:** The MPI methodology supports the development of the Response Plan, especially in identifying specific areas where deprivations are concentrated, enabling a more efficient allocation of resources to address priority needs.

² For more information, please refer to the methodology: [Counting and Multidimensional Poverty Measurement \(ophi.org.uk\)](https://ophi.org.uk) date visited: May 16, 2024.

³ For more information, consult the OPHI (Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative) website: <https://ophi.org.uk/global-mpi> date visited: May 16, 2024.

4. **Progress Monitoring:** As a multidimensional indicator, the MPI methodology facilitates monitoring progress in poverty reduction across various dimensions over time. This allows for evaluating the effectiveness of the implemented response.
5. **Comparability Between Countries with a Degree of Flexibility:** Since it is the same methodology used by multiple countries sharing the same set of mandatory core indicators/variables for calculation, it facilitates regional comparability. Additionally, it provides flexibility for the contextualization of questions and thresholds that respond to specific indicators, as well as for adjustments derived from triangulation with other data sources.
6. **International Use:** The MPI has been adopted in several countries and regions at the governmental level, facilitating the exchange of best practices and lessons learned across different contexts.
7. **Transparency in Calculation:** Being a well-documented methodology with predefined cut-offs, traditionally accompanied by programming codes, it provides transparency and clarity regarding the calculations performed to obtain the final figures, without resorting to ad-hoc criteria that are difficult to explain or justify.
8. **R4V Reporting Requirements:** It allows for the level of disaggregation required by the R4V Regional Platform (both geographically and for different age and gender groups). Additionally, it ensures that no sectoral PiN estimate exceeds the intersectoral PiN estimate.

4.3 PiN Calculation Using the MPI Methodology

To calculate the percentage of people in need, the weighting of each indicator is considered, ensuring that all sectors have the same weight within the total PiN, and within each sector, each indicator has the same weight, though these can be adjusted according to the priorities of each sector.

To calculate the PiN for the RMNA 2024, countries use jointly constructed indicators, which are composed of multiple questions (more information in the next section of the [Analytical Framework](#)). The weighting and its calculation are determined similarly to the MPI, with the cutoff line being greater than 33.3% of the score obtained considering all deprivations.

The 33.3% cutoff in the MPI is suggested because it represents a threshold that balances the sensitivity and specificity of measuring multidimensional poverty. Some reasons for suggesting this threshold are:

- **Sensitivity:** The 33.3% threshold ensures that the measurement includes households or individuals experiencing multiple deprivations simultaneously, reflecting a situation of multidimensional poverty.
- **Specificity:** At the same time, this threshold reflects a significant level of deprivation experienced by the population, identifying households suffering from multiple shortages and, therefore, considered more vulnerable.

- **International Consistency:** The 33.3% threshold has been widely adopted internationally and as part of the global MPI, it has been used in over 100 developing countries in all regions of the world to measure multidimensional poverty⁴. This consistency facilitates comparison between different studies and countries.

However, it is important to note that this threshold is not a strict rule and can vary depending on the implementer. Some studies may use higher or lower thresholds according to the needs and characteristics of the population. Nonetheless, the 33.3% threshold has been established as a common reference in measuring multidimensional poverty and is therefore the recommended threshold for the PiN calculation exercise.

For a detailed explanation of how to calculate the PiN based on the MPI methodology, see [section 8](#).

5. Analytical Framework

The analytical framework arises from the need to measure the needs of each population group assisted within the R4V framework in a multidimensional and harmonized manner. In this context, the process of constructing the analytical framework for the year 2024 began in early 2023 with collaboration between regional and national sectors, supported by the regional information management team and national information management specialists.

This process focused on creating indicators and questions that would clearly and precisely identify the most significant needs of the refugee and migrant population through measurable indicators tailored to the information needs of different sectors, thus enabling an effective response to the identified demands.

The analytical framework consists of 12 dimensions corresponding to the 9 sectors and 3 subsectors of R4V (already mentioned in the section on [people in need](#)).

These dimensions cover relevant aspects for a comprehensive understanding of the needs of the assisted population. For the in-destination population, these 12 dimensions include a total of 39 indicators, which are further broken down into 80 questions within the needs assessment form. Meanwhile, for the in-transit population, there are 28 indicators and 54 questions.

Below is a summary of the main motivations for including the indicators in each of the sectors (dimensions):

⁴ The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 2018 Revision. OPHI MPI Methodological notes 46. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford. Available at: <https://ophi.org.uk/publication/MN-46>

5.1 Analytical Framework for in-destination population

5.1.1 Motivations by indicator

| Sector | Indicator | Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation |
|-------------|--|--|
| Education | Percentage of refugee and migrant children and adolescents who are not enrolled in the formal school system | These indicators aim to provide a comprehensive insight into the specific needs and challenges faced by refugee and migrant children and adolescents regarding their education, childcare, and participation in educational activities. Lack of access to the educational system and proper care during childhood can have a negative impact and hinder personal and professional development, reduce future job opportunities, perpetuate conditions of poverty, and affect their participation in society. |
| | Percentage of refugee and migrant children and adolescents between 0 and 3 years old who do not have access to early childhood development and/or adequate care services | |
| | Percentage of refugee and migrant children and adolescents who do not regularly attend educational centers or early childhood care centers. | |
| Integration | Percentage of unemployed individuals | These indicators provide an understanding of the labor and financial situation of the population. Additionally, by identifying individuals who do not have access to financial services, it can have a significant impact on a household's ability to access credit, safely save money, manage finances, among other limitations. |
| | Percentage of individuals in informal employment | |
| | Percentage of individuals who have felt discriminated against due to their nationality | |
| | Percentage of surveyed individuals who do not have access to financial services. | |
| Health | Percentage of refugee or migrant who have needed healthcare services in the destination country but have been unable to access them. | The lack of access to healthcare and health insurance can have significant economic and social consequences. The high costs associated with medical care can lead to avoidance or delay of treatment, worsening health conditions and resulting in costly complications in the future. Illness or the inability to receive medical care can result in loss of income due to the inability to work, increasing the economic burden and contributing to the cycle of poverty. The lack of access to adequate health services can also impact overall well-being and quality of life, limiting the ability to live a healthy life and fully participate in society. |
| | Percentage of working individuals with access to health insurance through social security <i>(*The questions used to obtain this indicator are also included in the integration sector)</i> | |
| WASH | Percentage of Venezuelan refugee and migrant households or individuals who do not have access to an improved primary drinking water source. | These indicators reveal the lack of access to basic resources that affect the health, well-being, and quality of life of individuals. The |

