

Risk indicators related to COVID-19 in Colombia Rapid Multi-Sectoral Assessment in Latin America and the Caribbean

Introduction:

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic, urging countries to take measures such as isolation, contact tracing, and preventive measures to mitigate risk of transmission of the virus.¹ Consequently, strict measures were ordered to be taken, contributing to a global economic recession, with effects of unemployment, lower salaries, and an increase in poverty.²

Regional humanitarian actors work to meet the needs of vulnerable populations affected by the pandemic. For this purpose, robust and objective information on the situation is required for decision-making and planning of humanitarian programmes targeting children and adolescents. For this reason, REACH Initiative (REACH), in collaboration with UNICEF, launched an assessment focusing on the household impact of COVID-19 in 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The data collection was conducted by telephone between June and July 2020. 385 households with children and 385 homes without children were evaluated in each country of interest through simple stratified random sampling. This factsheet presents representative results at country level, reporting on proportion of households and household income levels to ensure that all economic groups are represented. Each stratum (households with and without children) is representative at a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

mi Population profile

Proportion of age groups in households with children:³

- **63%** of adults (over 18 years of age)
- **27%** children (aged between 5 to 17)
- 10% children (aged between 0 to 4)

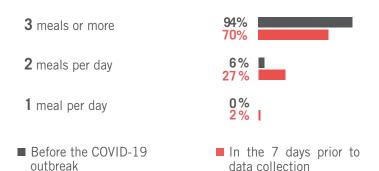


3% of **households without children** reported at least one pregnant woman within the household

3% of the **households with children**, reported at least one pregnant woman within the household

🐃 Food security

Proportion of households with children by quantity of meals reported per day:

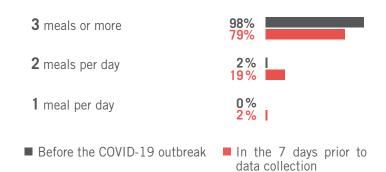


artion of households with children which implemented any of

Proportion of households with children which implemented any of the following food shortage strategies in the 7 days prior to data collection:⁴

None	52 %
Reduce portion sizes for adults	36 %
Reduce portion sizes for children	14%
Reduce number of meals per day	22%
Spend days without eating	3%
Consume expired foods	0%
Other	2% I

Proportion of households without children by quantity of meals reported per day:



Proportion of households without children which implemented any of the following food shortage coping strategies in the 7 days prior to data collection:⁴

None	65 %
Reduce portion sizes for adults	25%
Spend days without eating	1%
Consume expired foods	0%
Other	2%

4: This was a multiple choice question, there e the sum of the response options may exceed 100%

1: John Hopkins University (visit website click here)

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- 2: CEPAL, Latin America and the Caribbean in the Face of the COVID-19 Pandemic Economic and Social Effects, 3 April 2020.
- 3: All households without children comprised of household members who were only adults over the age of 18 years



July 2020





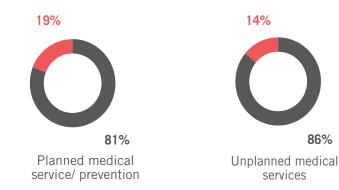
86%

Health

Proportion of households with children where a family member has required access to medical services since the outbreak of COVID-19:5

No medical service required	69%
Planned/preventive medical services	23%
Unplanned medical/ services	9%

Proportion of households with children with people in need of medical services by level of accessibility since the outbreak of COVID-19:



Able to access

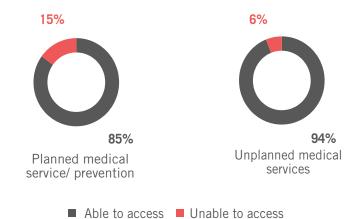
Reported reasons for inability to access medical services, by proportion of households with children:5

Lack of medical personnel or medicines	51%
High cost of service	4%
Fear of contracting COVID-19	15%
Quarantine constraints	7%
Lack of health insurance	7%
The center is too far	9%
Transportation is too expensive	3%
Lack of documentation	0%
Abuse, discrimination, xenophobia	0%
Other	26%

Proportion of households without children where a family member has required access to medical services since the outbreak of COVID-19:5



Proportion of households without children with people in need of medical services by level of accessibility since the outbreak of COVID-19:



Reported reasons for inability to access medical services, by proportion of households without children:5

Lack of medical personnel or medicines	40%
High cost of service	0%
Fear of contracting COVID-19	43%
Quarantine constraints	3%
Lack of health insurance	3%
The center is too far	0%
Transportation is too expensive	4%
Lack of documentation	0%
Abuse, discrimination, xenophobia	0%
Other	8%

5: This was a multiple choice question, therefore the sum of the answers exceeds 100%







Rapid Multi-Sectoral Assessment in Latin America and the Caribbean

Livelihoods

Proportion of household income by quintile ranges of households with children:6

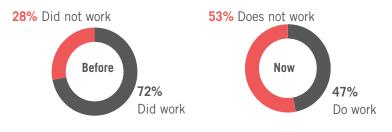
Quintile 1	46%
Quintile 2	23%
Quintile 3	13%
Quintile 4	11%
Quintile 5	6%

Three main sources of income reported by households with children:⁷

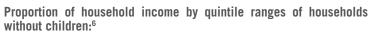
Formal employment	63% 53%	
Informal employment	48% 40%	
Retirement/pension	2% 2%	
Remittances from family and friends	2% 3%	
Government or non-governmental organization financial support	5% 11%	-
Donations from family or friends	1% 6%	1 <u>1</u>
Agriculture	6% 6%	
Loans or debt	0% 2%	
Other	2% 2%	
None	0% 5%	
	n the	7 dava priar ta

