This dashboard includes data as of August 2019 from Protection Monitoring activities of the situations of Venezuela and NCA. Use the dropdown filters on the right to select data according to your context.

Most questions are addressed to an adult member of the family, while some are asked to all members of the family group at the individual level. Some sections are only asked for people with a specific profile. Use the number of interviews at the beginning of each tab as a reference of the universe of respondents to specific sections.

This assessment portrays the profile of those interviewed and it is not aimed at being a representative sample of the population.

**How to read the graphs?**
- **Red colour** draws attention to the prevalence of a specific category among the population surveyed (e.g., percentage of children without access to education).
- **Blue bar graphs** represent single-option questions. Its percentage is calculated based on the total number of respondents and adds up to 100%.
- **Green bar graphs**, in turn, represent questions in which respondents can select more than one answers. The percentage shown does not add up to 100%, as it is calculated based on the number of respondents who chose that answer.

The decimal places of most percentages were rounded up to facilitate the reading. Please use the cursor to interact with and fully read the graphs.
**1. Demographics & Specific Needs**

### Reasons birth not registered (top 5)

- Lack of documents or requirements: 50%
- Lack of information: 50%

### Type of Disability

- Visual impairment: 152
- Physical disability: 29
- Hearing impairment (includes deafness and speech difficulties): 14
- Speech impairment or difficulties: 5
- Mental or intellectual impairment: 2

### Critical or chronic medical condition

- 89%
- 11%

### Pregnancy or Lactation

- 96%
- 4%

### Children attending school

- 92%
- 8%

### Reasons for not attending or not registered

- Lack of documents or requirements: 50%
- Late for enrolment: 8%
- New arrival: 8%
- No educational establishments: 8%

*The percentages of the donut charts are expressed in relation to the age/gender group for which the condition applies (total in center), and not in relation to the total number of interviews.*
Individuals requiring assistance being referred to special services

- Yes: 0.37%
- No: 99.63%

Reasons for individual referral:
- Legal assistance: 14
- Livelihood assistance: 8
- Food assistance: 7
- NFIa: 5
- Family Reunification: 3

Family groups requiring assistance being referred to special services

- Yes: 97%
- No: 3%

Reasons for group referral:
- Medical assistance (physical and/or mental health): 4
- Education assistance: 1
- Livelihood assistance: 1
- Psychosocial support: 1

Country of Monitoring
- Interviews: 769
- Individuals: 1,622

Average family size: 2.1
3. Entry

Reasons for having entered irregularly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No documents</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expired documents</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reason</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of security incidents</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of being deported</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of being detained</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regular entry

Payment for border crossing

Access to the territory denied
SITUATION ALONG THE ROUTE

Country of Monitoring

Information source used for the trip

Number of countries transited

In the last year prior to departure, did you have to change your residence within your country of origin?

Reasons for changes in the size

Reasons why members stayed in country of origin

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Coping mechanisms during transit

- Reduce quantity/quality of food: 133
- Use up savings: 123
- Reduce essential basic need expenditures: 108
- Family support: 86
- Receive donations: 86
- Seek aid from humanitarian agencies or NGO: 84
- Restrict food in adults and prioritize children: 64
- Borrow money for food or basic goods: 46
- Work for food/accommodation/others (not cash): 42
- Sell household items or assets: 41
- Any of these: 28
- Move to a less adequate shelter situation: 14
- Remove children from school: 3
- Other: 2
- Skip paying rent to meet other needs: 1

Reported risks upon return

- Violence-related reasons: 343 (45%)
- Access to rights-related reasons: 295 (77%)

Serious negative coping mechanisms

- Yes: 21%
- No: 79%

Type of serious negative coping mechanisms

- Collecting food leftovers: 45
- Send children (under 15) to work: 7
- Sending children to other families: 2
- Survival sex: 1

