Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela

RMNA 2024
Planning Instructions

Contents

STRUCTURE: SECTORS AND POPULATIONS 2

PROCESS OVERVIEW 5

DISAGGREGATION LEVELS SUBJECT TO THE RMNA 5

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS IN THE RMNA 7

- Defining information needs – The analytical framework 8
- Secondary Data Review (SDR) 10
- Primary Data Collection 15
- Joint Needs Analysis 15

PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN) 17

- Responsible actors and key deadlines 18
- Overview of the calculation process 19
- Disaggregation levels 19

REGIONAL & NATIONAL PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND SCENARIOS 22

POPULATION PROJECTIONS 22

- Responsible actors and key deadlines 22
- Methodological Approach 24
- Overall steps 25
- Methodology 26
- 2024 RMNA Key Information Management Dates 28

RMNA 2024 NARRATIVES 29

- Narrative Chapter Templates for the RMNA 2024 32
- 2024 RMNA 2024 Key Reporting Dates 35

ANNEXES 36

- Annex 1: Regional harmonization initiative for PiN calculation 36
- Annex 2: In-transit weights for PiN calculation using the MPI methodology 61
- Annex 3: Applying the mosaic method to calculate the intersector country-level PiN 63

Regional Refugee and Migrant Needs Analysis (RMNA)

As part of the strategy to ensure visibility of the situation of refugees and migrants, to enhance a common situational understanding, and taking into consideration the globally limited resources and prevalence of other humanitarian emergencies, this year the Regional Platform will launch its third distinct Refugees and Migrants Needs Analysis (RMNA) for 2024, in addition to the regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) 2025-2026.

The 2024 RMNA will further contribute to donor mobilization, strategic dialogue and visibility on the situation in the countries covered by the R4V Platform and inform the elaboration of the bi-annual RMRP 2025-2026.

The RMNA will leverage multiple sources of data concerning the needs of refugees and migrants – particularly through the regional inter-agency joint needs assessments, coordinated and implemented by the respective R4V National and Sub-regional Platforms, which, for the first time, will include regionally harmonized questions and indicators developed by regional sectors in close collaboration with national sectors, as well as national and regional information management teams (available here for visualization and download). The RMNA will also draw upon secondary data and individual R4V partners' assessments, which are key sources to analyse more holistically the main needs and barriers faced by refugees and migrants (including those of other nationalities in-transit[1]), and affected host communities in the countries covered by the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform (R4V).

The RMNA's geographic scope is limited to the 17 countries covered by the R4V response receiving refugees and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean. It does not include the needs inside Venezuela. These are subject to a separate country Humanitarian Needs Overview, led by the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator. The temporal coverage of this Needs Analysis is the calendar year of 2024.

Based on the above understanding, this document is intended to provide practical, step-by-step guidance on the various steps necessary for the structuring, planning and drafting of the different components of the RMNA 2024.

STRUCTURE: SECTORS AND POPULATIONS

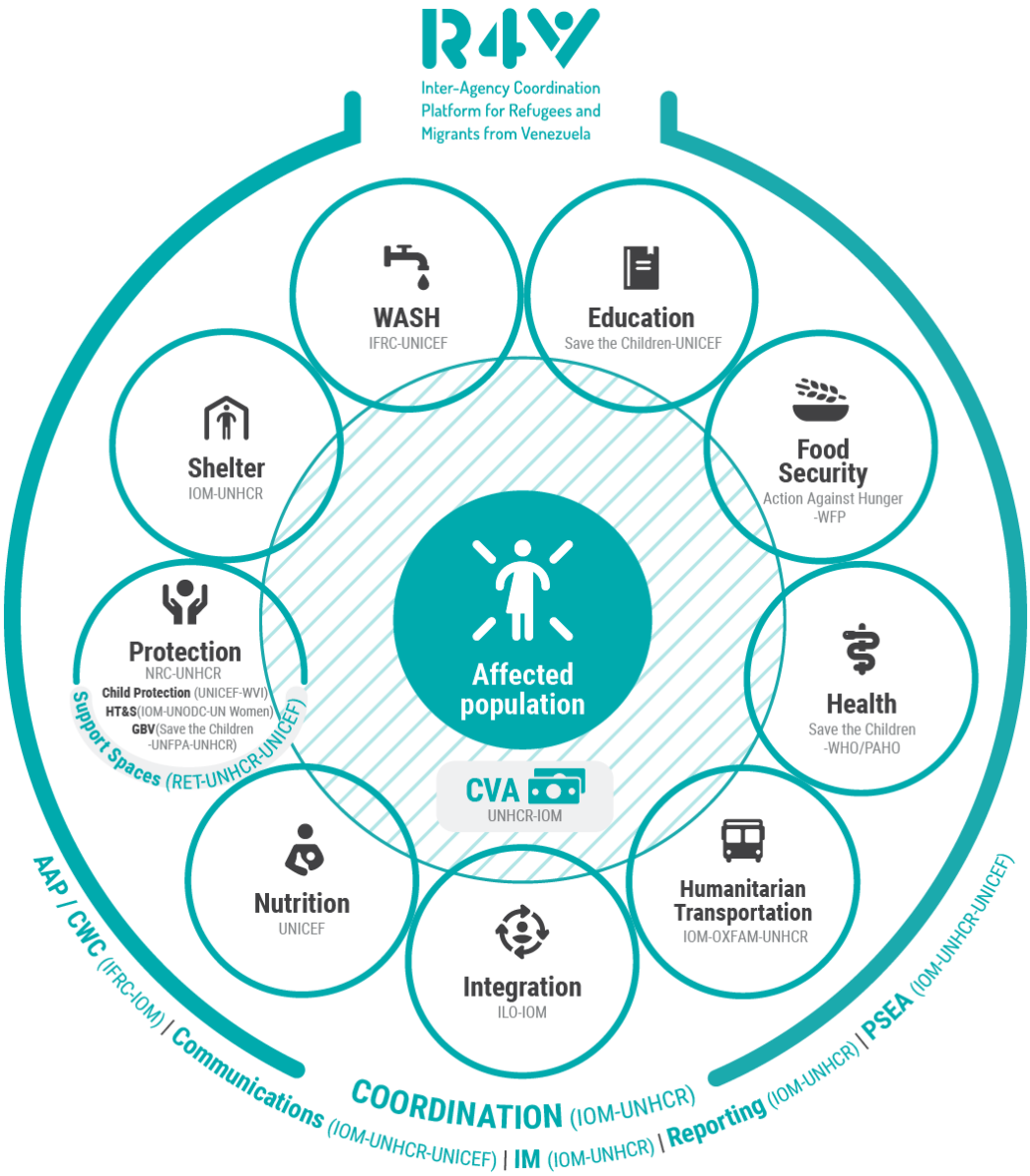
The RMNA 2024 is structured based on:

- **9 thematic Sectors** (Education, Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Transportation, Integration, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and WASH).
- **3 sub-Sectors under the purview of the Protection Sector** (Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Human Trafficking and Smuggling).
- **5 thematic and cross-cutting Working Groups**: Support Spaces, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), Communication with Communities (CwC) / Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Communications, Information Management (IM) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Each focus on a range of activities in support of the response for refugees and migrants from Venezuela, as well as affected host communities.

[1] Individuals of any other nationality who are transiting through/via Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama or Peru prior to entering their intended country of destination.

- Focal Points for Gender and Environment are integrated in the regional coordination mechanism. They contribute to the work of the regional Sectors and Working Groups to promote good programming through the mainstreaming of their respective transversal matters.

Figure 1- R4V Structure



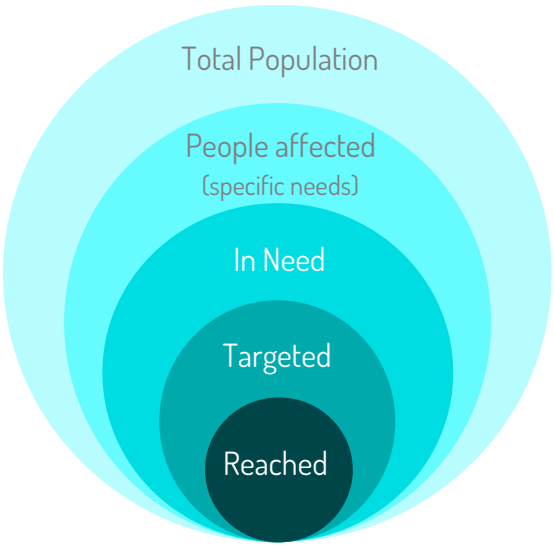
**This depiction shows active R4V Sectors, Sub-sectors and Working Groups. Lead organizations only represent regional-level leadership.*

Definitions and Terminology

The below figure shows the relationship between the different levels and breakdowns of populations within a certain territory. In the same way as with an onion, pealing each layer leads to a new sub-set of the population and allows us to better understand the backbone of humanitarian crisis population analysis.

The terminology is defined as follows:

Total Population includes everyone living within a specific territory, which might be defined at the national or sub-national level. However, a humanitarian crisis might not affect people inside this specific territory in the same way, which is when the term "people affected" becomes relevant.



People Affected refers only to those who have been directly impacted by the crisis and whose lives and livelihoods have been changed by it. The people affected might be determined on the basis of their location (proximity to the crisis) as well as the type and level of the consequences they face (emotional, physical, economic, etc.). They represent people with needs, but they are not necessarily people in need of humanitarian assistance.

People in Need[2] is a sub-set of the people affected and refers those whose wellbeing and dignified living standards are threatened or disrupted, and who cannot re-establish minimal and dignified living conditions without additional assistance. More specifically, people in need are those who suffer the consequences of a given crisis, natural or man-made, identified during the joint inter-sectoral analysis. The estimation of the number of people in need shall be disaggregated by relevant population groups and geographic areas.

Affected Host Communities PiN: The PiN figure for host communities is developed in the same manner as the above, but relates only to the needs of host communities that are a direct result of the arrival of, or a consequence of the presence of refugees and migrants (i.e. who are "affected").

People Targeted refers to the portion of the people in need whom the humanitarian response plan aims to assist. Normally this number is smaller than the PiN because humanitarian actors might not have the resources or capabilities to cater to all people in need or because not all of the PiN are accessible to them. Furthermore, local and national governments also play a leading role in providing assistance to these populations.

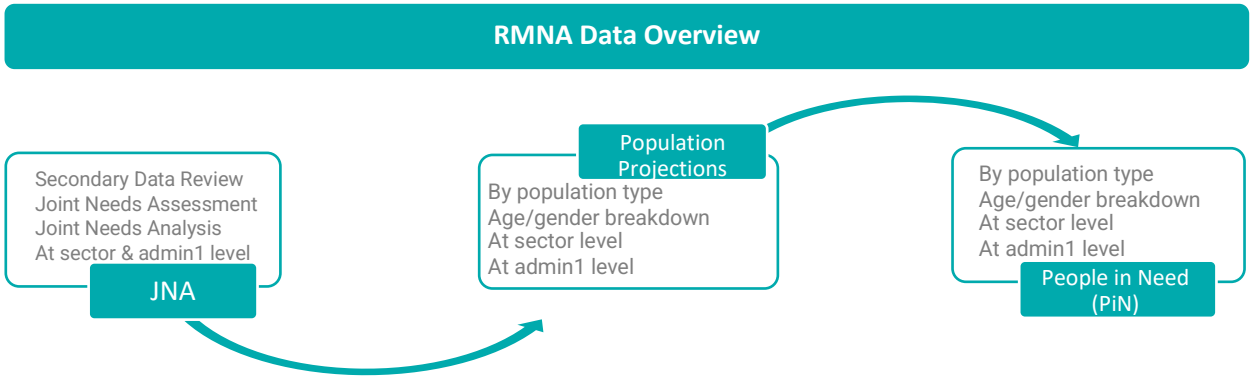
Finally, **People Reached/Assisted** denotes the number of people who are accessible and are receiving assistance.

[2] Based on the methodology proposed for PiN calculations, we aim to foster a holistic understanding of needs as deprivations. 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.

PROCESS OVERVIEW

The graphic below outlines the steps to ensure an evidence-based and results-oriented collective regional response. It specifically aims to enhance the quality and usefulness of needs analysis to inform planning-oriented and protection-sensitive inter-sectoral response planning.