| Sector | Indicator | Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation |
|---------------|---|--|
| | Percentage of Venezuelan refugee and migrant households or individuals who do not have continuous access to a sufficient quantity of water. | scarcity of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities, waste management practices, and handwashing services, as well as the lack of access to menstrual hygiene products for women and girls, can increase the risk of diseases and health complications. This, in turn, can lead to additional medical expenses and affect their ability to lead a dignified and healthy life. |
| | Percentage of Venezuelan refugee and migrant households or individuals without access to improved and functioning sanitation facilities. | |
| | Percentage of refugee and migrant households that lack good waste management practices and environmental health in their surroundings. | |
| | Percentage of Venezuelan refugee and migrant households or individuals without basic access to handwashing facilities. | |
| | Percentage of refugee and migrant households where women and girls lack access to appropriate menstrual hygiene items. | |
| Food Security | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 1. Food Consumption Score: FCS). | Food insecurity indicates that individuals lack sufficient access to nutritious and adequate food due to economic limitations. This suggests that affected individuals may not have enough financial resources to cover their basic needs or to maintain a proper diet, impacting their health and well-being. This includes malnutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, and an increased risk of chronic diseases. These health issues can result in additional healthcare costs, exacerbating the economic situation of affected individuals and families. |
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 2. Coping Strategies Index based on Consumption: rCSI). | |
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 3. Food Expenditure Share: FES). | |
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 4. Livelihood-based Coping Strategies Index: LCSi). | |
| Nutrition | Percentage of pregnant and lactating women who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months. | Monitoring access to and the quality of nutritional care for these populations helps identify potential deficiencies in maternal and child health services, as well as barriers to the promotion and practice of breastfeeding. These indicators also reveal the availability and effectiveness of essential nutritional interventions, allowing for the identification of areas for improvement in child nutritional care and addressing possible deficiencies in the |
| | Percentage of children under 6 months who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months. | |
| | Percentage of infants under 6 months who were not exclusively breastfed. | |

| Sector | Indicator | Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| | Percentage of children aged 6 to 59 months who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months. | feeding and nutrition of this vulnerable population. |
| | Percentage of children aged 6 to 59 months with minimal dietary diversity. | |
| Protection | Percentage of households reporting concerns about security, protection, and violations of their rights within the framework of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Refugee Law (IRL). | The assessment of these protection indicators is essential for understanding the needs and vulnerabilities of populations affected by conflicts, displacement, and other crisis situations such as the one facing Venezuela. These indicators provide a detailed understanding of security threats, human rights violations, and legal difficulties faced by refugees and migrants, enabling the identification of areas where intervention and protection are needed. Additionally, measuring the need for international protection and the irregular status of individuals in their destination country provides insight into the legal and security deprivations faced by refugees and migrants. |
| | Percentage of households facing difficulties in accessing the destination country safely. | |
| | Percentage of households in need of legal assistance or guidance. | |
| | Percentage of individuals in an irregular status situation in their destination country. | |
| | Percentage of households in need of international protection. | |
| Child Protection | Percentage of households reporting knowledge of any child or adolescent who has experienced violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation and has not received assistance. | This indicator provides information on situations of risk and the lack of access to protection services and support for children and adolescents who have been victims of violence and abuse or who are at risk. It also helps identify unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), allowing for the identification of areas where intervention and strengthening of child protection systems are needed. |
| Gender-Based Violence | Percentage of households with women and girls who avoid places because they feel unsafe. | The presence of high levels of GBV can indicate a lack of protection and security, as well as the absence of effective measures to prevent and address gender-based violence. By including these indicators, areas requiring interventions to protect the rights and security of affected individuals can be identified, as well as to ensure access to appropriate support and care services. Additionally, measuring GBV can help raise awareness about the importance of addressing gender-based violence as an integral part of efforts to promote gender equality and human rights. |
| | Percentage of refugees and migrants who feel or have felt unsafe in their locality/community regarding the risk of GBV. | |

| Sector | Indicator | Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Human Trafficking and Smuggling | Percentage of households that have been exposed to situations of human trafficking. | Human trafficking and labor exploitation represent serious forms of abuse and violation of human rights, which can have devastating impacts on the lives of the affected individuals and society as a whole. By measuring these indicators, a clearer understanding of the magnitude of the problem and the most affected individuals can be obtained, allowing resources and interventions to be directed towards appropriate prevention and protection measures. |
| | Percentage of households that have been exposed to situations of labor exploitation. | |
| Humanitarian Transportation | Percentage of surveyed individuals or household heads who take more than 30 minutes to reach their destination on foot or by bicycle. | This indicator provides information about the accessibility and transportation infrastructure in a community. If a high percentage of people take a long time to reach their destination, this may indicate a barrier to accessing basic services such as employment, education, or healthcare, reflecting deprivation in terms of infrastructure and opportunities. Additionally, prolonged commuting time can negatively impact people's quality of life, increasing stress, fatigue, and transportation costs. On the other hand, this indicator can also reveal inequalities in access to transportation and mobility, which may be indicative of socioeconomic disparities in the community. |
| Shelter | Percentage of households living in housing with inadequate and unsustainable long-term conditions (excluding overcrowding). | Inadequate housing may lack basic services such as clean water, adequate sanitation, or safe structural conditions, negatively impacting residents' health and well-being and perpetuating deprivation. The overcrowding indicator is also crucial as it reveals insufficient space for residents in a house, which can contribute to the spread of diseases and affect people's privacy and dignity. On the other hand, the percentage of households without access to essential household items provides information on households' ability to meet their basic daily living needs such as food, clothing, and kitchen utensils. Lack of access to these items may indicate economic deprivation and difficulties in maintaining a minimum level of well-being. Lastly, the percentage of households at risk of eviction signals insecurity of tenure and housing access, |

| Sector | Indicator | Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation |
|--------|-----------|---|
| | | which can expose residents to homelessness and increase their socio-economic vulnerability. |

