



DTM

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) – IOM PERU ROUND I | October - November 2017

EL ORGANISMO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA MIGRACIÓN

FLOW MONITORING OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTION



I. Context

An estimated 1 million Venezuelans are currently living abroad. Approximately a total of 735,000 Venezuelans are estimated to be living in three countries: the United States (255,520), Spain (180,289) and Colombia (470,000). Their migration status varies, from regular and irregular migrants, to refugees and asylum seekers, among others.

In South America, Venezuelan migration has occurred especially in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. According to the present data, collected at the Border Control Post (BCP) CEBAF-Tumbes (at the border with Ecuador), the main destinations of the surveyed individuals are Peru, Chile and Argentina.

In this context, some countries like Colombia and Peru¹ have taken specific actions to facilitate the transit and permanence of Venezuelan migrants by creating mechanisms that facilitate regular migration channels. It is also worth mentioning that Uruguay and Argentina allow Venezuelan citizens to benefit from the MERCOSUR Residency Agreement, despite the suspension of Venezuela from this space in mid-2017.

According to official sources in Peru, between January and October of 2017, more than 103,000 Venezuelan arrivals were registered in the CEBAF Tumbes BCP, of which more than 64% took place between July and November 2017. Likewise, until October 2017, the BCP of Santa Rosa registered 47,342 Venezuelans who entered Chile.

The current increase in migratory flows highlights the need to carry out exhaustive monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, in order to promote an orderly, safe and humane migration. This report aims to expand the knowledge on the profile of the Venezuelan migrant, as well as the characteristics and dynamics of the migratory route.

¹ In Peru and Colombia, access has been granted to Venezuelan citizens through the Temporary Permission of Permanence (PTP) and the Special Permit of Permanence (PEP), respectively.

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II. Methodology

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), seeks to provide a profile of Venezuelan migrants in order to identify trends in migratory flows, which will provide a general understanding of this population.

For this purpose, a monitoring exercise was carried out at Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) through the Displacement Monitoring Matrix (DTM) - a global IOM tool that captures, processes and disseminates information on the different phases of human mobility, places, vulnerabilities and the needs of the displaced population-. This tool has been applied in official border control points in the regions of Tacna and Tumbes, these being the main points of entry and exit of the Venezuelan migrant population.

The application of the DTM allowed to collect quantitative information from 781 Venezuelan migrants, who were in the BCPs of entry and exit to the country- the PCBA CEBAF Tumbes, border with Ecuador and the PCF Santa Rosa, located in Chacalluta, border with Chile-.

In addition to the the DTM at border control points, a qualitative tool was implemented in the Lima metropolitan area, through which information was collected from primary sources such as interviews and focus groups to relevant actors - Venezuelan migrants established in Lima, and people linked to the problematic and the migratory issue²-.

Also, in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 Venezuelan migrants (7 men and 8 women), and 11 key stakeholders, in addition to the organization of 3 focus groups with a total of 24 participants (15 men and 9 women).

² This second tool was applied in an investigation made by the Ruiz de Montoya University, in the framework of an alliance with the IOM for the purposes of this study.

Chart 1. Flow monitoring points



III. Definitions

Migrant Flow: The number of migrants counted as moving or being authorized to move, to or from a given location in a defined period of time (IOM, 2011).

Migrant: any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of stay is.

Border control point: Official point put in place by the State for the control of migrants at the borders.

Refugee: A person who, “owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol). In addition to the refugee definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention, Art. 1(2), 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention defines a refugee as any person compelled to leave his or her country “owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country or origin or nationality.” Similarly, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration states that refugees also include persons who flee their country “because their lives, security or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.” (IOM,2011).

IV. Profile of Venezuelan migrant

Most of the Venezuelan migrants surveyed were between 18 and 35 years old (81.8%). Of these, 37.3% are between 18 and 25 years old and 42.8% of women surveyed fall into that age range.