Figure 2- RMNA 2024 Data Overview



DISAGGREGATION LEVELS SUBJECT TO THE RMNA

For RMNA 2024 population projection data, and PiNs figures need to be disaggregated at the following levels:

Type	Mandatory	Optional
Population Groups	• Refugees and migrants in-destination (Venezuelans) • Refugees and migrants in-transit (Venezuelans) • Refugees and migrants in-transit (Other nationalities; where applicable) • Host Communities • Pendular Movements (only for Colombia) • Colombian returnees (only for Colombia)	
Age and Gender	• Women • Men • Girls (below 18) • Boys (below 18)	• Under 5 + Under 2 + PLW (Pregnant and lactating women) • Persons with specific needs + • LGBTQI+ • Indigenous • Other (under 18) • Other (above 18)
Administrative Level	Admin 1 level*	Admin 2 level
Sector Level	Regional Sector Structure**	

*The Sub-regional Caribbean and Central America/Mexico (CAM) Platforms are not required to reach admin1 level disaggregation.

**It is required to calculate independent PiNs for all the Sectors and Sub-sectors: Education, Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Transportation, Integration, Nutrition, Protection (as well as for the sub-sectors Child Protection, Human Trafficking and Smuggling and GBV), Shelter and WASH. Additionally, PiNs must be calculated at the inter-sectoral level, Admin 1 and national level and for the entire National/Sub-regional Platform. For multipurpose cash (MPC), please note that it is not required to calculate PiNs (only the targets).

Population groups subject to the RMNA

As in previous years, National and Sub-regional Platforms shall collect and report on the following population groups:

Refugees and migrants from Venezuela: refugees, migrants, asylum-seekers, stateless persons, third-country nationals, and returnees from Venezuela, irrespective of their asylum or migratory status in the respective country. As such, in addition to those in a country of destination, also included in this group are those engaged in pendular movements and those in-transit, without distinction and without discrimination.

- **In destination:** Individuals who have left their usual place of residence with the intention to remain in a host country.
  NOTE: *This includes individuals who have just arrived at the territory and are intending to stay in the medium to long term, including newly arrived individuals seeking asylum or looking to regularize their status in the host country.*

- **Pendular:** temporary and usually repeated population movements, which may represent a movement pattern between Venezuela and a neighbouring country.
  NOTE: *This population type only applies to neighbouring countries with Venezuela.*

- **Transit and Onward movements (Venezuelans and other Nationalities)[3]:**
  As refugees and migrants cross an international border, they engage in transit and onward movements. This may involve three scenarios:
  1. Initial departure from the country of origin (e.g. moving from Venezuela to Brazil).
  2. Transit Movements: Refugees and migrants can engage in **transit** movements in order to cross one or more host countries before arriving at the country of destination (e.g. as they transit from Brazil, via Argentina, to Chile).
  3. Onward movements: Refugees and migrants can engage in onward movements, when relocating directly from one host country to another host country (e.g. from Chile to Peru).

  NOTES: *The direction of such transit or onward movements is not relevant, and may include movements away or towards the country of origin (e.g. from Ecuador to Venezuela, via Colombia).*

  For JNA operational purposes, R4V identifies as in-transit those individuals who have the intention of continuing their journey and leave the country in a period of less than 6 months.

  To avoid duplications, the figures for the in-transit population will be featured only at the national levels and not at the regional level. Once these populations reach their intended destination and are no longer in-transit, they are included under the "in-destination" statistics.

- **Colombian Returnees:** individuals who were refugees or migrants in Venezuela and left Venezuela in order to return to their country of origin (another country other than Venezuela). This does not include Venezuelan refugees and migrants returning to Venezuela.

- **Affected Host Community:** Local population affected by the arrival and presence of refugees and migrants.

[3] For RMNA & RMRP purposes is not necessary to report the full nationality-breakdown of the refugees and migrants, however it is recommended that a national level the data collection tools collect data disaggregated by nationality. This category is mandatory for Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, and Peru.

The needs of the different population groups, where identified in a country, should be reflected in the respective national/sub-regional chapters of the RMNA. This should consist of a narrative and, wherever possible, quantified with the related evidence of the needs of the respective groups in the national/sub-regional chapters (see "RMNA 2024 Narratives" section).

Gender and age disaggregation subject to this RMNA

For the RMNA 2024 it is required to include the usual gender and age disaggregation at all planning steps (i.e. population projections and PiN).

The minimum requirements for gender and age disaggregation will be:

- Female children under age 18;
- Male children under age 18;
- Female adults equal to or over age 18;
- Male adults equal to or over age 18.

NOTE: More information on how to estimate the age and gender disaggregation is available in the PiN section.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS IN THE RMNA

Assessing and analyzing the needs of refugees and migrants and the other population groups of interest is a key requirement for each national/sub-regional and regional chapter of the RMNA. For the purposes of the RMNA, this document gives guidance and provides specific resources on how to define information needs and collect the required information, with a view to analyzing the resulting information during joint analysis sessions with R4V partners.

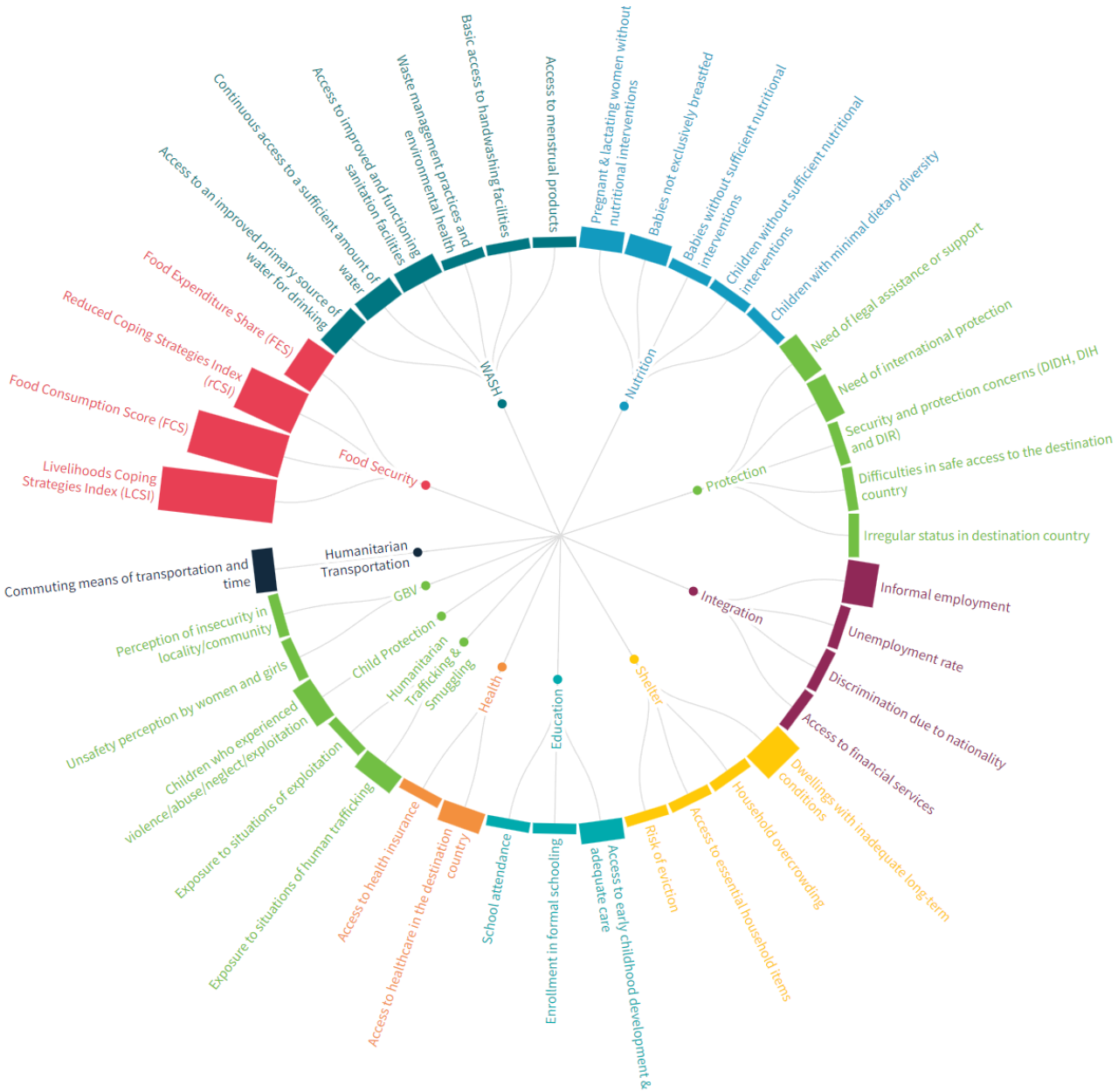
In addition to this RMNA guide, this year, the regional R4V information management team created a detailed guide to implement a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), covering the following topics:

- ✓ Targeted population: Who to survey?
- ✓ Geographic scope
- ✓ Objectives of the needs assessment.
- ✓ Resources to conduct the needs assessment.
- ✓ Planning the JNA
- ✓ Documentation of the methodology.
- ✓ Data collection protocol
- ✓ Data collection form
- ✓ Pilots
- ✓ Enumerator training
- ✓ Primary data collection and tracking surveys
- ✓ Data cleaning
- ✓ Publishing results

Defining information needs – The analytical framework

Information needs can be detailed and structured in different manners; a common method is to use an analytical framework. This method helps to track which data needs to be collected and how to analyze it. The figure below shows a summary of the harmonized R4V analytical framework developed for this year's PiN estimation. Nevertheless, the JNAs as well as the overall RMNA analysis should not be restricted to the thematic areas shown in the below graphic, as it should consider other relevant information and data points that enable a deeper (especially qualitative) analysis of the humanitarian and development context faced by refugees and migrants in their respective host and transit countries, as well as the barriers and risks they face on a daily basis.

Figure 3a - Analytical framework for in-destination population



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

Figure 3b - Analytical framework for in-transit population

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

Other related resources to identify sectoral needs and undertake a gender analysis:

- UNHCR Information Management Toolkit (Minimum Sector data on environment)
- 2024 R4V Gender Analysis Guidance Note
- Guidance Note: How to promote gender equality through impartial and joint needs assessments (English)
- Ten key points on gender in rapid needs assessment (Spanish)

Secondary Data Review (SDR)

Secondary data is defined as information that has been collected, sometimes analyzed, and disseminated by different actors. This information could originate from humanitarian and development partners, governments, academia, media outlets and the private sector. For the development of this RMNA, the review of this secondary information is an essential component to reinforce the analysis of the populations' needs, as it helps to contrast and contextualize the findings from the needs assessments and to make more visible, with stronger evidence, what is occurring in each population group, sector, and country.

SDR is an essential and initial step that serves three main purposes related to the RMNA:

1. Identify reliable and updated information sources to **estimate the PiN figures**. This is only applicable in case the sources identified cover all thematic areas included in this year's analytical framework and comply with the minimum requirements summarized in the textbox below.
2. Identify the **information gaps** for the needs analysis that would need to be filled through a primary joint data collection exercise using a quantitative method and/or a qualitative one (such as key informant interviews or focus groups).
3. Identify sources to **triangulate** with the results derived from the primary data collection, as well as data points that help **broaden the needs analysis** going beyond the core indicators identified in the analytical framework described in the previous section.

Key change for 2024:

In the context of conducting secondary data reviews, the following (cumulative) criteria need to be met in order for such data sources to be considered for the development of PiN estimations:

- Reliability.
- Ability to disaggregate data for the required population groups.
- Publicly available and accessible for joint consultation.
- Relevance and timeliness of data to reflect on the actual needs in 2024.
- Information to be responsive to the RMNA's analytical framework (especially its indicators).

For more details on the criteria, you can consult section 6 of Annex 1.