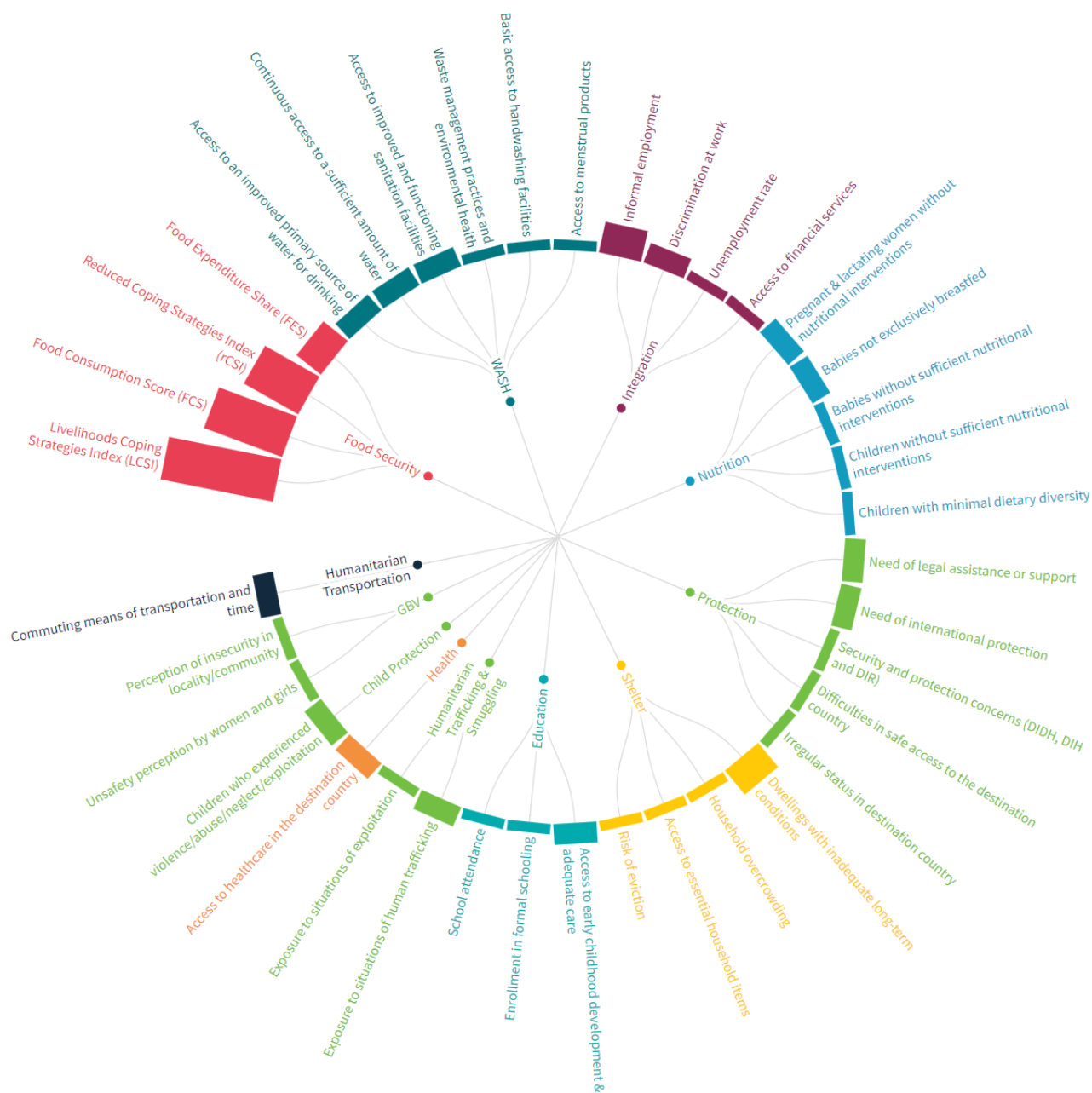
5.1.2 Proportion of indicators and questions per sector

| Sector | Indicators | % of indicators | Questions | % of questions |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| Total | 39 | 100% | 80 | 100% |
| Education | 3 | 8% | 4 | 5% |
| Food Security | 4* | 10% | 29 | 36% |
| Health | 2 | 5% | 2** | 3% |
| Humanitarian Transportation | 1 | 3% | 2 | 3% |
| Integration | 4 | 10% | 7** | 9% |
| Nutrition | 5 | 13% | 7 | 9% |
| Protection | 5 | 13% | 7 | 9% |
| Protection (Child Protection) | 1 | 3% | 2 | 3% |
| Protection (GBV) | 2 | 5% | 2 | 3% |
| Protection (HTS) | 2 | 5% | 3 | 4% |
| Shelter | 4 | 10% | 6 | 8% |
| WASH | 6 | 15% | 9 | 11% |

**These four indicators are used to calculate the composite indicator named: Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).*

***To avoid double counting, the questions on access to health insurance are counted under the integration sector.*

5.1.3 Sectoral distribution of questions by theme



*To see the core list of the indicators and questions recommended for each thematic area, you can consult this [link](#). Additionally, you can access and download all related information (including suggested questions) through this [catalogue](#).

5.2 Analytical framework for the in-transit population

5.2.1 Motivations by indicator

| Sector | Indicator | Motivations for inclusion as measures of need and deprivation |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Education | Percentage of refugee and migrant children in-transit who have not received education services during their journey (from the time they left their country of origin or departure point to the present date). | The lack of access to education during the migration route can have serious long-term consequences, including disrupted learning and development, increased risk of exploitation and violence, and perpetuation of social exclusion. |
| Integration | Percentage of individuals in travel groups who have a need for income generation. | This indicator reveals the proportion of people in motion who face difficulties in securing sufficient income to cover their basic needs such as food, shelter, and healthcare. The lack of adequate income can exacerbate the vulnerability of people in-transit, increasing the risk of exploitation, violence, and other forms of deprivation. |
| Health | Percentage of refugees and migrants who have required some form of healthcare along the migration route but have been unable to access it. | The lack of access to healthcare can expose refugees and migrants to greater risks of illnesses, injuries, and health complications, especially in settings of mobility and vulnerability. Additionally, the inability to access healthcare services can contribute to the spread of communicable diseases and exacerbate existing health conditions, increasing the burden for individuals in-transit and for institutions tasked with addressing these cases. |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | Percentage of travel groups lacking access to safe water. | The lack of access to clean water and safe sanitation can increase the risk of waterborne diseases and the spread of infectious illnesses, jeopardizing the health of refugees and migrants. During transit, these conditions can be exacerbated, making it crucial to consider them in needs assessment. |
| | Percentage of travel groups without access to sanitation services. | |
| | Percentage of travel groups without access to showers (hygiene). | |
| | Percentage of women and girls without access to menstrual products. | |
| Food Security | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 1. Food Consumption Score: FCS). | Food insecurity indicates that individuals do not have sufficient access to nutritious and adequate food due to economic constraints. This suggests that affected individuals may lack the financial resources to cover their basic needs or maintain a proper diet, impacting their health and well-being including malnutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, and an increased risk of chronic diseases. These health issues can lead to |
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 2. Coping Strategy Index based on Consumption: rCSI). | |