In addition, 75.9% of the surveyed migrants identify their civil status as single. Still, 42.6% of migrant stated that they have children, while only 26.7% are traveling with at least one of them. The children of 74.8% of interviewed migrations are in the country of origin. This data indicates that a significant number of surveyed migrants are going through a situation of family separation.

Chart 3. Situation of their children

Do you have childrens?

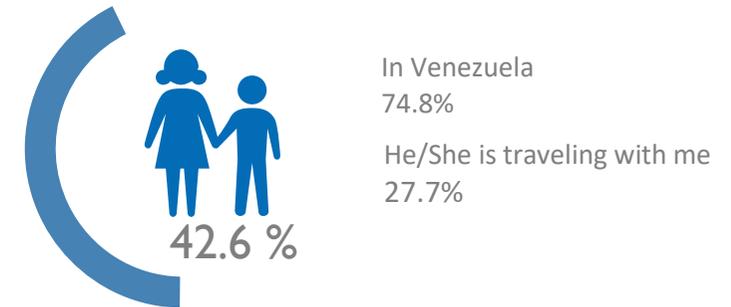
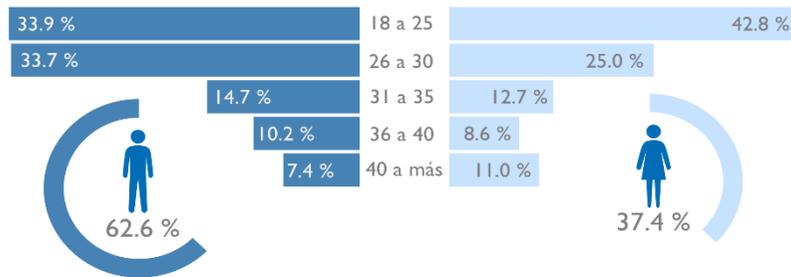


Chart 2. Age profile by sex

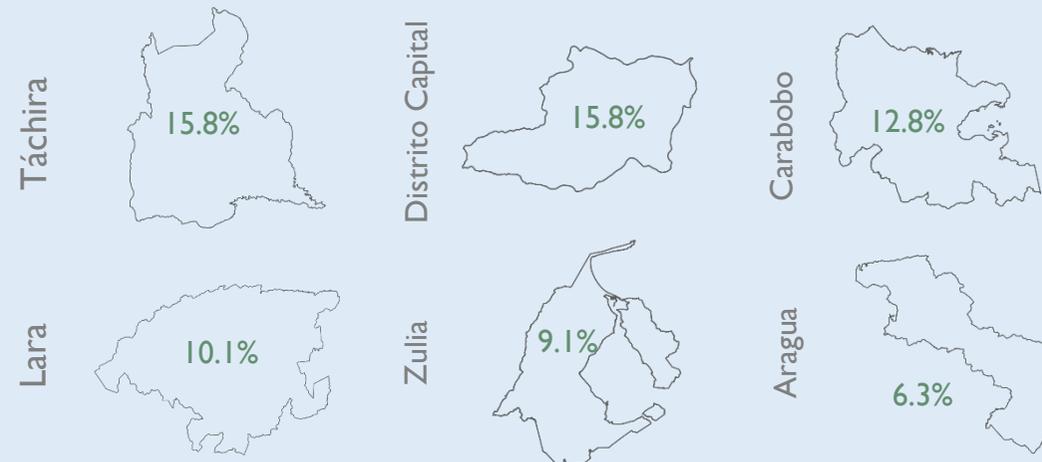


Most of the Venezuelan migrants surveyed have obtained higher education with technician or university studies (68.2%). This result coincides with what is indicated by actors who work on the subject in Peru: at least 60% of migrants arriving in Peru are university professionals³.