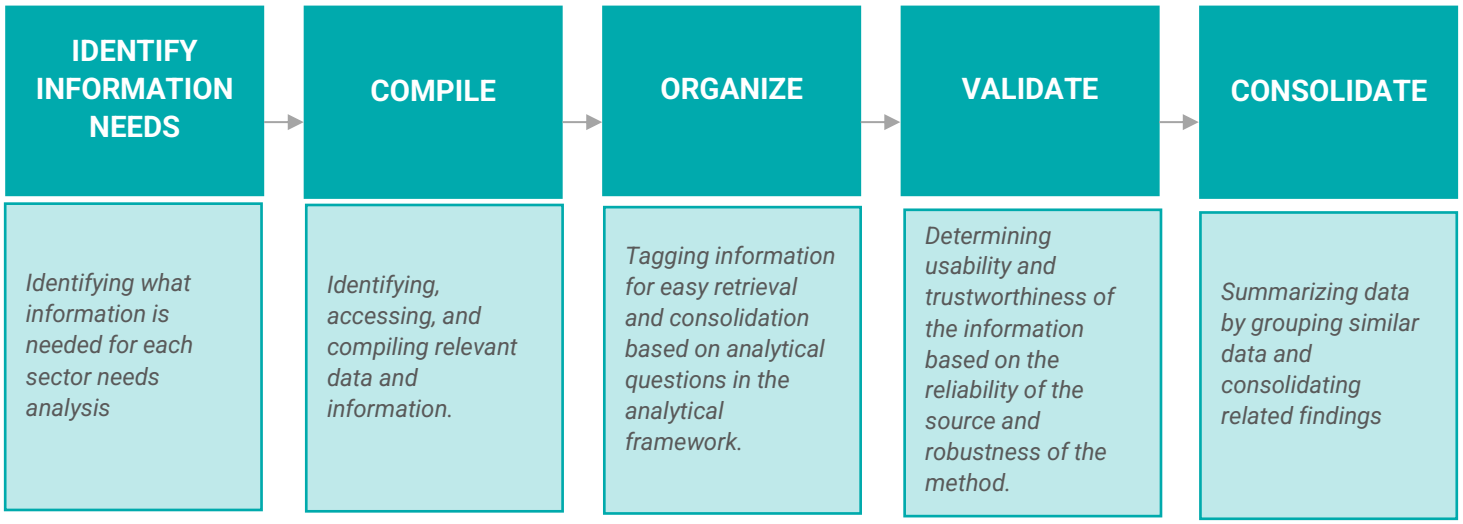
Where the available secondary data does not meet the above criteria, this data may still be considered for analysis purposes (in order to, *inter alia,* inform the RMNA narratives), while for PiN estimations, it is recommended to conduct primary data collection exercises with disaggregated information on the different population groups (especially for in-destination and in-transit populations).

Secondary sources can vary and can include needs assessments, protection and flow monitoring exercises, official statements, etc. The benefits of such an SDR exercise include:

- Establishing a deeper understanding of the needs from an multisectoral or an intra-sectoral perspective
- Increasing the efficiency of resource allocation
- Promoting a shared and comprehensive vision of needs and priorities
- Ensuring consistency between and within clusters/sectors
- Better guiding donor funding
- Reducing duplication of efforts
- Minimizing beneficiary "assessment fatigue"
- Promoting inter-agency learning
- Supporting shared monitoring processes
- Encouraging coordination during the response.

As such, the secondary data review (SDR) is an essential tool of any coordination forum and a necessary step in any needs assessment process.

Figure 4 - Secondary Data Review Steps



Step 1. Identify Information Needs

Bring together a group of sectoral experts, context experts, information management experts, and other relevant actors to define the objective and scope of the analysis. For instance, to define what information is needed, it is important to agree on what information (and relating indicators) are needed for each Sector, so to be able to conduct a corresponding needs analysis, in addition to the "core" ones developed by regional sectors for this year's PiN calculation.

Agree on:

- Geographical areas of focus - specific administrative areas (e.g., admin 1, admin 2), locations (e.g., checkpoints, collective centers), or settings (e.g., urban/rural)
- Themes/sectors
- Population characteristics*
- Time period covered

Tip:

*The population characteristics can include different **affected groups** (e.g., those engaging in pendular movements, affected host communities), **vulnerable groups** (e.g., older persons, disabled persons), **socio-economic groups** (street vendors, daily wage workers), **diversity groups** (e.g., religious minorities, ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+), **gender and age groups** (e.g., men/women/boys/girls).

With regards to *transversal topics* such as the **environment**, please consider using the "environmental sensitivity" module of the Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+) to assess relevant environmental issues in a geographic area. Environmental issues in a geographic area can inform the viability of proposed interventions, their possible environmental impact and the social stresses due to the competition for ecosystem services or environmental resources in a given area. This may also point to areas where an intervention may generate environmental benefits and therefore facilitate integration of refugees and migrants and peaceful coexistence. Relevant baseline data may include reports on environmental degradation, local livelihoods strategies used by the local population or refugees and migrants, water quality data and sanitation data, etc. Further guidance is also available in the EHA Connect digital tool.

Another transversal topic to include in the mapping of information needs is **gender**, as all sectors' data can and should be analyzed through a gender lens in order to provide a deeper analysis on how risks and needs are experienced differently by each gender group, in each of the sectoral thematic areas. More information on the recommended analysis questions is included in this 2024 R4V gender analysis guidance note.

Step 2. Compile

Compile secondary data sources related to the situation of refugees and migrants and host communities for all the different sectors and all geographical locations where refugees and migrants are located, wherever possible. The inputs from secondary data sources should respond to the information needs identified in step 1. A data collection mapping should provide a list of context- and sector-specific data collection exercises.

Step 3. Organize

The next step is to identify and organize the most relevant content from all data sources collected. It is recommended to complement the existing regional assessment registry using a systematized way of labelling pieces of information and storing these in a tagging database (see below example).

Source	Date	Geographic area	Narrative	Sector	Sub-theme	Population Group	Reliability	Confidentiality
Ministry of Health	November 2023	Arauca department (Colombia)	In 2023, 348 refugees and migrants in destination (52% men and 48% women) received primary health care.	Health	Primary health Gender	In destination	Reliable	Open

Step 4. Validate

After all information has been systematized, select the information that is most useable and trustworthy based on the following criteria:

- **Relevance:** Does the information cover the geographic area, topic, population group, time period of interest?
- **Granularity**: Does the information provide the level of detail required?
- **Comparability**: Does the information allow for comparison with other datasets important to your review?
- **Reliability**: Considering the source of the information and the method used to collect the information, is the information reliable? Be wary of including data that comes without a detailed description of the methodology and questionnaire.

Figure 5 – Example of criteria to rate reliability

Reliability level	Track record accuracy	Expertise	Motivation for bias
1.Reliable	Yes	Yes	No
2.Fairly reliable	Yes	No	No
3.Fairly unreliable	No	No	Possible
4.Unreliable	No	No	Yes
0.Cannot be judged			

Step 5. Consolidate

Once all relevant information is tagged, structured, and stored, synthesize the selected quantitative and qualitative data.

- Consolidate the information by summarizing findings by geographical area, population groups of interest, and/or topics.
- Provide **comparisons**, using the pre-defined categories of analysis. How do the findings differ, for instance, between sites, population groups or over time?
- Use common emergency standards (e.g. Sphere standards,[4] WASH standards, gender standards, etc.), to put findings into perspective.
- Start with describing the largest, most reliable datasets, by providing an overview of the general situation. Afterwards, look for more detail. In case of inconsistent or conflicting information, you can:
    - Only include the most reliable and useful information.
    - Include all information and explain possible reasons for the divergence between findings.

> Tip:
>
> In case of absence of gender-balanced information and/or underrepresentation of certain gender or age groups, consider:
>
> - Consult national and local gender, women´s and children's affairs mechanisms, observatories, and organizations that work specifically with women, children and/or LGBTQI+ populations.
> - Identify and document gender and age information gaps.

Below is an example of what an SDR analysis can look like:

Issue	**Sector / Theme**	Education	Health	Health
	Analytical topic	Access to Education	Health Infrastructure capacity to meet an increase in demand	Access to Health Services

[4] The relevant Sphere standards related to the selected "core" indicators for the PiN calculation are already included as thresholds in R4V's 2024 catalog of questions and indicators for needs assessments.

Indicator	**Indicator**	Net Attendance Rate - proportion of school aged boys and girls not attending school	Average number of health personnel and hospital beds per population in X, Y and Z neighbourhoods. Hospitals reporting insufficient capacity and resources to meet demand in neighbourhoods X, Y and Z.	Number of migrants with health insurance
	Type of indicator (Direct or Proxy)	Direct	Direct	Proxy
	Data Source	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Health	R4V Household Survey
	Data Type (Primary, secondary)	Secondary	Secondary	Primary
	Status (Exists, To Be Collect**)**	Exists	Exists	To be collected
	Date and/or Collection Period	Jun-22	Dec-22	Planned for June 2024
	Reliability	Very reliable	Very reliable	Reliable
Categories of analysis / disaggregation	**Geography** (National level, departmental, etc)	National	Department	Departments A, B and C
	Population (Host Community/In Destination/In Transit, age/gender, etc)	Host Community, by age and gender (boys and girls under 18)	NA	In Destination
Prioritization	**Is there a Gap?**	No	Yes - no access to the data	No
	Justification (Why we need the info)	RMNA Narratives	Sectorial Stragety & RMNA Narratives	PiN
	Use of the data (Who will use the info and how)	Education Sector	Health Sector	Health Sector
	Prioritisation Level	High	Medium	High
	Solution for the Gap	NA	Request access	NA
	Comment			

For more information on how to conduct secondary data reviews:

- Excel Template for Secondary Data Review Mapping [ENG] [ESP]
- UNHCR, Secondary Data Review Guidance

Primary Data Collection

While secondary data review (SDR) is an essential step for any needs analysis, in most cases it is necessary to also conduct a joint primary data collection exercise in order to ensure that the information related to the indicators is gathered according to the required parameters. This could take a form of a full Joint Needs Assessment (JNA); however, it could also use or be complemented with qualitative methods, such as key informant interviews or focus group discussions. These qualitative methods may provide valuable information to cover important information gaps identified during the SDR.

> **Tip:**
>
> For the primary data collection implementation, consider assigning a specific role to a member of the assessment team to ensure that the cross-cutting themes – gender, PSEA, AAP, centrality of protection and environment – are properly addressed.

For more information on how to conduct a primary data collection exercise:

- 2024 Joint Needs Assessment Guide
- 2024 Regionally Harmonized JNA KoBo Questionnaire
- ACAPS – ECB: The Good Enough Guide for Needs Assessments
- REACH SOPs for Data Collection during COVID-19
- Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool
- CARE. Gender in Emergencies Guidance Note: Using the Rapid Gender Analysis Assessment Tools
- IASC. Gender Analysis. The Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (Guideline).

Joint Needs Analysis

Once the data collection, cleaning and consolidation is completed, one or more joint needs analysis sessions with all the participating Platform partners take place. These sessions should also ensure the participation of subject-matter experts from different backgrounds, and representatives of the affected population, who will review the findings, identify what may be surprising and draw conclusions.

The main purposes of a joint needs analysis are to:

- Describe and understand the severity of the conditions of the affected population groups, according to age, gender and other factors of diversity or location;
- Explain linkages and underlying factors;
- Identify and prioritise needs, vulnerabilities and risks; and
- Anticipate future consequences of the situation.

The joint analysis of the data should take place in workshop settings, with all participating partners and relevant information management experts coming together to discuss the main findings of the assessment, with the objective of reaching a consensus on the key findings that the country or sectoral chapter of the RMNA should present, including priorities to address within the subsequent RMRP.

This session should be facilitated by a facilitator with knowledge of the context: National or Sub-regional Platform coordinators or the relevant sector leads could be considered for this function. In contexts with

limited capacities or other contextual dynamics, joint needs analysis can also be conducted by creating a group of sectoral experts and relevant information management experts to analyse the data and prepare an initial/tentative analysis. Such an initial/tentative analysis can then be communicated in meetings with stakeholders for feedback and validation.

During these sessions, it is recommended to analyze the available data by:

- Explaining relationships between concerns/needs of the population groups, looking at possible cause-and-effect and underlying factors;[5]
- Interpreting the findings by prioritizing geographical areas, gender and age groups,[6] and needs based on the context and the specific reality of each country, as needs can vary significantly between them;
- Anticipating what might happen next by looking at the likely evolution over time.

> Tip:
>
> Owing to the subject matters, it is highly recommended that needs analyses are conducted within the established sector structures.

In summary, the joint data analysis process consists of three main phases and may be conducted by each thematic country-level Sector (or a combination of Sectors):

Phase 1: Preparation

- Select facilitator/s.
- Design the session (more information on how to structure a workshop is available in page 31 of the JIPS Essential Toolkit).
- Select and invite participants ensuring adequate representation from organizations forming part of the thematic Sectors concerned, including UN agencies, NGOs, faith-based and other organizations as deemed appropriate. To the extent possible, ensure equal participation of different gender and age groups as well as the inclusion of women and LGBTQI+ organizations.