Violence-related reasons include extortion, injuries, sexual violence, kidnapping, threats, intimidation, fear of forced recruitment of children, fear of persecution and fear due to general violence or insecurity situation. The reasons related to access to rights comprise lack of employment / low income and lack of access to food, health or education.
### Reason for not applying for asylum

- Do not consider it necessary or applicable to his/her case
- Do not have information
- Don’t see the added value
- The procedure is lengthy
- Hadn’t have time (just arrived)
- Tried but was not allowed
- Was told not to apply
- Because he/she is in transit
- Fear of not being allowed to go back to country of origin
- Costs are too high

### Documents held by respondent

- A birth certificate: 60% Yes, 40% No
- A valid civil identity card: 76% Yes, 24% No
- A valid Passport: 64% Yes, 36% No

### Asylum and refugee status

- Asylum application rejected
- Have not requested asylum

### Intention to apply for asylum

- Yes, in this country
- Yes, in another country
- Don't know

### Type of residence permit or visa

- None: 34%
- Temporary permit or visa: 22%
- Work or study permit or visa: 19%
- Pending issuance of permit: 10%
- Tourist permit or visa: 8%
- Permanent Resident: 7%
- Humanitarian permit: 5%

### Asylum and refugee status

- 94% Have not requested asylum
- 3% Asylum seeker
- 3% Asylum application rejected
**Filter by type of incident**
- Select all
- Arbitrary Arrest and/or Unlawful Detention
- Destruction of property
- Eviction
- Extortion
- Fraud
- Inhuman or degrading treatment
- Intimidation or threat
- Kidnapping or abduction
- Murder
- Physical violence
- Rape
- Robbery and/or Theft
- Sexual assault
- Sexual Harassment
- Torture

**Filter by where incident happened**
- Select all
- Country of monitoring or transit
- Country of origin / habitual residence

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**769 Interviews**  
**166 Incidents**

**Incidents per country**

- **Venezuela**: 100 incidents
- **Chile**: 28 incidents
- **Peru**: 21 incidents
- **Ecuador**: 9 incidents
- **Colombia**: 8 incidents

**Incident by type**

- **Robbery and/or Theft**: 43.46%
- **Inhuman or degrading treatment**: 31.39%
- **Inhuman or degrading treatment**: 10.97%
- **Extermination or threat**: 1.89%
- **Extortion**: 4.64%
- **Fraud**: 2.53%
- **Torture**: 1.69%
- **Physical violence**: 14.35%
- **Sexual assault**: 3.95%
- **Sexual Harassment**: 1.69%
- **Kidnapping or abduction**: 2.53%
- **Rape**: 0.84%
- **Eviction**: 0.84%

**Families who suffered or witnessed any incident**

- Suffered 115 (69%)
- Yes 159 (22%)
- No 958 (78%)

**Incidents witnessed or experienced by self or family member**

- Suffered 115 (69%)
- Someone in the family suffered 51 (31%)

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**Country of Monitoring**

Americas Protection Monitoring  
Internal Dashboard

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441 Interviews

8 Average Months Living in this Place

381,64 Average Housing calculated in USD

847,59 Average Expenditure Calculated in USD

24 hours access to electricity

Access to water

Type of Bathroom

Household size VS Number rooms

This section only applies to interviews of people who have been in the country for 3 months or more.
Health

In need of medical assistance for interviewee or family members since arriving to country of monitoring:

- Yes: 20%
- No: 80%

If medical assistance needed, did you go to a health facility?

- Yes: 87%
- No: 13%

If you went to health facility, did you receive the required assistance?