³ Interview with the representative of the Venezuelan Union NGO in Peru

V. Region of origin

15.8% of Venezuelans who have entered and traveled through Peru started their trip from the state of Caracas (Capital District), 15.8% started their trip from the state of Táchira; in third place, 12.8% started their trip from the state of Carabobo (12.8%). In addition, 10.1% started from Lara and 9.1% from Zulia. 6.3% of Venezuelan migrants left their country from Aragua while almost one third (30.1%) departed from one of the remaining 19 states of Venezuela



VI. Migratory status

At the beginning of the year, the Peruvian government issued the Supreme Decree (SD) 002-2017-IN to establish a Temporary Permanence Permit (PTP, in its Spanish acronym) as a mechanism to facilitate the permanence of Venezuelan migrants who entered Peru until February 2017. The PTP also allows Venezuelan migrants to have a regular migratory status, facilitating their access to formal employment, education and health. Since the number of Venezuelan migrants entering the country was increasing, the government decided to extend this decree through the issuance of DS 003-2017-IN, which gave access to this benefit to those Venezuelans entering the country until July 31.

The results of the DTM indicate that the main document with which Venezuelan migrants enter and leave Peru is the passport (97.7%). However, it should be noted that problems with the application for the renewal of passports at the Venezuelan Embassy in the country were reported. Regarding the migration status, most of the people surveyed in Tumbes stated that they were entering the country as tourists (79.1%), which grants a maximum of 182 days of stay in Peru. In fact, while the information for the present report was being collected, the term granted to obtain the PTP had already expired. Thus, if this measure is not extended, those Venezuelan citizens who entered after August 1 could be found in an irregular migration status after six months.

Chart 4. Documentation and migrational quality

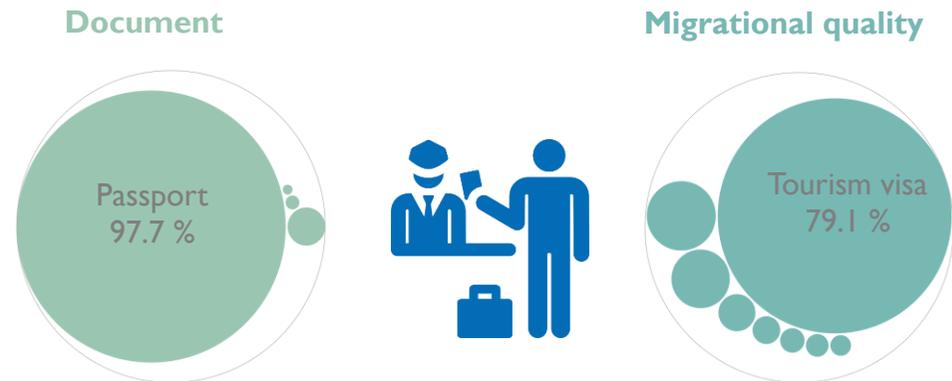
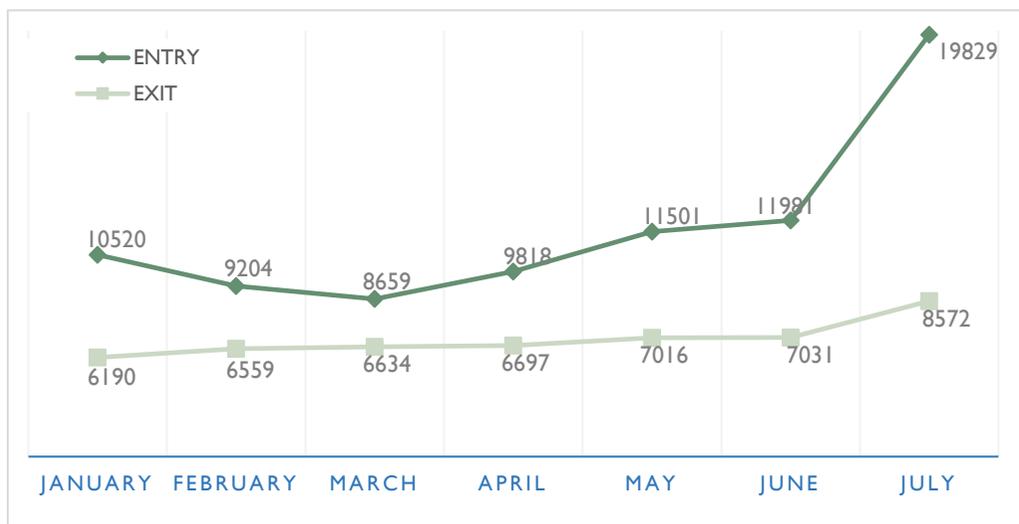