Phase 2: Conduct the joint analysis workshop

- Ensure the objectives and key outcomes are understood by all participants.
- Discuss the initial analysis and explain the findings.
- Prepare different sessions and allow time for sub-groups to discuss and report back to the plenary.
- Establish key decision points on the needs that should be reflected in the RMNA country/sub-regional/sector chapter, as well as in the platform JNA report.

Phase 3: After the session

- Disseminate the workshop report among members of the National /Sub-regional Platform.

[5] Including environmental factors that potentially amplify humanitarian needs. In the present case, the main issues are likely to include: a) how movements of people can affect the environment and, as a consequence, resilience and peaceful coexistence; b) how (adapted) coping strategies can positively or negatively affect the environment (and therefore future resilience, integration and peaceful coexistence); and c) the environmental impacts of the response, and how these may affect resilience and peaceful coexistence.

[6] For this analysis it is highly recommended to leverage the 2024 R4V Gender Analysis Guidance Note

For more information on how to conduct joint analysis sessions:

- JIPS Essential Toolkit
- UNHCR Needs Assessment Handbook (p.96-98)
- 2024 R4V Gender Analysis Guidance Note
- Example Guidance for carrying out focal groups with adults and young women (Guide on gender in rapid needs assessments; Spanish)
- Example agenda for Joint Analysis Session (Spanish)

Once the needs analysis has been finalized and validated, the results are to be presented in clear information products and shared with relevant stakeholders.

While each R4V Platform develops the information products it considers appropriate for disseminating the assessment results, the product that communicates regional findings on behalf of the overall R4V Platform is the RMNA, published by the Regional Platform. After its launch and publication it can be complemented by country or sub-regional needs analyses publications by the respective Platforms.

It is important to consider that different audiences require different levels of detail, and information products should be customized to the needs of the primary audience(s). This might lead to the need for internal and external versions of the products. Likewise, it is recommended that each needs assessment include a methodological note on how the assessment was conducted, including its limitations, so to avoid potential misinterpretation of the published data.

PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)

As in previous years, each National and Sub-regional Platform (in close coordination with its national Sectors) is responsible for the calculation its PiN estimates using information from the sector indicators (RMNA analytical framework) obtained during the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), or, where no primary data collection was conducted, based on the Secondary Data Review (SDR).

As in the RMNA 2023, the PiN will be requested in both percentage and absolute values (the latter using the population projections corresponding to end-2025, so to align it with the upcoming RMRP). Additionally, the results of the indicators and methodology used in the calculation process shall be submitted using the template available in the RMNA and key resources webpage.

As in last year's RMNA, the document will include PiN figures for all population groups, i.e. refugees and migrants from Venezuela (in-destination, in-transit, pendular, Colombian returnees), refugees and migrants from other nationalities in-transit (where applicable), and affected host communities.

Key change for 2024: All Platforms are strongly encouraged to undertake a primary data collection exercise gathering data on the regionally harmonized core indicators (RMNA analytical framework, available here for in-destination and in-transit populations) and use the Multidimensional Poverty Index for the PiN calculation. More information on this year's harmonization initiative and the recommended PiN calculation methodology is included in Annex 1.

This process will be achieved in 3-phases:

1. The core PiN indicators results shall be submitted at national level prior the IM workshop for joint analysis and discussion. Subsequently, this data will be shared with regional sectors for inclusion in the RMNA.

2. An initial preliminary PiN is required at the national level (with preliminary PiN percentages and population projections) for analysis and review.
3. A final PiN at admin 1 level -where applicable- including regional comments and recommendations. These figures will be analysed and reviewed, in line with the different national figures, based on corresponding feedback from the Regional Platform Coordination Team.

Responsible actors and key deadlines

Activity	Actor	Deadline
PiN core indicator results	National Platform	28 June
National PiN figures (preliminary V1)	National Platform	17 July
PiN Validation	National Platform + National and Regional Sectors	17 July – 31 July
Final National PiN figures	National Platform	09 August

⚠ **IMPORTANT:** Before the final PiN figures are submitted to the Regional Platform for inclusion in the RMNA, the corresponding national Sectors are to convene and discuss/agree thereon, thereby ensuring technical coherence and ownership at the country level, including on the methodological approaches of each Sector. In case there is no National Sector, the Regional Sector would substitute for the National Sector in its clearance responsibilities.

It is required to calculate independent PiNs for each individual Sector and Sub-sector: Education, Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Transportation, Integration, Nutrition, Protection (including, individually, for its sub-sectors on Child Protection, Human Trafficking and Smuggling and GBV), Shelter and WASH. Each country under the R4V response (incl. those within Sub-regional Platforms) must have an individual PiN calculated for each individual Sectors (incl. the relevant Sub-sectors), irrespective of the presence of a corresponding individual sector group, or an operational response for the relevant sectors, in that country.

When calculating the PiNs, please ensure that all population groups are included, and that the data is disaggregated at the respective admin1, age and gender levels.

Each National and Sub-regional Platform shall submit its PiNs using the PiN template, as well as the PiN Indicators Template (available in the RMNA 2024 and RMRP 2025-2026 Key Resources webpage).

Note: Please note that calculating PiNs for multipurpose cash (MPC) is not required, given that this is a transversal topic to the RMNA.

Also note that the PIN percentages presented in this RMNA 2024 will be the same percentages used for the upcoming RMRP 2025-2026.

Overview of the calculation process

It is recommended to start this process at the lowest possible disaggregation level. In this case, that means calculating the PiN by age and gender, for each population group, admin level 1 and sector.

Therefore, depending on the data collected during JNAs and SDRs, the availability of indicators to define the PiN can vary. At the same time, the methodology applied can change depending on the sector at hand.

The process should follow the following steps:

1. Consolidate the population projections data disaggregated per admin level 1 and age/gender categories.
2. Apply the PiN percentage calculated during the JNA /SDR process for each sector.
   If data is available that allows to have these percentages disaggregated per admin level 1 and age/gender, apply a table such as the one detailed above. However, if the data available means that the percentage would be the same for all gender/age groups or admin level 1 levels then the analysis would be simplified.
3. Multiply the PiN percentage by the population projection figure to reach the PiN number.
4. Add the age/gender data to obtain the PiN number for sector X, Admin 1 level and specific population group (columns "total" within PiN).
5. Repeat this process for each population group, admin 1 level and sector. Each combination of these should give way to one table as the one presented above.

Tip:

- ✓ It is not recommended to simply add up all the individual sectors' PiNs. This would lead to significant double or multiple counting of the same individual/s in need of different types of assistance.
- ✓ The number of PiN in one sector, in a given country, cannot be higher than the intersector number of PiN in that country.
- ✓ Document how sectoral and country-level PiN estimates were produced. Explain the steps taken for your context, the assumptions used, as well as any limitations and uncertainties, and where figures have been approximated.
- ✓ The estimation of PiN for host communities and refugees and migrants (incl. in destination, in-transit) must be presented separately.

IMPORTANT: See ANNEX 1 for more information on calculating the PiN in alignment with the regional harmonization 2024 initiative.

Disaggregation levels

As part of the harmonization initiative this year, the regional sectors in coordination with their national counterparts, identified the population types and age and gender groups where PiN estimates should be calculated. The results are summarized in the following table:

Figure 6. Population types and age and gender groups where the PiN calculation is mandatory

Sector	In-Destination	In-Transit	Pendular	Colombian Returnees	AHC	Girls	Boys	Woman	Men
Education	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Food Security	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Health	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Humanitarian transportation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Integration	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nutrition	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Protection	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Protection (Child Protection)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Protection (GBV)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Protection (Human Trafficking and Smuggling)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shelter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASH	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

There is a close relationship between population projections and the calculation of the PiN. For disaggregating population projections by age and gender, it is recommended to use proportions obtained from official data sources, such as censuses or household surveys, which provide detailed information on the distribution of individuals from Venezuela, including men, women, girls, and boys, at a minimum.

Population projections form the basis on which the absolute value is assigned to the estimated percentage of the PiN for each age and gender group and/or administrative level. Therefore, it is crucial that the distribution is consistent in both processes. This ensures that the PiN accurately reflects the original distribution of the population in each country and remains faithful to the demographic reality.

To perform this disaggregation using population projections, two scenarios are possible:

a) **If the sample obtained for the JNA is representative in multiple admin1** (not necessarily in 100% of admin1, but at least in the localities where there is a higher proportion of Venezuelan population), it is recommended to obtain the percentages of need using the PiN calculation methodology at the admin1 level. Once these PiN percentages are obtained, they are multiplied by the estimated values of the population projections for each age and gender groups in each admin1, resulting in an absolute value of the PiN in each admin1, following the same percentage distribution used in the population projections.

   For example, if for a specific sector it is determined that the PiN represents 40% of the population projection in-destination in a specific province/region/department or state, then that 40% is applied directly to the entire disaggregated population projection for women, men, boys and girls at that administrative level 1 and population type (and not on the total population projection for the country and all age and gender groups).

Figure 7: Example of calculation of the absolute number of the PiN at administrative level 1.

Admin 1	Population Projection (In destination)					PiN %	PiN (in destination)				
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Ind 1	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
Province1	152	~~103~~	~~356~~	~~315~~	~~1,041~~	40%	61				
Province2	172	163	299	273	**907**	40%					
Province3	91	122	195	200	**608**	40%					
Province4	241	214	442	441	**1,338**	40%					
Province5	187	197	300	253	**937**	40%					
Country	**843**	**889**	**1,592**	**1,482**	**4,806**	-					

b) **If the sample obtained for the JNA is not representative at the admin1 level and/or the PiN estimates are only required at the national level** (e.g., subregions of CAM and the Caribbean), it is recommended to obtain the percentages of need using the PiN calculation methodology for each age and gender group, and then multiply them by the respective population projections.

- In the case of sectors whose indicators are calculated exclusively at the household level, such as housing, the percentages of need will be the same for all members of the household and therefore for each age and gender group. However, the absolute figures will be different because the percentage of PiN is multiplied by the previously disaggregated projections for each group.

- On the other hand, for sectors where the prevalence of need varies according to age and gender groups based on the incidences they may experience, such as Education, GBV, or Child Protection, the percentages of PiN should indeed be different for each of the mentioned groups, before being extrapolated to the population projections to obtain the absolute values.

Figure 8: Example of calculation of the absolute PiN figure in the Education Sector

Admin 1	Population Projection (In destination)					PiN %				PiN (in destination)				
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
Province1	152	193	356	315	1,016	21%	21%	-	-	32	41	-	-	73
Province2	172	163	299	273	907	23%	23%	-	-	40	37	-	-	77
Province3	91	122	195	200	608	18%	24%	-	-	16	29	-	-	45
Province4	241	214	442	441	1,338	20%	27%	-	-	48	58	-	-	106
Province5	187	197	300	253	937	26%	24%	-	-	49	47	-	-	96
Country	843	889	1,592	1,482	4,806	-	-	-	-	185	212	-	-	397

Tip:

During the revision process of the PiNs, quality checks will need to take into consideration the following:

- The PiN for certain Sectors must follow the logic of the gender and age disaggregation (e.g., it is expected that the PiN for the Child Protection Sub-sector focuses mostly on boys and girls – and not women and men). This means that the PiN percentages should be applied directly over the specific population projection for boys and girls.

Calculating the PiN for host communities

The PiN for host communities in the same administrative areas where refugees and migrants are present should also be based on statistically representative data. The same definition as PiN shall be applied, but the needs of the host communities are defined by the arrival of or as a direct consequence of the presence of refugees and migrants from Venezuela.

Following a review of available data, a collective decision will be needed at the National and Sub-Regional Platform level on what criteria are used to establish the host community PiN. This could vary from access to services, or indicators on absolute poverty. E.g. according to the last census, district A in Peru has an absolute poverty level of X%. From this finding, the host community population in need is estimated as a % of the total host community population of that district.

REGIONAL & NATIONAL PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND SCENARIOS

For the RMNA 2024, the formulation of regional planning assumptions will follow these main steps:

1. National, Sub-Regional and Regional Platform stakeholders (incl. appealing organizations, donor community, refugee- and migrant-led organizations) complete a regional survey on planning assumptions (May 2024).

2. General results, key regional planning assumptions and the methodology used will be shared during a dedicated Regional Scenarios and Planning Workshop (11 June 2024), where valuable contributions from non-humanitarian experts will be provided to complement these findings (e.g. from the IMF, ICG, MPI, and/or the UNRCs). The results of the survey will also be published on the RMRP's key resources page on R4V.info.