| Sector | Indicator | Motivations for inclusion as measures of need and deprivation |
|------------------|---|--|
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 3. Food Expenditure Share: FES). | additional healthcare costs, further exacerbating the economic situation of affected individuals and families. |
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 4. Livelihood-based Coping Strategies Index: LCSi). | |
| Nutrition | Percentage of infants under 6 months who did not receive the minimum package of nutrition interventions in the last 3 months. | Monitoring the access and quality of nutritional care for these populations helps identify potential deficiencies in maternal and child health services, as well as barriers to promoting and practicing breastfeeding. These indicators also reveal the availability and effectiveness of essential nutritional interventions, enabling the identification of areas for improvement in child nutritional care and addressing potential deficiencies in the feeding and nutrition of this vulnerable population. |
| | Percentage of infants under 6 months who were not exclusively breastfed. | |
| | Percentage of children aged 6 to 59 months who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months. | |
| | Percentage of children aged 6 to 59 months with minimum dietary diversity. | |
| Protection | Percentage of travel groups reporting concerns about security, protection, and violations of their rights within the framework of IHRL, IHL, and International Refugee Law (IRL). | The assessment of these protection indicators is essential to understand the needs and vulnerabilities of populations affected by conflicts, displacements, and other crisis situations such as the one Venezuela is facing. For people in-transit, these situations may be even more relevant as they require greater guidance on the risks and vulnerabilities along the route. |
| | Percentage of travel groups that did not access legal assistance or guidance when needed. | |
| | Percentage of travel groups in need of international protection. | |
| Child Protection | The percentage of travel groups with children and adolescents who report having known another child or adolescent who has experienced violence, abuse, neglect, or exploitation and did not receive assistance. | This indicator provides information about the risk situations and the lack of access to protection and support services for children and adolescents who have been victims of violence and abuse or who are at risk, as well as identifying unaccompanied and separated children and adolescents (UASC). This allows identifying areas where intervention is needed and strengthening child protection systems. |
| | The percentage of travel groups that have traveled at some point in their route with separated and/or unaccompanied children and/or adolescents. | |

| Sector | Indicator | Motivations for inclusion as measures of need and deprivation |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Gender-Based Violence | Percentage of travel groups with women and girls who during their migration route feel or have felt unsafe regarding the risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). | The presence of high levels of GBV can indicate a lack of protection and security, as well as the absence of effective measures to prevent and address gender-based violence. By including these indicators, areas needing interventions to protect the rights and safety of affected individuals can be identified, along with ensuring access to appropriate support and care services. Additionally, measuring GBV can help raise awareness about the importance of addressing gender-based violence as an integral part of efforts to promote gender equality and human rights. |
| Human Trafficking and Smuggling | Percentage of travel groups exposed to situations of trafficking. | Human trafficking and labor exploitation represent serious forms of abuse and human rights violations, which can have devastating impacts on the lives of affected individuals and society as a whole. By measuring these indicators, especially for people in transit, we can obtain a clearer understanding of the magnitude of the problem, as it is one of the issues that most influences decisions to undertake the journey and has a significant impact during transit. |
| | Percentage of travel groups exposed to situations of labor exploitation. | |
| | Percentage of travel groups exposed to situations associated with illicit trafficking during their journey. | |
| Humanitarian Transportation | The percentage of travel groups using transportation methods associated with protection risks during transit. | Transportation is crucial to ensure safe and dignified mobility for individuals, especially in emergency situations or humanitarian crises. Measuring access to humanitarian transportation allows us to assess whether people in transit have adequate means to move safely and efficiently, avoiding additional risks during their journey. |
| | Percentage of travel groups lacking sufficient resources or information to continue their transit. | |
| Shelter | Percentage of travel groups staying in locations commonly associated with protection risks | Adequate accommodation is essential to ensure the safety, protection, and well-being of individuals during their journey. Access to safe and dignified accommodation can protect individuals from various risks by providing a stable and secure environment for rest and recovery during transit. Additionally, access to appropriate accommodation is crucial to ensuring the privacy and dignity of individuals in transit, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly individuals, and people with disabilities. Inadequate accommodation or lack of shelter can expose these individuals to additional risks, such as gender-based violence, abuse, and exploitation. |
| | Percentage of travel groups without access to essential travel items | |

5.2.2 Proportion of indicators and questions by sector

| Sector | Indicators | % of indicators | Questions | % of questions |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| Total | 28 | 100% | 55 | 100% |
| Education | 1 | 4% | 1 | 2% |
| Food Security | 3* | 11% | 23 | 42% |
| Health | 1 | 4% | 2 | 4% |
| Humanitarian Transportation | 2 | 7% | 2 | 4% |
| Integration | 1 | 4% | 1 | 2% |
| Nutrition | 5 | 18% | 7 | 13% |
| Protection | 3 | 11% | 5 | 9% |
| Protection (Child Protection) | 2 | 7% | 3 | 5% |
| Protection (GBV) | 1 | 4% | 1 | 2% |
| Protection (HTS) | 3 | 11% | 4 | 7% |
| Shelter | 2 | 7% | 2 | 4% |
| WASH | 4 | 14% | 4 | 7% |

**These three indicators are used to calculate the composite indicator named: Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).*

5.2.3 Sectoral distribution of questions by topic



*To see the core list of the indicators and questions recommended for each thematic area, you can consult this [link](#). Additionally, you can access and download all related information (including suggested questions) through this [catalogue](#).

6. Information Sources

For the reasons explained in the [conceptual framework](#) and in order to arrive at a coherent and effective methodology at the regional level, the calculation of the number of people in need is based on the methodology adapted from the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). To this end, the results of the mandatory indicators at the regional level obtained from the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) conducted by each country are used.

The MPI methodology requires the use of a single source of information. Therefore, using the JNA survey is the recommended option for identifying simultaneous needs, ensuring that the measurement includes all necessary indicators to measure needs multidimensionally. Additionally, using a single national database avoids double-counting individuals and facilitates accurate measurement of individual needs. While other sources of information can be useful for comparing results, conducting a more holistic analysis, and complementing the information, it is strongly advised to focus on a single source for data consistency and harmonization purposes across the region. This approach facilitates comparability of both the People in need (PiN) figures and related indicators between countries and allows for the measurement of the evolution of these figures and indicators over time.