■ Before the COVID-19 outbreak ■ In the 7 days prior to data collection

Proportion of adults reporting undertaking some kind of activity in exchange for money or payment in kind before COVID-19 and in the last 7 days prior to data collection in households with children:



6: The income ranges were subdivided into five quintiles, ranking population groups according to their income before COVID-19, where Q1 is the population group with the least economic resources and Q5 the group with the greatest



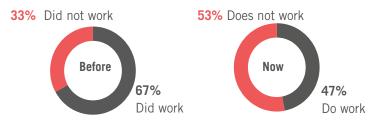
Quintile 1	37%
Quintile 2	23%
Quintile 3	10%
Quintile 4	15%
Quintile 5	13%

Three main sources of income reported of households without children:⁷

Formal employment	60% 51%
Informal employment	40%
Retirement/pension	15%
Remittances from family and f	riends 1% 3%
Government or non-governmen organization financial support	tal 4% 6%
Donations from family or friend	ds 2%
Agriculture	5 %
Loans or debt	1% 4%
Other	1 % 1 %
None	1 % 8 %
■ Refore the COVID-19 outbre	ak 📕 In the 7 days prior to da

Before the COVID-19 outbreak collection

Proportion of adults reporting undertaking some kind of activity in exchange for money or payment in kind before COVID-19 and in the last 7 days prior to data collection in households without children:



economic wealth.

7: The question included up to 3 sources per household, for this reason the sum of the sources exceeds 100%.



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🛅 Livelihoods

Proportion of households with children reporting maximum time in whic their income or savings can cover the households's basic expense:⁸

ch		without children reporting maximum time savings can cover the households's basic
	More than 3 months	10%

2 - 3 months

1 - 2 months

Up to 1 month

Up to 2 weeks

Up to 1 week Up to 1 day 2%

6%

44%

12%

9%

8%

More than 3 months	7%	
2 - 3 months	1%	
1 - 2 months	4%	I
Up to 1 month	34%	
Up to 2 weeks	16%	
Up to 1 week	1 8%	
Up to 1 day	10%	

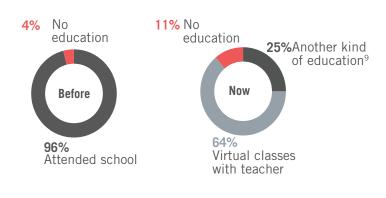
Proportion of households with children reporting to apply any of the following strategies to address a lack of income in the 7 days prior to data collection:⁸

Proportion of households without children reporting to apply any of the following strategies to address a lack of income in the 7 days prior to data collection.⁸

No strategy applied	34%	No strategy applied	53 %
Spending savings	32 %	Spending savings	23%
Receiving donations	17%	Receiving donations	15%
Selling personal items	12%	Selling personal items	5%
Borrowing from the community	20%	Borrowing from the community	12%
Borrowing from an institution	6%	Borrowing from an institution	3%
High-risk work	1%	High-risk work	0%
Begging	0%	Begging	0%
Performing illegal jobs	0%	Performing illegal jobs	0%
Another strategy	4%	Another strategy	5%

Education

Proportion of school-aged children who were reported to have had access to education services before the outbreak of COVID-19 and in the 7 days prior to data collection:⁸



Reported barriers to education by households where at least one child between 5 and 17 years of age was reported to not have access to educational services since the outbreak of COVID-19:⁸

No educational options	11%	
Cannot pay the monthly fee	11%	
Lack of internet in household	15%	
Insufficient electronic devices in household	17%	
Child does not know how to use the virtu platform	al 0%	
Child does not want to use virtual class platform	ns 1%	
Child must help with household chores instea	ad <mark>2%</mark>	L
Household does not see the need for the child to participate	0%	
Child did not study before the outbreak of COVID-19	22%	
Other	33%	

8: This was a multiple choice question, therefore the sum of the answers exceeds 100%.



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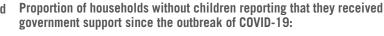
9: Other education refers to: virtual classes without a teacher, radio or TV classes, or homework assignments.

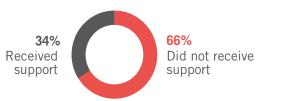




* Priority Needs

Proportion of households with children reporting that they received government support since the outbreak of COVID-19:







Main priority needs reported by households without children:10

Main priority needs reported by households with children:¹⁰

None	15%
Livelihoods	42%
Food	56 %
Housing support	34%
Medical services	17 %
Education	16%
Sanitation and Hygiene related needs	3%
Government support	3%
Biosecurity supplies	7%
Mental health support	5%
Services to manage intra-family conflicts	0%
Fuel	2%
Legal services	1%
Childcare	2%
Support for parenting	2%
Other	7%

None	22%
Livelihoods	34%
Food	54%
Housing support	30%
Medical services	20%
Sanitation and Hygiene related needs	5%
Government support	4%
Biosecurity supplies	7%
Mental health support	4%
Services to manage intra-fa conflicts	mily 1%
Fuel	1%
Legal services	1%
Other	9%

10: This was a multiple choice question, therefore the sum of the answers exceeds 100%.

This document was prepared with the financial support of the European Union. The views expressed herein do not in any way reflect the official position of the European Union. Furthermore, the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

About REACH responses to COVID-19

As an initiative deployed in several vulnerable and crisis-affected countries, REACH is concerned about the devastating impact that the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the millions of affected people it seeks to serve. Currently, REACH is working with partners to expand programming in response to this pandemic, with the goal of identifying practical ways to inform humanitarian responses in the countries where it operates. Updates on the REACH response to COVID-19 can be found on the REACH website, in the dedicated discussion forum. For more information on the results of this regional assessment please visit our Resource Center or contact geneva@impact-initiatives.org.