3. Based on the regionally agreed planning scenarios and assumptions, each National and Sub-Regional Platform's Coordination team will develop more a detailed national planning scenario and population projections with its R4V partners and host governments at the country and sub-regional level (see hereto also the "Population Projections" section below).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Projecting the total number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela until December 2025/2026 is a key requirement for each national/sub-regional chapter and sector of the RMNA and the RMRP. This crucial baseline data informs the estimation of the number of people in need (PiN).

Responsible actors and key deadlines

Activity	Actor	Deadline
Planning Assumptions Survey	All stakeholders (supported by RP[7] + NPs[8])	31 May
V.1 National Population Projections	NPs	14 June

[7] Regional Platform (RP).
[8] National Platforms (NPs).

Population Projections Workshop	NPs+ RP	3-5 July
National Population Projections V.2 (Final)	NPs+ RP	9 August

As in previous years, population projections will be disaggregated by age and gender at the admin1 level (except Caribbean and CAM that are not required to report admin 1 level disaggregation). In addition, the whole process will be achieved in 3-phases:

1. An initial preliminary population projection (V.1) is required at the national level (for each population type, i.e., pendular, in-transit (by direction with entries and exits), in-destination, returnees, and affected host community). The template for the submission of this V.1 is available here.

   In addition to the submission of the V.1 figures, it is necessary to submit documentation explaining the methodology used to project the populations, as well as the data used when applying the methodology.

   Key Change: For in-transit population projections (both, for V.1 and V.2) it is necessary that each country disaggregates the figures by the direction of the movements by entries and exits where the in-transit population is crossing an international border, as well as any aerial in-transit figures (wherever the country is considering them for its estimations).

   In addition to delivering V.1, and prior to the population projection workshop (3-5 July), regional Information Management Officers (IMOs) will hold calls with each National Platform. The aim of these calls is to collaboratively work on the methodologies and make the necessary adjustments to ensure regional coherence without affecting specific national contexts.

2. Following review and feedback of the initial preliminary population projections (V.1) by the Regional Platform, country and sub-regional-level Platform IMOs will be invited to attend a regional workshop (3-5 July) for collective analysis and review, as well as senior managerial directions that will inform the updated national population projection (V.2; due on 9 August) (which will also need to include the different population type breakdowns, i.e., pendular, in-transit, in-destination, returnees, and affected host community).

3. At the regional level, the updated V.2 figures will be analysed and reviewed, in-line with the different national planning scenarios and assumptions, as well as the regional directions provided during the regional workshop, to ensure regional coherence. Based on corresponding feedback from the Regional Platform Coordination Team, more detailed population projections, including the full age and gender breakdown, will be required from each National/Sub-regional Platform.

Given the geographic scope and numerical scale of the outflow from Venezuela, multi-directional onward, transit and even return movements (incl. movements towards the country of origin), and the related political dynamics, a single/common registration system is not available to provide more accurate figures or trends of arrivals in the 17 host countries subject to this Response Plan.

Akin to previous projections processes, the below steps outline the minimum methodological considerations to be followed by National/Sub-regional Platforms when estimating the total number of refugees and migrants by December 2025 and by the end-2026, respectively. While recognizing that host states have

scaled-up their respective national responses, some with new registration systems, other quantifiable factors may be incorporated in the formula to lead to a more accurate estimation.

Common agreement among the National/Sub-regional Platforms and the relevant host governments on the overall planning assumptions is a prerequisite. For the purposes of population projections some of these could include:

- Increases or decreases in entries and/or exits after a certain time period.
- Changes to return movements from a certain future date.
- Increase in re-entries of previously returned refugees and migrants.
- Increase or decrease in pendular movements.
- Entries and exits will continue at a continuous rate until a certain time period.

NOTE: Since most new entries in countries are via land routes from populations in-transit, close collaboration with neighboring Platforms is essential to ensure cohesion of the overall projections.

Methodological Approach

For the development of population projections for the RMNA and RMRP, it is important to consider at least the following general aspects:

Collection of Relevant Data
This data may correspond to entries and exits at each of the borders, which will helps to better understand the flows of the refugee and migrant population. Additionally, this data can be supplemented with relevant information on explanatory variables that may influence the projection outcomes. These may include data series corresponding to economic, social, or institutional variables that help explain the phenomenon of movements.

Conduct an Exploratory Data Analysis
This phase will allow for understanding the quality of the available data and, in turn, understanding the behavior of the variables over time. In this phase, data imputation can be performed as well as the detection of outliers.

Communication and Documentation
Documenting the process developed to perform the calculations aims to improve the transparency of the presented figures as well as the relevant aspects for the interpretation of the results.

For the development of population projections by National Platforms it is encouraged to use time series modelling or econometric models for population projections where data is available. These models should be aligned with planning assumptions so that the information obtained from them can inform the RMRP planning process. In cases where data is scarce, simple methods can be used as described below.

When there is insufficient data, the migratory balance[9] over a certain time period (usually one to three months) can be extrapolated to December of the planning year. For example, the average migratory balance from July to September was multiplied by five. This accounted for the quarter between October and

[9] Migratory balance is calculated by subtracting the number of exits from entries.

December of the current year, plus the four quarters of the following year. This method can still serve as the core methodology. The result can be adjusted using the percentage increase or decrease values, which are based on the planning assumptions.

Population projections are by nature a sensitive matter and therefore must be discussed with the relevant authorities in the host government. The development of national population projections, including the methodology used, shall be documented by each National/Sub-Regional Platform.

Platforms shall provide a sex-age disaggregation of their national population projections. This should be based on the proportions of age and gender disaggregated data (AGD) from registration systems, e.g. people with residencies, asylum-seekers and other visa types. AGD data from flow movements (entries and exits) should be avoided as such data does not adequately represent the in-destination population settled in a specific country.

Platforms shall develop the admin 1 level population disaggregation of their national population projections. This shall be based on the following sources, prioritized in the following order: government census or registration statistics, Joint Needs Assessments (JNA), evaluations, surveys or a mixed methodology from among the previous sources.

Figure 8 - Planning figures assumptions

What?

Political / policy-based factors which may change / social and economic factors

Who?

Distinguish between population groups.

Where?

Urban, peri-urban or rural-based communities.

How?

1. Aim to have an estimation based on pre-existing evidence.
2. Similar entry/exit figures to neighbouring countries.

Overall steps

- Engage with the relevant national authorities with the aim to achieve agreement on the projected population estimates and relating methodology.

- A review of the various assumptions and priorities underpinning the RMNA (including those of the host authorities) will assist in identifying any other criteria which may alter population projections for the remainder of 2024 and 2025/26 (e.g. the availability of regularization procedures and subsequently increased population flows, or increased onward movements to other host countries decreasing the migratory balance).
- Through consultation at the sub-regional levels, as well as with Platforms in neighboring countries, ensure agreement with corresponding national and regional assumptions and scenarios that will connect/impact different countries and corresponding population flows.
- In some instances, RMRP partners and/or authorities may wish to see other/additional criteria reflected in the projections to account for sudden increases or decreases in population fluctuations resulting from local or sub-regional policy or operational developments (e.g. changes in policy or context impacting the flow of people from one country to another). This can be incorporated if/where resources are available to work on the statistical models and provide the data and analysis.
- To the extent possible, use only data from official sources i.e. the data on entries and exits. Where no official data is available, a narrative is required to detail the criteria used to project the total estimate for refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-country by December 2025/26
- Present the projections, methodology and criteria to the sectors and partners in the National/Sub-regional Platforms for planning purposes.

NOTE: It is important to use the occasion of population projections for the RMRP to ensure that recorded population 'stocks' are updated as much as possible. This enhances the coherence between the current 'stock' and the projected figures for end-2025/26.

NOTE: It is imperative to document all the steps and the decision-making process, as well as its outcomes.

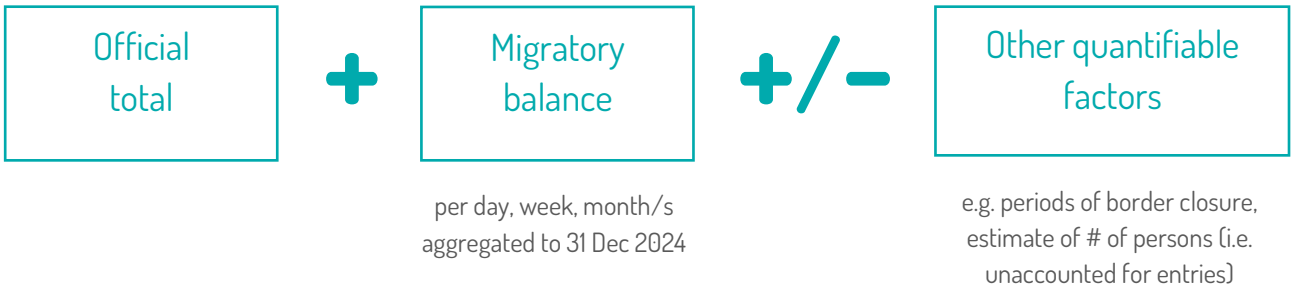
Methodology

The suggested methodology requires using the official total (stock) figures and the data on population flows. This is the same methodology used for previous RMRPs and, to date, largely aligns with the current figures. The steps involved are:

- Use of the official total of refugees and migrants from Venezuela (stock) at the most recent specific date.
- Migratory balance: the difference between entries and exits.
- When available, explanatory variables should be included in the projection models to consider social, economic, and institutional factors. Calculate the migratory balance for a specific time depending on what data is available.
- Irregular entries should be included, wherever such data is available and can be sourced. A proper documentation of how the data was gathered and validated will be required. In some cases, authorities may have their own estimation of people in an irregular situation. For the purposes of the RMNA and RMRP planning process, people in an irregular situation are considered as those having entered a country without presenting themselves formally to national authorities, who have not subsequently been regularized, or those whose regular stay permits have expired (overstay).

Use the most-recent available timeframe. This approach is suggested as the most recent entry and exit trends are the most likely to continue –unless clear evidence speaks to a notable policy change having a tangible effect on population trends. In this case, the use of a different calculation formula shall be used and explained. If data on the migratory balance is available for older timeframes, the relevant National and Sub-

Regional Platforms will need to work with this data. Each National/Sub-Regional Platform is at liberty to consider and to take into account local contextual factors such as border closures, policy developments (e.g. new documentary requirements) as well as the impact from developments in neighbouring countries on their own influx/outflow.



Required information for the population projection submission:

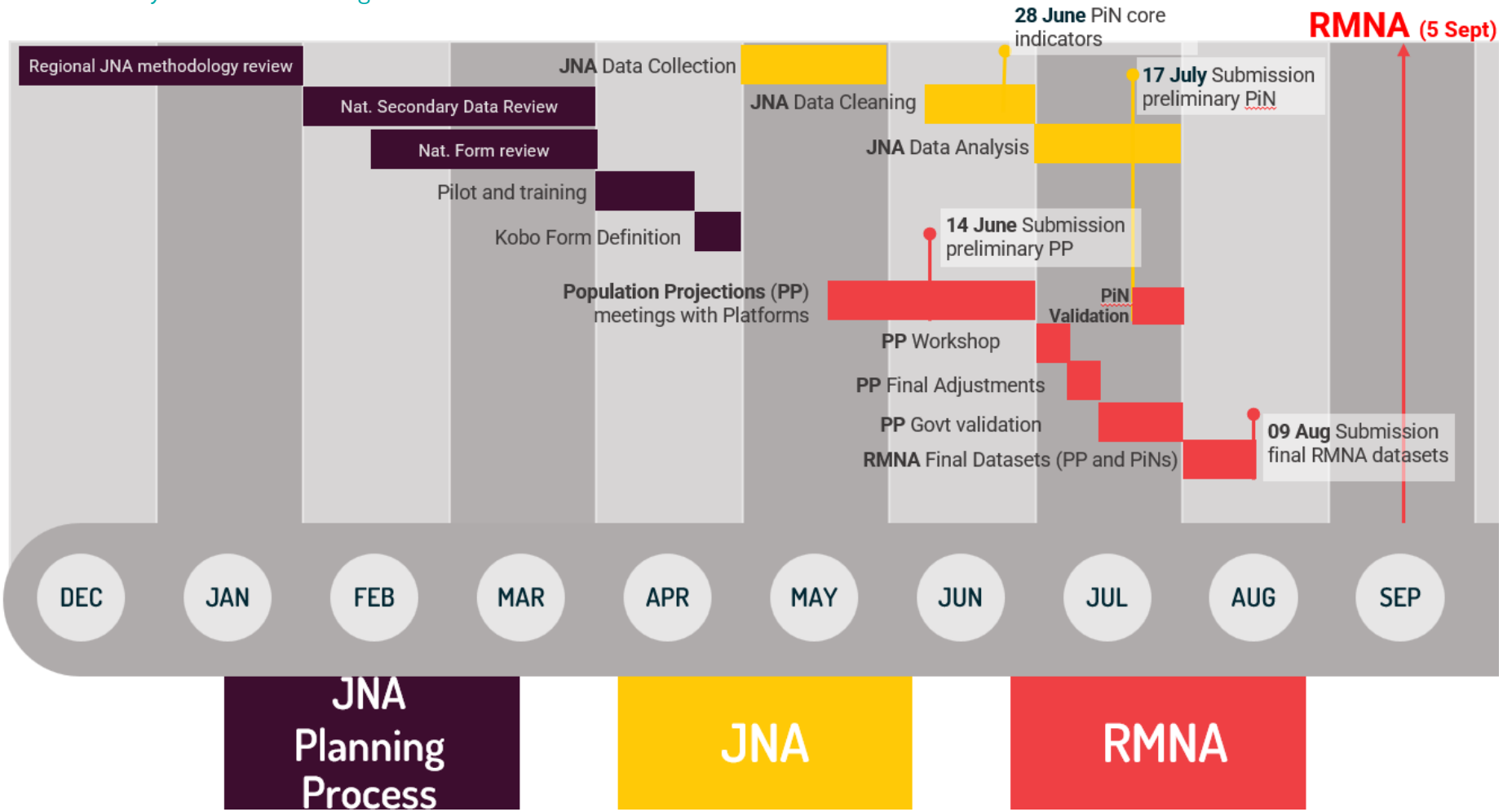
When calculating the Population Projections, please include refugees and migrants from Venezuela (including in-destination and in-transit, those engaging in pendular movements and returnees, wherever applicable), and affected host community estimates, as well as the respective admin1, age and gender breakdowns in your submissions.