However, if a country chooses to use secondary information sources for calculating the PiN for people in-destination and in-transit, these sources must meet the following criteria:

- Reliability, the source must be consistent and transparent in its methodological approach, as well as nationally and/or regionally recognized.
- The information must allow disaggregation by population group, allowing differentiation between the Venezuelan refugee and migrant population in-destination, as well as Venezuelan and other nationalities in-transit.
- The source must be public and accessible for consultation, especially available for use during planning.
- The information must accurately reflect the context of needs in 2024. Therefore, sources should be available and updated at least for 2023 and the first half of 2024.
- The database should be closely related to the regionally required indicators and measure needs at the individual level.

Finally, when using secondary data sources, it is essential to consider that their use can be complex due to difficulties of merging data, potential conflicts between them (such as different units of measurement or time frames), and the lack of disaggregated information for refugees and migrants.

6.1 Recommendations for the Use of Secondary Sources

While the use of secondary sources is valuable, it is important to consider that, in most cases, information related to important dimensions of needs defined at the regional level may be missing.

To determine if this option is appropriate, it is crucial to review the quality of the data, its frequency of collection, and its representativeness, as well as the type of information they cover. Censuses,

household surveys, and administrative records are the most common sources of microdata available, and any of them could be used to calculate a national MPI.

Some recommendations to keep in mind when using secondary sources are:

- **Evaluate data quality:** Before using a secondary source, it is crucial to assess the quality of the data. This includes verifying the reliability of the data to ensure its suitability for calculating the PiN.
- **Review temporal and geographic coverage:** It is essential to check if the secondary source provides data that cover the necessary time period and geographic scope for calculating the PiN. The data should be current enough and representative of the population under study for the required geographic level.
- **Verify the consistency and coherence of indicators:** It is important to ensure that the indicators available in the secondary source are consistent and coherent with those established in the regional harmonization process.
- **Consider data availability and accessibility:** The availability and accessibility of the data in the secondary source should be verified. It is important that the data are publicly available and accessible for consultation and analysis.
- **Conduct a comparative analysis with other data sources:** It is advisable to perform a comparative analysis between the secondary source and other available data sources to verify the consistency and validity of the obtained results.
- **Validate the results:** Once the secondary source data have been used to calculate the PiN, it is important to validate the obtained results by comparing them with other estimates or primary data, when possible.

7. PiN Calculation by Population Group

For the calculation of PiN for the in-destination population, where most countries rely on the needs assessment strategy as the primary and sole source of information, we recommend using the methodology based on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). As previously mentioned, this methodology allows us to comprehensively capture the multiple dimensions of needs and provides a detailed view of the needs of the in-destination population.

However, for other population groups, where multiple sources of secondary information are more frequently used ([see section 6](#)), we recommend reviewing and subsequently using the methodologies recommended below.

8. PiN Calculation based on Secondary Sources

To ensure the comparability of data at the regional level, it is essential that all countries comply with the established indicators. Therefore, before proceeding, it is crucial to conduct a thorough review of the available secondary sources to verify if the necessary information is available for all indicators.

Once this review is completed, potential information gaps must be identified. This will allow for determining whether it is necessary to conduct primary data collection to complete the missing information. The decision to undertake a primary data collection exercise will primarily depend on the availability of resources, resulting in two possible options:

8.1 Exclusive Use of Secondary Resources

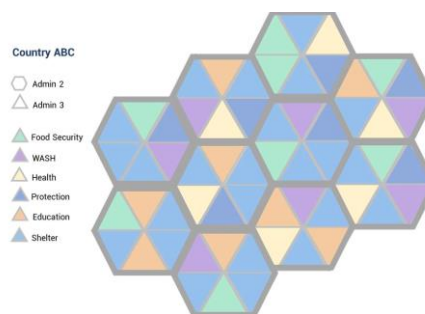
Assuming that the values of the collected need indicators are representative of the total population and meet the requirements specified in [section 6](#), it is recommended to calculate the PiN using the same indicators and pre-established thresholds by the regional sectors within the framework of this harmonization strategy.⁵

Once the values of these indicators are obtained for the lowest possible administrative level, it is suggested to multiply the value of each indicator by the agreed-upon weight at the regional level within each sector (see [section 9](#)) to obtain an estimate of PiN for each sector, first in relative terms and then in absolute terms by multiplying by the respective population projections.

Next, the sector with the highest number of people in need at the lowest available administrative level (i.e. admin 1, 2 or 3) is identified using the mosaic method⁶, and these maximum values for each admin are summed to estimate intersectoral PiN. The same exercise can be performed for each age group and gender within each geographic level.

This approach allows for a simplified yet useful estimation, even in the absence of detailed data. However, it is important to note that while this methodology provides a general measure of needs, it may not capture all aspects of it. Therefore, it is recommended to use it as an approximate calculation and note it in the methodological limitations.

Image 1. Estimation of intersectoral PiN using the mosaic method



⁵ The information corresponding to all questions, indicators, and pre-established thresholds within the framework of this initiative is available in this catalog of questions and indicators for the R4V needs assessments: https://rstudio.unhcr.org/Catalogo_JNA_R4V/

⁶ More information about this method available on page 40 of the [JIAF 2.0 technical manual](#).

8.2 Use of secondary sources combined with primary data collection

Under this scenario, we have the following possible sub-scenarios:

- a. *Use of secondary sources as a triangulation method to contrast and adjust the values obtained using the MPI methodology:*

In this case, the population distribution of specific age and gender groups resulting from secondary sources can be used to adjust the final distribution obtained using the MPI methodology. For example, if the MPI methodology yields a percentage of PiN for GBV of 30%, corresponding to 10,000 people in country XX, and there are studies showing that the prevalence of gender-based violence in this country is mostly among women (60% of the total victims of GBV) and girls (30% of the total), this distribution can be used to estimate that 6,000 women and 3,000 girls are part of the PiN for GBV, while the remaining 1,000 correspond to men and boys. Similarly, in cases where we have secondary sources indicating values higher or lower than those obtained using the MPI methodology, adjustments can be made by slightly modifying the weights of the indicators that make up each dimension/sector (giving more weight to the indicator with higher values in case of an undervalued PiN, or vice versa), so that a closer estimate to that of the secondary source is obtained.

- b. *Use of secondary sources for some indicators and/or sectors, in complement with primary sources for other indicators and/or sectors:*

In this case, the MPI methodology cannot be applied. Therefore, similar to the first scenario, we recommend calculating the values of each indicator based on pre-established thresholds, multiplying the obtained values by the agreed weights at the regional level, and using the mosaic method at the lowest possible administrative level.