- Yes: 90%
- No: 10%

Reasons for not accessing health facility:

- Lack of documentation: 33%
- Lack of resources to cover expenses: 25%
- Lack of information: 17%
- Do not trust the health facilities: 8%
- Lack of health insurance: 8%
- Other: 8%

Type of Health Facility:

- Public Health Center: 42
- Public hospital: 27
- Private clinic: 12
- NGO: 1
- Other: 1

Obstacles accessing medical attention:

- Lack of documentation: 6
- Lack of health insurance: 3
- Lack of information: 1
- Lack of resources to cover expenses: 1
- Other: 1

This section only applies to interviews of people who have been in the country for 3 months or more.
Weighted average of three main priority needs:

- Access to work: 15.56%
- Access to health: 14.57%
- Access to housing: 14.45%
- Regularization of stay: 14.26%
- Documents: 12.60%
- Provide for my family back home: 7.09%
- Family Reunification: 6.81%
- Access to education: 6.38%
- Food: 4.73%
- Material support: 1.14%
- Transportation: 1.02%
- Psychosocial support: 0.55%
- Counseling: 0.32%
- Legal / Protection Counseling: 0.32%
- Access to justice: 0.20%

In the last month have you had any difficulties paying:

- Your household’s MOST Pressing Survival needs (food, water, tran., and utilities): 38.04%
- Had no difficulties paying pressing or other needs: 35.10%
- Your household’s OTHER needs (health, education, communication, non-food items, household items, etc.): 26.85%

This section only applies to interviews of people who have been in the country for 3 months or more.
Coping mechanisms at the country of monitoring (breakdown)

- None: 149
- Use up savings: 127
- Family support: 104
- Reduce essential basic need expenditures: 88
- Reduce quantity/quality of food: 81
- Borrow money for food or basic goods: 61
- Restrict food in adults and prioritize children: 53
- Sell household items or assets: 42
- Seek aid from humanitarian agencies or NGO: 38
- Receive donations: 30
- Work for food/accommodation/others (not cash): 28
- Move to a less adequate shelter situation: 22
- Skip paying rent to meet other needs: 1
- Other: 1
- Removing children from school: 1

Type of serious negative coping mechanism at the country of monitoring (breakdown)

- Beg: 15
- Collecting food leftovers: 5
- Sending children to other families: 1
- Survival sex: 1

This section only applies to interviews of people who have been in the country for 3 months or more.
**Plan to Settle**

**Plans to settle (near future)**
- Stay Here: 50.49%
- Go back home: 8.67%
- Relocate within the country: 22.86%
- Do not know: 15.1%

**Plan to settle in country of origin or residence**
- Caracas / DC: 21%
- Zulia: 15%
- Lara: 13%
- Aragua: 13%
- Bolivar: 8%
- Anzoategui: 5%
- Aragua: 5%
- Merida: 3%
- Barinas: 3%
- Falcon: 3%
- Guarico: 3%
- Nueva Esparta: 3%
- Sucre: 3%
- Tachira: 3%
- Trujillo: 3%
- Yaracuy: 2%
- Yaracuy: 2%

**Country of Monitoring**

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**Interviews**
- 441

**Plan to settle in third country**
- Other Country: 64%
- United States: 18%
- Colombia: 9%
- Peru: 9%

**Plan to settle within country**
- Metropolitan: 58%
- Los Lagos: 9%
- Antofagasta: 7%
- Coquimbo: 5%
- Los Rios: 5%
- Valparaiso: 4%
- BioBio: 3%
- Atacama: 2%
- Maule: 2%
- Arica y Parinacota: 2%
- Libertador: 1%
- Magallanes: 1%
- Other region: 1%

**Plan to settle in country of origin or residence**
- Caracas / DC: 21%
- Zulia: 15%
- Lara: 13%
- Aragua: 13%
- Bolivar: 8%
- Anzoategui: 5%
- Aragua: 5%
- Merida: 3%
- Barinas: 3%
- Falcon: 3%
- Guarico: 3%
- Nueva Esparta: 3%
- Sucre: 3%
- Tachira: 3%
- Trujillo: 3%
- Yaracuy: 2%
- Yaracuy: 2%

**This section only applies to interviews of people who that have been in the country for 3 months or more.**