Each National and Sub-regional Platform shall submit its projections using the Population Projection 2025/26 template (available in the RMNA 2024 and RMRP 2025-2026 Key Resources webpage).

Figure 9 – Example from population projections template focused on in-destination population.

Platform	Country	Admin 1	Current Stock In Destination (July)	Dec 2023 Population projection In Destination	Girls In Destination	Boys In Destination	Women In Destination	Men In Destination	Total 2024 In Destination
Chile	Chile	Antofagasta							
Chile	Chile	Arica y Parinacota							
Chile	Chile	Atacama							
Chile	Chile	Aysén del General Carlos Ibáñez del Campo							
Chile	Chile	Biobío							
Chile	Chile	Coquimbo							
Chile	Chile	La Araucanía							
Chile	Chile	Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins							
Chile	Chile	Los Lagos							
Chile	Chile	Los Ríos							
Chile	Chile	Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena							
Chile	Chile	Maule							
Chile	Chile	Metropolitana de Santiago							
Chile	Chile	Ñuble							
Chile	Chile	Tarapacá							
Chile	Chile	Valparaíso							
Chile	**Chile**	**Country level**							

2024 RMNA Key Information Management Dates



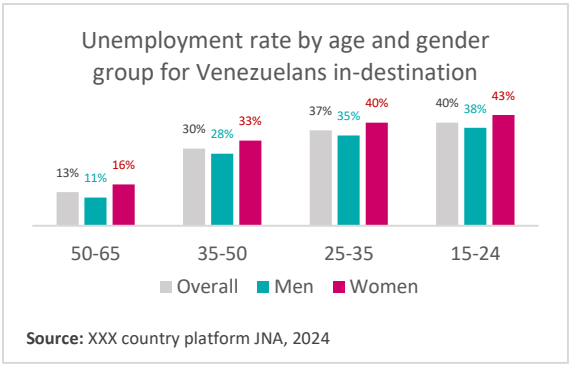
RMNA 2024 NARRATIVES

This section is intended to provide guidance on how to develop the narratives for the RMNA 2024, and applies to National and Sub-regional Platforms – including National/Sub-Regional Sectors – and Regional Sectors. Templates are provided below for the (1) National and Sub-Regional chapters, and the (2) Regional Sector chapters. Each template includes specific guidance on the content to include under each section, and the word count per section. It is compulsory to follow this guidance and to use the provided template.

In addition to the narratives, each chapter in the RMNA will have an infographic developed by the Regional Platform showing the relevant PiN percentages (for all population types and sectors). Additionally, National and Sub-regional Platforms are to include in their chapter infographics to visualize key findings from their JNAs; for this, the respective platform should provide a table(s) in an Excel document with the processed data, as well as a possible draft outline of the proposed graphic in the same document (optional), while the Regional Platform design team will create the corresponding infographics. These Excel tables should be submitted at the same time as the narratives. A minimum of 1 and a maximum of 3 such Excel tables shall be provided for such infographics for each National Platform; and a minimum of 1 Excel table or infographic per Sub-regional Platform chapter, with a maximum of 1 such infographic per country covered by the sub-region.

These infographics should focus on key results of the analysis conducted (usually based on primary data obtained through joint exercises and analysis by R4V, rather than secondary data to be attributed to specific agencies, governments or other sources). It is highly recommended that the infographics focus on the indicators where the greatest needs have been identified specifying the population type and ideally disaggregated by age, gender, disability and/or admin1 level. See example below:

	Unemployment Rate		
Age range	Overall	Men	Women
50-65	13%	11%	16%
35-50	30%	28%	33%
25-35	37%	35%	40%
15-24	40%	38%	43%



Source: XXX country platform JNA, 2024

Narratives elaborating on the analysis of identified needs - in both the National/Sub-regional Platform chapters and the Regional Sector chapters - must be based on (and mention) data from needs assessments, especially joint needs assessments conducted by the relevant platform(s). Footnotes must be used to indicate the source(s) of any data cited in the narrative (including hyperlinks to online publications). Where no primary data collection exercise was implemented by a given National/Sub-regional Platform, that Platform must at a minimum perform a Secondary Data Review (SDR) and a joint analysis workshop as part of their Joint Needs Analysis. Citations to the findings of secondary data, should include a reference to the original source of the information (for example, whether an agency or government report, academic or media publication, etc.). Any sources available online should include hyperlinks to the publication's URL. If no publication of a

particular source is available at the time of drafting the RMNA narrative, citations should clearly and consistently indicate the source of the data referenced.

Please use Chicago Style for footnotes and include a URL with a hyperlink for any source published online.

In terms of available sources, it is preferable to cite the results of primary data collection exercises performed jointly (inter-agency) by R4V platforms within the same calendar year as the publication (in this case, 2024). Nevertheless, if / when such information is not available, other sources of data may be used. Please consult the sections herein on SDRs for information on how to choose which sources are most reliable / which to cite to.

Please read each template below carefully and in detail for relevant instructions, including on word count.

All narrative submissions to the Regional Platform must be in English, and the revision process will be conducted on the narrative version in English. Nevertheless, if National or Sub-Regional Platforms or Regional Sectors wish to also simultaneously develop their narratives in either Spanish or Portuguese, they may choose to do so and then adapt these Spanish/Portuguese narratives on the basis of any edits made on the official English version

Additional narrative guidance for **National/Sub-Regional Platforms and their Sectors**:

- Apply the layout and template provided below, with specified word count. This includes the word count limit for the main text, as well as the word count limit for footnotes. Where Platforms/Sectors do not adhere to the word count, the reviewing process may lead to a shortening of the narrative (either at the national/sub-regional level, or at the regional level). It is recommended for the National/Sub-Regional Platforms to make the choice on what to include in their chapter (while adhering to the word count) rather than to cede that choice to the Regional Platform (by exceeding the word count, which will result in edits and deletions).

- Separate chapters for each sector and sub-sector must be provided, based on the Regional Sector structure (not the national structure; e.g. no "Multi-Sector" chapters). This corresponds to the requirement for a separate PIN per sector. Similarly, where two or more sectors, e.g. a Food Security Sector and a Nutrition Sector are coordinated under the same national 'sector grouping', a separate and distinct chapter needs to be submitted for each sector, matching the Regional Sector structure.

- National/sub-regional coordination teams must be involved in national sector chapter development as well as national sectors themselves for quality control and support.

- Platforms' analysis of needs should, wherever possible also reflect on the evolution of comparable needs over time. For example, where particular needs were identified in the RMNA 2022 and in the RMNA 2023, this should be discussed in this narrative, and explain how/why a need has increased/decreased over time.

- Refer to the regional R4V Glossary for agreed terminology in Spanish, English and Portuguese.

- Refer to the regional RMRP Results Framework and objectives (available on the key resources page) for guidance on strategic planning linked to the elaboration of the RMNA and RMRP, including conducting SDRs, primary data collection exercises, and joint analysis workshops as part of a JNA.

- The National/Sub-regional Platform chapters and Regional Sector sections must be shared with the Regional Platform in a single Word document in an editable format.

- Depending on the quality of the narratives received, National and Sub-regional Platforms can expect multiple rounds of revision for quality control and content improvement. The revision period will be between the date of submission of the chapters and the finalization of the narrative (10 July – 16 August).

- Platform chapters will be shared with Regional Sectors/Sub-sectors for their information and consideration while drafting their own chapters.

Specific guidance for **Sub-Regional Platforms**:

- As much as possible, please synthesize information from all countries in the sub-region. This does imply not mentioning specific countries, to the contrary, it will be necessary to note differences in the needs identified across countries. We recommend, to structure the paragraphs by theme, and within each theme, refer to each country as appropriate. For example, one paragraph may discuss the needs of refugees and migrants in an irregular situation, and mention differences across countries due to their varying laws and procedures. This is as opposed to writing separate paragraphs for each country.

- Sub-Regional Platforms may have more limited information on needs for some sectors and sub-sectors than others. Those sectors or sub-sectors may not need to use their full allotted word limit. The Sub-Regional Platform may decide to distribute the word limit among sectors in a way that gives additional space to those sectors or sub-sectors for which more extensive data on needs is available in a greater number of countries in the sub-region, and less space to those with more limited relevant data from a fewer number of countries. Nevertheless, even for counties for which less data is available, need to be covered, elaborating on all the sectoral needs. Ideally there will be some information that can be included from each country covered in a given sub-region. What is important is to (1) keep to the total word limit overall for the Sub-Regional Platform chapter, even if there is variation across sectors, and (2) to have narratives that appear balanced, in terms of the amount of space used to identify needs in a given number of countries within sectors.

- See the templates that follow for additional specific guidance for Sub-Regional Platforms.

Additional narrative guidance for **Regional Sectors/Sub-sectors**:

- Each Regional Sector/Sub-sector narrative should be as inclusive as possible of the needs identified for refugees and migrants in-destination and in-transit throughout the 17 countries covered by the RMRP. Efforts should be made to discuss needs throughout the region. The narrative should be structured thematically (for example, by the three main needs identified through the relevant needs analysis), which can then be complemented by country-specific examples or sub-regional R4V analysis, or by other data sources. Other data sources may include any assessments or analysis conducted by the Regional Sector itself, where available.

- Sections on needs analysis must include data from country-level needs assessments. Sectors should draw from JNAs conducted by the National and Sub-regional Platforms, but may also draw on any regional-level assessments and analysis performed by the Regional Sector itself (where available). When such information is not available or does not include information relevant for the particular Sector or Sub-sector, especially for countries covered by Sub-regional Platforms (in the Caribbean, Southern Cone, Central America and Mexico) see the guidance above / herein on which data sources to use. Sources that include countries not covered under the RMRP should generally not be cited (for example, surveys that include the population within Venezuela, or in countries in Central America

other than Costa Rica and Panama, that cannot be disaggregated or separated from findings within RMRP countries) although there may be some exceptions (for example, if the only information available on needs in a given sector / geographic area come from regional surveys including countries not covered by the RMRP).

- Refer to the regional R4V glossary for agreed terminology in Spanish, English and Portuguese.
- Sectors must use the layout and template provided, with specified word count. This includes the word count limit for the main text, as well as the word count limit for footnotes. Where Regional Sectors/Sub-sectors do not adhere to the word count, the Regional Platform will shorten the narrative through edits and deletions.
- Depending on the quality of the narratives received, sectors can expect multiple rounds of revision for quality control and content improvement.
- Those draft National and Sub-regional Platform chapters available on time will be shared with Regional Sectors/Sub-sectors for their information and consideration while drafting their own chapters.