- c. *Use of secondary sources such as household surveys where the population from Venezuela can be disaggregated in combination with the JNA:*

When household surveys are available in which the characteristics of individuals can be identified and the population from Venezuela can be disaggregated, the Propensity Score Matching (PSM)⁷ methodology can be used. First, common sociodemographic variables between both databases must be identified and used to create a probability indicator (ranging from 1 to 0) to calculate the probability of finding the nearest neighbor between both databases. This allows the variables from both databases to be used and applied among the individuals resulting from the matching. It is recommended to perform several iterations, reviewing the sociodemographic variables to ensure that the chosen characteristics are relevant between databases, thus optimizing the matching process.


⁷ For more information, you can consult the World Bank's website where they describe the methodology. https://dimewiki.worldbank.org/Propensity_Score_Matching

9. PiN Calculation using the MPI Methodology

Using as a starting point the results obtained from the joint needs assessment conducted in each country and based on the 12 sectors (dimensions) and their respective indicators, the first step to calculate the PiN is to assign a score of 1 or 0 to each of the indicators in the 12 sectors. Thus, the **first step** consists of assigning a score of 1 if the person suffers from deprivation and 0 if not. To assign these scores, the thresholds set by the regional sectors must be consulted and are available at this [link](#).

The **second** step refers to the assignment of deprivation at an individual level for the questions that are made at a household level exclusively. In these cases, the deprivation values (1 and 0) must be assigned to all household members. See example in the following table:

Results of
step 2



| Individual | Household | Discrimination (question at household level) | Access to school system (member level) | Discrimination (member level) | Access to school system (member level) |
|------------|-----------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | N/A | 1 | N/A |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | N/A | 1 | N/A |
| 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A |
| 7 | 3 | 0 | N/A | 1 | N/A |
| 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | 4 | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| 10 | 4 | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

Subsequently (**step 3**), in order to reflect the impact that the deprivation experienced by one of the household members has on the others in the case of all indicators except those corresponding to the Nutrition sector, the deprivation should be assigned to all household members so that all members have a value of 1 in the specific indicator where at least one of the members is deprived.

Results of step 3

| Individual | Household | Discrimination | Access to school system | Discrimination (Aggregated – does not change in this case) | Access to school system (Aggregated – does change in this case) |
|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | 4 | 0 | N/A | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 4 | 0 | N/A | 1 | 0 |

Subsequently, in **step 4**, these values of 1 and 0 are weighted by the weight assigned to each indicator within each sector. Under this methodology, all sectors have the same weight, but according to the number of indicators, each indicator will have a different weight within each sector.

Thus, for the analytical framework of the population **in-destination**, the established weights are as follows:

Table 1. Indicators and weights for in-destination population

| Sector ⁸ | | Indicator | Weight of each indicator within the sector. ⁹ | Weight of each indicator within the total. ¹⁰ |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Education | | Percentage of refugee and migrant children and adolescents who are not enrolled in the formal school system. | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| | | Percentage of refugee and migrant children aged 0 to 3 years who do not have access to early childhood development services and/or adequate care. | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| | | Percentage of refugee and migrant children and adolescents who do not regularly attend an educational center or an early childhood care center. | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| Integration | | Percentage of unemployed individuals. | 25% | 2.08% |
| | | Percentage of people with informal jobs. | 25% | 2.08% |
| | | Percentage of individuals who have felt discriminated due to their nationality | 25% | 2.08% |
| | | Percentage of surveyed individuals who do not have access to financial services. | 25% | 2.08% |
| Health | | Percentage of refugees or migrants who have required some form of healthcare in the destination country but have been unable to access it. | 100% | 8.33% |
| | | Access to health insurance through social security | 50% | 4.17% |
| Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene | | Percentage of households of Venezuelan refugees and migrants or individuals who do not have access to an improved primary source of drinking water. | 20% | 1.67% |
| | | Percentage of households of Venezuelan refugees and migrants or individuals who do not have continuous access to a sufficient quantity of water. | 20% | 1.67% |
| | | Percentage of households of Venezuelan refugees and migrants or individuals without access to improved and functioning sanitation facilities. | 30% | 2.50% |
| | | Percentage of households of refugees and migrants lacking good waste management practices and environmental health in their surroundings. | 10% | 0.83% |

⁸ Each sector has a weight of 8.33% within the PiN.

⁹ When considering the sector as 100%, if there are 3 indicators, the weight of each one is 1/3.

¹⁰ Calculating the total number of indicators based on the weight of each sector, if each sector weighs 8.33%, then for a sector with 3 indicators, it is 2.78%.

| Sector ⁸ | Indicator | Weight of each indicator within the sector. ⁹ | Weight of each indicator within the total. ¹⁰ |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | Percentage of households of Venezuelan refugees and migrants or individuals without basic access to handwashing facilities. | 10% | 0.83% |
| | Percentage of households of refugees and migrants where women and girls lack access to appropriate menstrual hygiene items. | 10% | 0.83% |
| Food Security (CARI) | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 1. Food Consumption Score: FCS). | 100% | 8.33% |
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 2. Coping strategies Index based on consumption: rCSI). | | |
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 3. Food Expenditure Share: FES). | | |
| | Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 4. Livelihood Coping Strategies Index: LCSi). | | |
| Nutrition | Percentage of pregnant and lactating women who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months. | 20% | 1.67% |
| | Percentage of children under 6 months who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months. | 20% | 1.67% |
| | Percentage of infants under 6 months who were not exclusively breastfed. | 20% | 1.67% |
| | Percentage of children aged 6 to 59 months who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months. | 20% | 1.67% |
| | Percentage of children aged 6 to 59 months with minimum dietary diversity. | 20% | 1.67% |
| Protection | Percentage of households reporting concerns about safety, protection, and violations of their rights under International Human Rights Law (IHRL), International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and International Refugee Law (IRL). | 25.0% | 2.08% |
| | Percentage of households facing difficulties in safely accessing the destination country. | 12.5% | 1.04% |
| | Percentage of households in need of legal assistance or guidance. | 25.0% | 2.08% |
| | Percentage of people in an irregular status in their destination country. | 25.0% | 2.08% |