Narrative Chapter Templates for the RMNA 2024

NOTE: *Noting the three different language zones covered by the RMRP, the submissions must be in English. Please use Calibri 11 as the font/size of the text in the template.*

NATIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL CHAPTER TEMPLATE (max 6,500 words total for National Platforms / max 8,000 words total for Sub-Regional Platforms)*

**While word limits do not include footnotes, text in footnotes may be only 20% of the total word limit. There is a limit of 1,300 words in footnotes for National Platforms and 1,600 for Sub-Regional Platforms.*

I. OVERVIEW National /Sub-Regional Needs Identified (National Platforms: 500 words / Sub-Regional Platforms: 750 words)
Summary findings of joint needs assessment and analysis: • Briefly note the methodologies used to identify needs. Include sample size, geographic locations, characteristics of the populations assessed (for ex. In-transit; in-destination; including – or not including – host communities, other nationalities in-transit (where applicable); Venezuelans already supported by R4V partners; etc) and types of outreach (in-person interviews, phone surveys, etc). Same instructions apply for Platforms relying mainly on secondary data review (SDR) for their JNAs. • Name the top three needs (at minimum) identified by refugees and migrants themselves. • Describe the three main needs identified. These may include: a) specific needs for different sub-groups of the affected population (with reference to age, gender, diversity, documentation status, and other relevant characteristics); and b) needs that vary according to sub-geographic areas (for example, along border regions, in urban vs. rural areas, in different countries of the sub-region, etc). • Sources for findings should be reflected in footnotes (including hyperlinks when available).

II. NATIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL SECTORS

(National Platforms: 300-500 words per sector and sub-sector, for each of 9 sectors plus 3 sub-sectors[10] = max 6,000 words. Sub-regional Platforms: 400-600 words per sector and sub-sector = max 7,200 words)

1. Education
2. Food Security
3. Health
4. Humanitarian Transportation
5. Integration
6. Nutrition
7. Protection
   a. Child Protection
   b. GBV
   c. Human Trafficking & Smuggling
8. Shelter
9. WASH

Priority Needs:

(300-500 words per sector for National Platforms / 400-600 words per sector for Sub-regional Platforms)

For each sector, briefly summarize the three main priority needs for refugees and migrants in that sector. Please note:

- Needs should be based on data and findings from needs assessments and analysis.
- Three priority needs could differ according to demographic characteristics of the population (for example, recently arrived vs. in country for a year or more; in-destination vs. in-transit (Venezuelan and/or other nationalities, where applicable); specific subgroups, such as single-parent households, women and girls, indigenous persons) and also geographic characteristics (for example, by country of the sub-region; border vs. urban) etc.
- The narrative should be inclusive of the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, and also use data to identify who the particularly vulnerable groups are. For example, use data to show which groups are particularly impacted by a given rights violation (for example, GBV or human trafficking) or lack of access to services (for example, lack of access to adequate WASH services).
- Text should focus on needs identified, not on planned response activities or modalities (those will feature in the RMRP).
- Linked to the above, needs should be framed from the point of view of refugees and migrants, **not the Sector**. For example, if framed from the point of view of the Sector, there may be an identified need to train local authorities (which is part of the response), whereas if framed from the point of view of refugees and migrants, there may be a need for equal access without discrimination to social protection programs (the training of authorities is one possible response to the need identified).
- Sources should be reflected in footnotes.

REGIONAL SECTOR/SUB-SECTOR CHAPTER TEMPLATE (max 500 words total)**

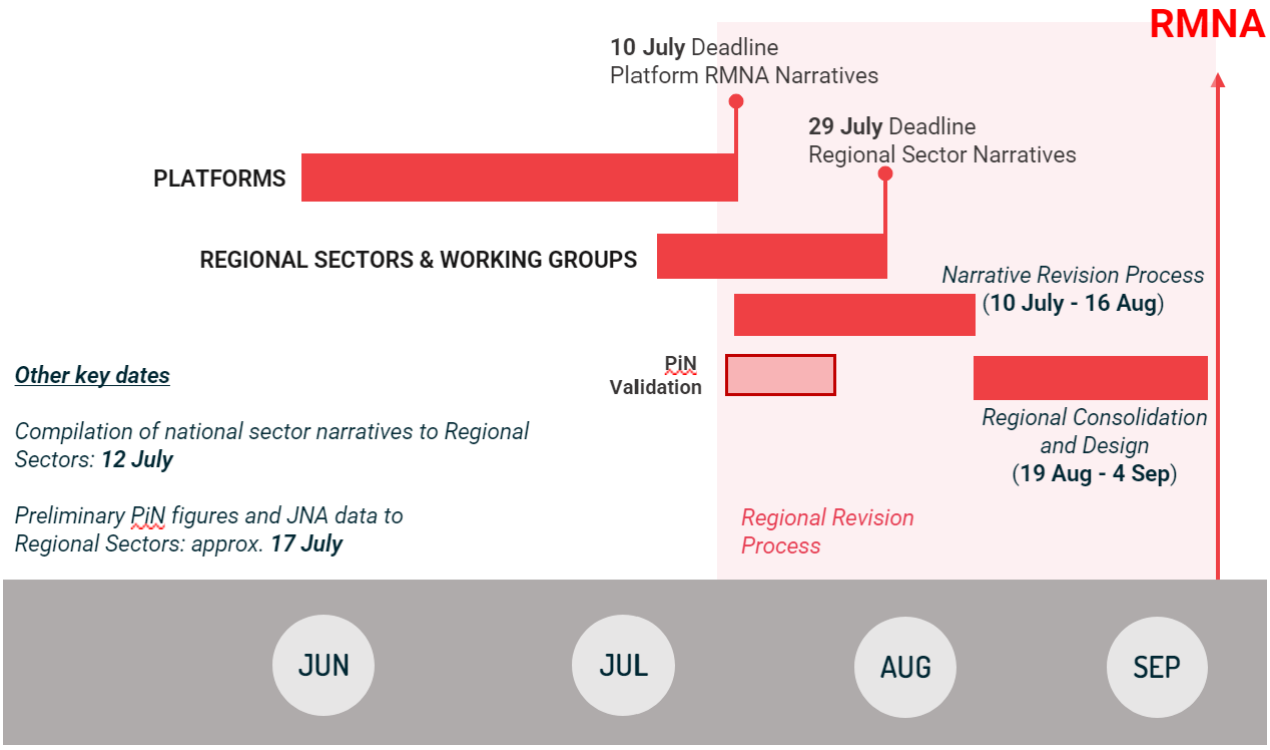
***While word limits do not include footnotes, any text in footnotes may be only 20% of the total word limit. There is a limit of 100 words in footnotes for Regional Sectors.*

[10] For the three Sub-sectors of the Protection Sector, it is advised to make use of a common narrative describing the overarching protection environment, and to avoid duplications for each Sub-sector narrative.

Priority Needs: (500 words per sector) Briefly summarize the three main priority needs for refugees and migrants in this sector across the region, using data from needs assessments and analysis. Please note:

- The narrative should be inclusive of all 17 countries covered by the RMRP. Priority needs identified may differ across countries and regions (for example, Caribbean vs. Southern Cone vs. Colombia). The narrative should identify important trends (temporal analysis and comparison with findings from previous years) and priorities overall, while giving specific examples from countries, being as inclusive as possible.
- Needs may also differ based on demographic characteristics of the population (for example, recently arrived vs. in country for a year or more; in-destination vs. in-transit (Venezuelan or other nationalities, where applicable); in an irregular status vs. regularized and documented; gender and age; and specific subgroups, such as single-parent households, women and girls, indigenous persons, etc). Keep in mind where needs assessments have included other nationalities in addition to Venezuelan refugees and migrants in-transit, that there may also be a difference in needs based on nationalities.
- The narrative should be inclusive of the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, and also use data to identify who the particularly vulnerable groups are. For example, use data to show which groups are particularly impacted by a given rights violation (for example, GBV or human trafficking) or lack of access to services (for example, inadequate WASH).
- Text should focus on needs identified, not on planned response activities or modalities (that will be part of the RMRP).
- Linked to the above, needs should be framed from the point of view of refugees and migrants, not the sector. For example, if framed from the point of view of the sector, there may be a need to train local authorities (which is part of the response), whereas if framed from the point of view of refugees and migrants, there may be a need for equal access without discrimination to social protection programs (the training of authorities is one possible response to the need identified).
- Sources for findings should be reflected in footnotes.

2024 RMNA 2024 Key Reporting Dates



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Regional harmonization initiative for PiN calculation

1. Regional Objective of the Initiative

The Refugee and Migrant Needs Analysis (RMNA) provides 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 calculations 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 mandatory questions and indicators, along with a common calculation methodology for all Platforms aims to facilitate 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 identified needs.

This methodology comprehensively assesses needs across sectors, and thereby enhances a holistic understanding of needs, as privations.[11] Rather than addressing them in isolation, The R4V Platform seeks to integrate multiple dimensions of well-being (such as health, education, employment, housing, and food security) into a unified analytical framework that enables an understanding of 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, greater collaboration and coordination across different intervention areas is promoted. This facilitates the identification of more effective and sustainable responses and 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 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.

[11] ***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 facilitate a better articulation of strategies, developed by the sectors, to design and implement responses to these needs.

2. Joint Harmonization Process

In order to ensure regional comparability, a robust PiN calculation methodology has been developed that allows for indicator comparability across countries and 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 information management experts from the National, Sub-regional, and Regional Platforms, as well as national sectoral experts.

While indicators have been harmonized across the region, it is important to note that adaptations are possible at the national level for some questions of specific indicators, considering each country's local dynamics and regulations, for example relating to determining individuals' regular status or unemployment rates. In this regard, some are adjusted to include specific definitions of individuals with regular status or working age as per the relevant 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 (refugees and migrants), displaced and non-displaced persons, as well as members of the host community. Some may experience greater deprivations than others, some may be vulnerable, and others may not require any form of support.
Among all 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, the PiN is a metric that estimates 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 development of PiN is considering the impact that deprivation experienced directly by one household 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 different populations that are part of the R4V Platform, the information for PiN development must also 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, healthcare, 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 Methodology[12]

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 commonly used by the R4V Regional Platform.

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

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.[13]

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.

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.

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

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 developed 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 based on a threshold that balances the sensitivity and specificity of measuring multidimensional poverty.

- **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 poverty.[14] 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 generally agreed 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.

[14] 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

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 sub-sectors 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 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):

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

Sector	Indicator	Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation
	Percentage of working individuals with access to health insurance through social security *(*The questions used to obtain this indicator are also included in the integration sector)*	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.
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 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 who do not have continuous access to a sufficient quantity of water.	
	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

Sector	Indicator	Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation
	Percentage of children under 6 months who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months.	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 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 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

Sector	Indicator	Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation
	Percentage of refugees and migrants who feel or have felt unsafe in their locality/community regarding the risk of GBV.	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.
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
	Overcrowding	
	Percentage of households without access to essential household items	

Sector	Indicator	Motivations for being included as measures of need and deprivation
	Percentage of households at risk of eviction	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, which can expose residents to homelessness and increase their socio-economic vulnerability.

5.1.2 Proportion of indicators and questions per sector (in-destination population)

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 (HT&S)	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.*

5.2 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.

Sector	Indicator	Motivations for inclusion as measures of need and deprivation
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 additional healthcare costs, further exacerbating the economic situation of affected individuals and families.
	Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 2. Coping Strategy Index based on Consumption: rCSI).	
	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
	Percentage of infants under 6 months who were not exclusively breastfed.	

Sector	Indicator	Motivations for inclusion 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.	for improvement in child nutritional care and addressing potential deficiencies in the feeding and nutrition of this vulnerable population.
	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.	
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.	

Sector	Indicator	Motivations for inclusion as measures of need and deprivation
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 (in-transit population)

Sector	Indicators	% of indicators	Questions	% of questions
Total	**28**	**100%**	**54**	**100%**
Education	1	4%	1	2%
Food Security	3*	11%	22	41%
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	6%
Protection (GBV)	1	4%	1	2%
Protection (HT&S)	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).*

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 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 covered. 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.

Additional recommendations consider when using secondary sources:

- **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 is 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 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), it is recommended to review and subsequently apply the methodologies explained 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

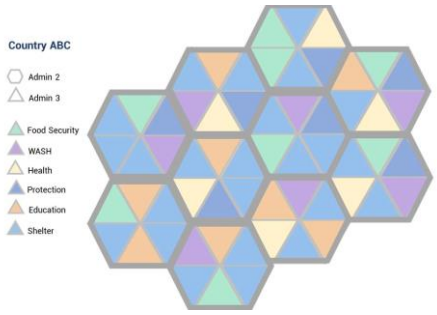
Assuming that the values of the collected need indicators are representative of the total population and meet the requirements specified in section 6, it is recommended to calculate the PiN using the same indicators and pre-established thresholds by the regional sectors within the framework of this harmonization strategy. [15]

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 method,[16] 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



A detailed example of how to use this method is available in Annex 3.

[15] 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/

[16] 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, there are 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 secondary sources indicate 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)[17] 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.

[17] 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 assignation of deprivation at an individual level for the questions that are posed at the 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[18]	INDICATOR	WEIGHT OF EACH INDICATOR WITHIN THE SECTOR.[19]	WEIGHT OF EACH INDICATOR WITHIN THE TOTAL. [20]
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%

[18] Each sector has a weight of 8.33% within the PiN.
[19] When considering the sector as 100%, if there are 3 indicators, the weight of each one is 1/3.
[20] 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[18]	INDICATOR	WEIGHT OF EACH INDICATOR WITHIN THE SECTOR.[19]	WEIGHT OF EACH INDICATOR WITHIN THE TOTAL. [20]
INTEGRATION	Percentage of unemployed individuals.	25%	2.08%
	Percentage of people with informal jobs.	25%	2.08%
	Percentage of individuals who have felt discriminated against 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.	50%	4.17%
	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.	20.0%	1.67%
	Percentage of households of Venezuelan refugees and migrants or individuals who do not have continuous access to a sufficient quantity of water.	20.0%	1.67%
	Percentage of households of Venezuelan refugees and migrants or individuals without access to improved and functioning sanitation facilities.	30.0%	2.50%
	Percentage of households of refugees and migrants lacking good waste management practices and environmental health in their surroundings.	10.0%	0.83%
	Percentage of households of Venezuelan refugees and migrants or individuals without basic access to handwashing facilities.	10.0%	0.83%
	Percentage of households of refugees and migrants where women and girls lack access to appropriate menstrual hygiene items.	10.0%	0.83%
FOOD SECURITY (CARI)	Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity (Component 1. Food Consumption Score: FCS).	100.0%	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).		

SECTOR[18]	INDICATOR	WEIGHT OF EACH INDICATOR WITHIN THE SECTOR.[19]	WEIGHT OF EACH INDICATOR WITHIN THE TOTAL. [20]
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%
	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%

SECTOR[18]	INDICATOR	WEIGHT OF EACH INDICATOR WITHIN THE SECTOR.[19]	WEIGHT OF EACH INDICATOR WITHIN THE TOTAL. [20]
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.

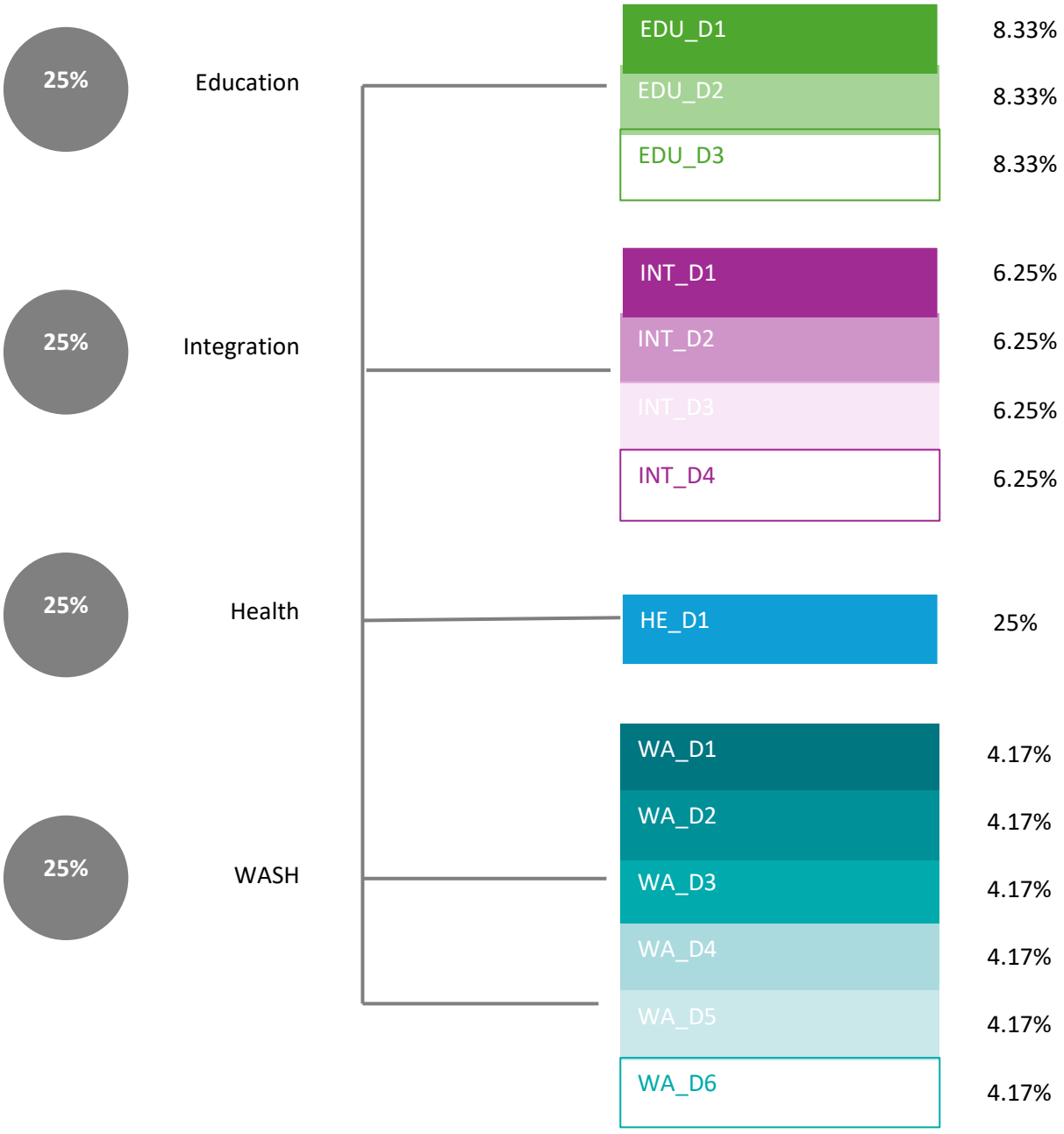
  Transformation:
  If EDU_D3 < 5, assign a value of 1.
  If EDU_D3 = 5, assign a value of 0.

After having done this for all the mandatory (core) indicators of each of the sectors, you will arrive at 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:

(1x8.3%) + (0x8.3%) + (1x8.3%) + (1x6.3%) + (0x6.3%) + (1x6.3%) + (1x6.3%) + (1x25%) + (1x4.2%) + (1x4.2%) + (1x4.2%) + (1x4.2%) + (1x4.2%) + (1x4.2%) = 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

	Educación			Integración				Salud	Agua, saneamiento e higiene							
Individuo	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	IPM_Puntaje	PiN Intersector
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	0	1	0	0	1	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	1	0	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%

For this example, the intersectoral PiN is 80%.

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.

For the example, with individual 1 (as per the above Table 2) 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 this individual 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 2: 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)	100.0%	8.33%
Integration	Percentage of individuals in travel groups who have a need for income generation	100.0%	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	100.0%	8.33%
WASH	Percentage of travel groups that do not have access to safe water	40.0%	3.33%
	Percentage of travel groups without access to sanitation services	20.0%	1.67%
	Percentage of travel groups without access to showers (hygiene)	20.0%	1.67%
	Percentage of women and girls without access to menstrual products	20.0%	1.67%
Nutrition	Percentage of pregnant and lactating women who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months	20.0%	1.67%
	Percentage of boys and girls under 6 months who did not receive the minimum package of nutrition interventions in the last 3 months	20.0%	1.67%
	Percentage of infants under 6 months who were not exclusively breastfed	20.0%	1.67%
	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	20.0%	1.67%
	The percentage of boys and girls aged 6 to 59 months with minimal dietary diversity	20.0%	1.67%
Child Protection	Separated and/or unaccompanied children	50.0%	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.	50.0%	4.17%
Protection	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%

Sector	Indicator	Weight of each indicator within the sector	Weight of each indicator within the total.
	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.	50.0%	4.17%
	Percentage of travel groups that used transportation means associated with protection risks during their transit	50.0%	4.17%
Shelter	Percentage of travel groups that lack both resources and sufficient information to continue their transit	67.0%	5.56%
	Percentage of travel groups staying in places commonly associated with protection risks	33.0%	2.78%
Food Security	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)	100%	8.33%

Annex 3: Applying the mosaic method to calculate the intersector country-level PiN

Once the absolute PiN figures for all sectors have been calculated, and in order to avoid double counting the calculation of the inter-sector or country level PiN follows:

Sector 1

Admin 1	PiN (in destination)					PiN (in Transit)					PiN Total				
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
Province1	29	37	68	60	194	3	4	7	7	21	32	41	75	67	215
Province2	64	60	111	101	336	7	7	12	11	37	71	67	123	112	373
Province3	35	46	74	76	231	5	7	11	11	34	40	53	85	87	265
Province4	84	75	155	154	468	8	7	14	14	43	92	82	169	168	511
Province5	47	49	75	63	234	7	8	11	10	36	54	57	86	73	270
Country	259	267	483	454	1,463	30	33	55	53	171	289	300	538	507	1,634

Sector 2

Admin 1	PiN (in destination)					PiN (in Transit)					PiN Total				
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
Province1	45	-	70	-	115	3	-	7	-	10	48	-	77	-	125
Province2	70	-	126	-	196	7	-	12	-	19	77	-	138	-	215
Province3	40	-	80	-	120	5	-	11	-	16	45	-	91	-	136
Province4	80	-	160	-	240	8	-	14	-	22	88	-	174	-	262
Province5	45	-	80	-	125	7	-	11	-	18	52	-	91	-	143
Country	280	-	516	-	796	30	-	55	-	85	310	-	571	-	881

Sector 3

Admin 1	PiN (in destination)					PiN (in Transit)					PiN Total				
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
Province1	42	54	-	-	96	8	8	-	-	16	50	62	-	-	112
Province2	71	65	-	-	136	10	11	-	-	21	81	76	-	-	157
Province3	42	65	-	-	107	9	11	-	-	20	51	76	-	-	127
Province4	81	94	-	-	175	12	14	-	-	26	93	108	-	-	201
Province5	64	61	-	-	125	11	10	-	-	21	75	71	-	-	146
Country	300	339	-	-	639	50	54	-	-	104	350	393	-	-	743

Inter-Sector

Admin 1	PiN (in destination)					PiN (in Transit)					PiN Total				
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
Province1	45	54	70	60	229	8	8	7	7	30	53	62	77	67	259
Province2	71	65	126	101	363	10	11	12	11	44	81	76	138	112	407
Province3	42	65	80	76	263	9	11	11	11	42	51	76	91	87	305
Province4	84	94	160	154	492	12	14	14	14	54	96	108	174	168	546
Province5	64	61	80	63	268	11	10	11	10	42	75	71	91	73	310
Country	306	339	516	454	1,615	50	54	55	53	212	356	393	571	507	1,827

To calculate the total country PiN follow the following steps:

1. Identify the maximum value for each gender, age and admin level 1. As per the above table, the blue-framed boxes show how to calculate the max value for the inter-sector level for in destination girls (between 29, 45 and 42, the max is 45).

2. Sum up the individual PiN values for girls, boys, women and men for each admin level 1. As per the above table the red-framed box shows how to obtain the total PiN for the Province 3 (42+65+80+76=263)

3. Sum up the values of each admin level 1 to arrive at the total country PiN for each gender/age category. In the table above, the green-framed vertical box shows (60+101+76+154+63=454)

4. Sum up the totals for girls, total boys, total women and total men to arrive at the total PiN for each population group. In the table above, the yellow-framed box shows how to calculate the total in-transit PiN (50+54+55+53=212)

5. Finally sum up the total PiNs for each population group to arrive at the total inter-sector PiN. The purple-framed boxes demonstrate the calculation (1,615+212=1827)