| Sector ⁸ | Indicator | Weight of each indicator within the sector. ⁹ | Weight of each indicator within the total. ¹⁰ |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Percentage of households in need of international protection. | 12.5% | 1.04% |
| Child Protection | Percentage of households reporting knowledge of any child or adolescent who has experienced violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation and has not received assistance. | 100% | 8.33% |
| Gender-Based Violence | Percentage of households with women and girls who avoid places because they feel unsafe. | 50% | 4.17% |
| | Percentage of refugees and migrants who feel or have felt unsafe in their locality/community regarding the risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). | 50% | 4.17% |
| Human Trafficking and Smuggling | Percentage of households that have been exposed to situations of human trafficking. | 50% | 4.17% |
| | Percentage of households that have been exposed to situations of labor exploitation. | 50% | 4.17% |
| Humanitarian Transportation | Percentage of surveyed individuals or household heads who take more than 30 minutes to reach their destination by walking or cycling. | 100% | 8.33% |
| Shelter | Percentage of households living in housing with inadequate and unsustainable long-term conditions (excluding overcrowding). | 25% | 2.08% |
| | Overcrowding | 25% | 2.08% |
| | Percentage of households without access to essential household items | 25% | 2.08% |
| | Percentage of households at risk of eviction | 25% | 2.08% |

Thus, the sum of the weights of all indicators in this table equals 1, or 100%.

Next, an example of how the transformation and calculation is carried out for the education sector:

- **Indicator EDU_D1:** Percentage of refugee and migrant children and adolescents not enrolled in the formal school system.

Threshold: All children and adolescents who report NOT being enrolled in the formal education system.

Transformation:

If EDU_D1 = No, assign a value of 1.

If EDU_D1 = Yes, assign a value of 0.

- **Indicator EDU_D2:** Percentage of refugee and migrant children aged 0 to 3 years who do not have access to early childhood development services and/or adequate care (this is a composite indicator consisting of two questions, so both conditions must be met):

- **EDU_D2_Q1:** Is the child currently enrolled in a child development center (early childhood services, preschool, kindergarten, etc.) in the host/destination country?

Threshold: All children aged 0 to 3 years who report NOT being enrolled or receiving care in a child development center (early childhood services, nursery, preschool, kindergarten, etc.).

- **EDU_D2_Q2:** Does the child spend the most time under the care of:

Threshold: All those who respond to the following options: In the child's home under the care of someone under 18 years old; In the home alone; At work with his/her father or mother or caregiver; Elsewhere (other than the child's home) with a caregiver over 18 years old; Elsewhere (other than the child's home) with a caregiver under 18 years old; Don't know; Prefer not to answer.

Transformation: (Note that, in the programming of this question in Kobo, you may have already assigned the age condition so that this question only appears for children aged 3 years or younger, so it will not be necessary to add a condition regarding age range compliance. If not, you should add the condition.)

If EDU_D2_Q1 = No and (EDU_D2_Q2 = In the child's home under the care of someone under 18 years old) or (EDU_D2_Q2 = In the home alone) or (EDU_D2_Q2 = At work with his/her father or mother or caregiver) or (EDU_D2_Q2 = Elsewhere (other than the child's home) with a caregiver over 18 years old) or (EDU_D2_Q2 = Elsewhere (other than the child's home) with a caregiver under 18 years old) or (EDU_D2_Q2 = Don't know) or (EDU_D2_Q2 = Prefer not to answer), assign a value of 1.

If EDU_D2_Q1 = Yes, assign a value of 0 (*in this case, it is not necessary to add the second condition because the question EDU_D2_Q2 only appears if the answer to EDU_D2_Q1 is "no"*).

- **Indicator EDU_D3:** Percentage of refugee and migrant children and adolescents who do not regularly attend an educational center or early childhood care center.

Threshold: All children and adolescents who have attended for less than 5 days.

Transformation:

If EDU_D3 < 5, assign a value of 1.

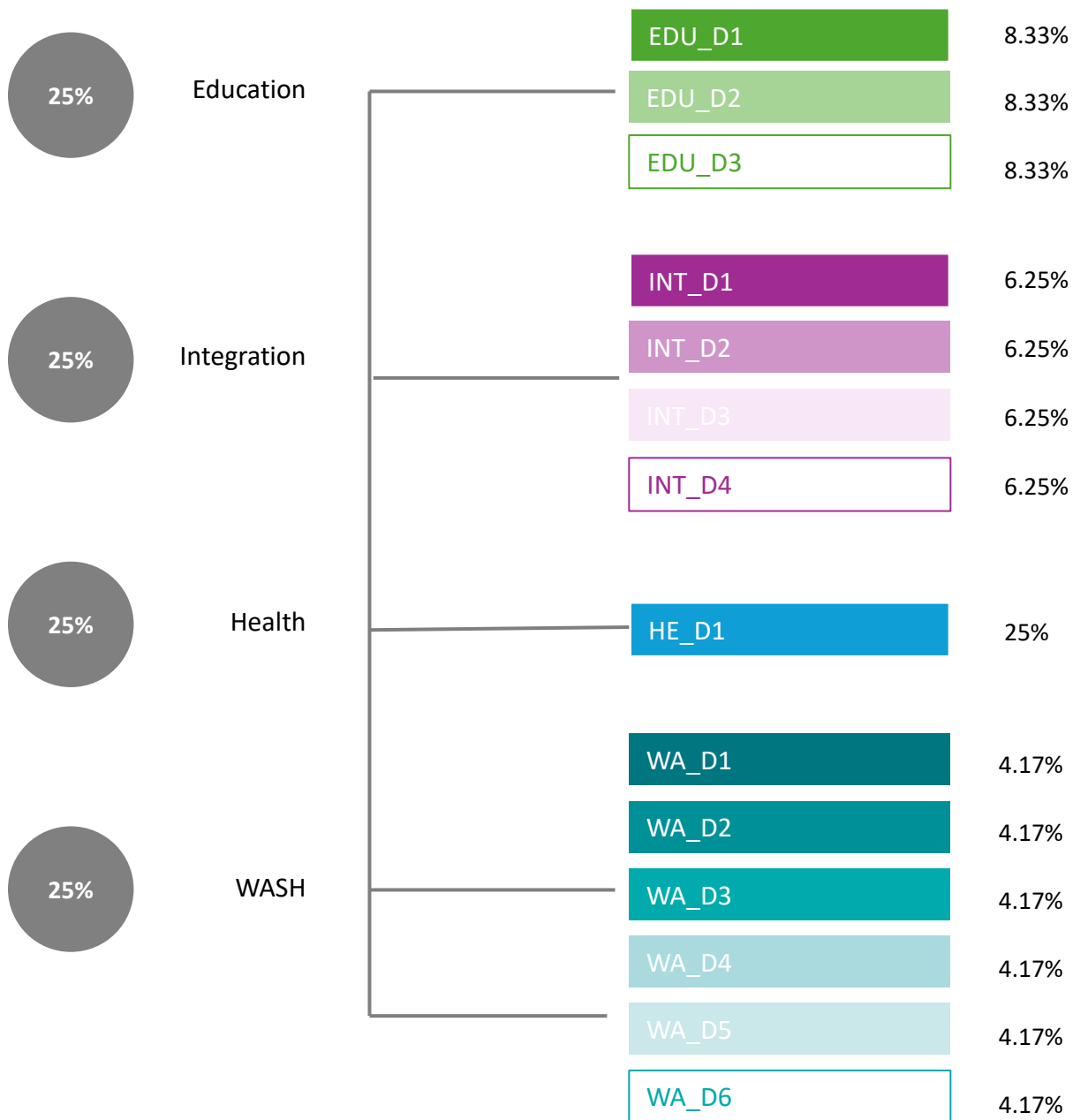
If EDU_D3 = 5, assign a value of 0.

After having done this for all the mandatory (core) indicators of each of the sectors, you will have information like this:

| Individual | EDU_D1 | EDU_D2 | EDU_D3 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| % | 70% | 30% | 60% |

The next step will be to weight each of these indicators by the weights from Table 1. Below is an example for 4 sectors (dimensions):

Figure 1. Example for 4 dimensions



The MPI score is calculated by multiplying each indicator's result for each person by the indicator's weight. For example, for *person 1*, the sum of products is as follows:

$$(1 \times 8.3\%) + (0 \times 8.3\%) + (1 \times 8.3\%) + (1 \times 6.3\%) + (0 \times 6.3\%) + (1 \times 6.3\%) + (1 \times 6.3\%) + (1 \times 25\%) + (1 \times 4.2\%) + (1 \times 4.2\%) + (1 \times 4.2\%) + (1 \times 4.2\%) + (1 \times 4.2\%) = 0.85$$

Subsequently, it is necessary to define who is part of the intersectoral PiN. To do this, assign a value of 1 to those who have a score greater than 33.3% and 0 to those who do not.

If MPI_Score > 33.3%, assign a value of 1; otherwise, assign 0.

Table 2. Weighting and calculation of the intersectoral PiN

| Individuo | Educación | | | Integración | | | | Salud | Agua, saneamiento e higiene | | | | | | IPM_Puntaje | PiN Intersector |
|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| | EDU_D1 | EDU_D2 | EDU_D3 | INT_D1 | INT_D2 | INT_D3 | INT_D4 | HE_D1 | WA_D1 | WA_D2 | WA_D3 | WA_D4 | WA_D5 | WA_D6 | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.85 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.50 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.67 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.52 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.52 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.35 | 1 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.08 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.15 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.56 | 1 |
| % | 70% | 30% | 60% | 40% | 10% | 50% | 60% | 40% | 90% | 50% | 30% | 60% | 30% | 70% | 47% | 80% |

So, for this example, we would have that the intersectoral PiN is 80%.

Now, to calculate the PiN for each of the sectors, persons must be selected who are part of the intersectoral PiN and who also are part of the PiN for the sector.

So, for the example with subject 1 and to obtain the PiN for education, if they have at least one deprivation in the education dimension and furthermore, that person has a value of 1 in the intersectoral PiN, then a value of 1 should be assigned to person 1 in the education sector.

Table 3. PiN by sector

| Individuo | Educación | Integración | Salud | WASH |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| % | 80% | 60% | 40% | 80% |

For a practical and detailed description of the PiN calculation process, using this methodology, please also see the corresponding presentation, provided by the Regional IM Team, available [here](#).

Annex 1: In transit weights for PiN calculation using the MPI methodology

| Sector | Indicator | Weight of each indicator within the sector | Weight of each indicator within the total. |
|------------------|---|--|--|
| Education | Percentage of refugee and migrant children and adolescents in transit who have not received education services during their journey (from the time they left their country of origin or starting point until the present) | 100% | 8.33% |
| Integration | Percentage of individuals in travel groups who have a need for income generation | 100% | 8.33% |
| Health | Percentage of refugees or migrants who have required some form of healthcare along the migration route but have been unable to access it | 100% | 8.33% |
| WASH | Percentage of travel groups that do not have access to safe water | 40% | 3.33% |
| | Percentage of travel groups without access to sanitation services | 20% | 1.67% |
| | Percentage of travel groups without access to showers (hygiene) | 20% | 1.67% |
| | Percentage of women and girls without access to menstrual products | 20% | 1.67% |
| Nutrition | Percentage of pregnant and lactating women who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months | 25% | 2.08% |
| | Percentage of boys and girls under 6 months who did not receive the minimum package of nutrition interventions in the last 3 months | 25% | 2.08% |
| | Percentage of infants under 6 months who were not exclusively breastfed | 25% | 2.08% |
| | Percentage of boys and girls aged 6 to 59 months who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months | 25% | 2.08% |
| | The percentage of boys and girls aged 6 to 59 months with minimal dietary diversity | | |
| Child Protection | Separated and/or unaccompanied children | 50% | 4.17% |
| | Percentage of travel groups with children or adolescents that report knowing a child or adolescent who has experienced violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation and has not received assistance. | 50% | 4.17% |

| Sector | Indicator | Weight of each indicator within the sector | Weight of each indicator within the total. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Protection (general) | Percentage of travel groups reporting concerns about security, protection, and violations of their rights within the framework of of DIDH, DIH and DIR (human rights, international humanitarian law, and displacement-related issues). | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| | Percentage of travel groups that did not access legal assistance or guidance when needed. | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| | Percentage of travel groups with international protection needs | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| Humanitarian Trafficking & Smuggling | Percentage of travel groups with women and girls who, during their migratory route, feel or have felt insecure in the face of the risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| | Percentage of travel groups that have been exposed to situations of human trafficking. | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| | Percentage of travel groups that have been exposed to situations of labour exploitation. | 33.3% | 2.78% |
| Humanitarian Transportation | Percentage of travel groups exposed to situations associated with illicit smuggling during their journey. | 50% | 4.17% |
| | Percentage of travel groups that used transportation means associated with protection risks during their transit | 50% | 4.17% |
| Shelter | Percentage of travel groups that lack both resources and sufficient information to continue their transit | 67% | 5.56% |
| | Percentage of travel groups staying in places commonly associated with protection risks | 33% | 2.78% |
| Food Security | Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) | 100% | 8.33% |