Chart 5. Entry and exit of Venezuelans to Peru until July 2017



It needs to be emphasized that between February and August of 2017, the Peruvian Government delivered 14,291 PTPs and there are still 9,000 scheduled appointments pending until January 2018. It can thus be estimated that approximately 23,000 PTPs will be issued. However, until July, Peru has counted approximately 81,512 entries and 48,699 exits - of Venezuelans.

According to official sources, from January to June a total of 6,321 asylum applications were submitted in 2017, of which 89.7% were made by Venezuelan citizens⁴. Finally, Venezuelans who obtained the PTP, have reportedly been experiencing problems regarding the management of documentation, as well as access to health service and education due to service providers that are misinformed about the regulation around the PTP.

⁵ Data obtained until October

VII. Migratory route

VII.1. MAIN DESTINATIONS

Peru (65.1%), Chile (28.8%) and Argentina (4.5%) are among the main destinations chosen by Venezuelan migrants who entered Peru. Of those who had the intention to leave the country, 71.2% expected Chile to be their final destination and 27.7% chose Argentina.

VII.2. MAIN REASON TO LEAVE VENEZUELA

67.5% of the surveyed population stated that their decision of leaving Venezuela had been taken for economic or labor reasons. Thus, the Venezuelan migrant intends to improve their quality of life through work, satisfy his or her basic needs, such as food and health, and provide economic support to their families by sending remittances. Those objectives can be hampered by the high informality of the Peruvian labor market; Venezuelan migrants cannot practice their profession and they resort to the informal market because it allows them to quickly earn an income. However, this factor can increase the level of vulnerability of the migrant as they are exposed to a higher risk of labor scams and exploitation.

Table 1. Main reason to leave Venezuela

	Total
Economic and labor reasons	67.5%
Turism	19.8%
Family reunification	5.5%
Violence and citizen insecurity	2.8%
Limited access to basic services	2.2%
Other	2.1%
No answer	0.1%

Table 2. Country of destination according to border region

	Total	Tacna	Tumbes
Peru	50.3%	0.0%	65.1%
Chile	38.4%	71.2%	28.8%
Argentina	9.7%	27.7%	4.5%
Europe	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
EEUU	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Mexico	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Bolivia	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Brazil	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Uruguay	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
No answer	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%

On the other hand, through qualitative research, it could be observed that there are additional causes, such as related to citizen security and the political situation in Venezuela.

A fact that stands out is that the main reason of 19.8% of interviewed individuals was tourism. Nevertheless, it should be noted that 81.9% of that percentage went to a third country other than Peru. This allows us to infer that the data should be studied in greater depth because these people may be transiting Peru temporarily as they are on their way to their final destination.

VII.3. PLACE OF TRANSIT

According to the first DTM Round in Peru, most Venezuelan citizens who try to leave the country (67.8%) traveled directly from Venezuela. On the other hand, 10.2% have previously stayed in Colombia, 11.3% in Ecuador and 9% in another Peruvian city for more than 10 days. 52.6% of the migrants not directly travelling to Chile worked in a transit country. Of this group, 28.5% did not receive any payment or received less than what had been agreed upon.

Moreover, 21.2% of the surveyed who stayed in a place of transit felt discriminated against and a vast majority (91.2%) stated that they had not received institutional support from the national or local government, international organizations, NGOs or churches.

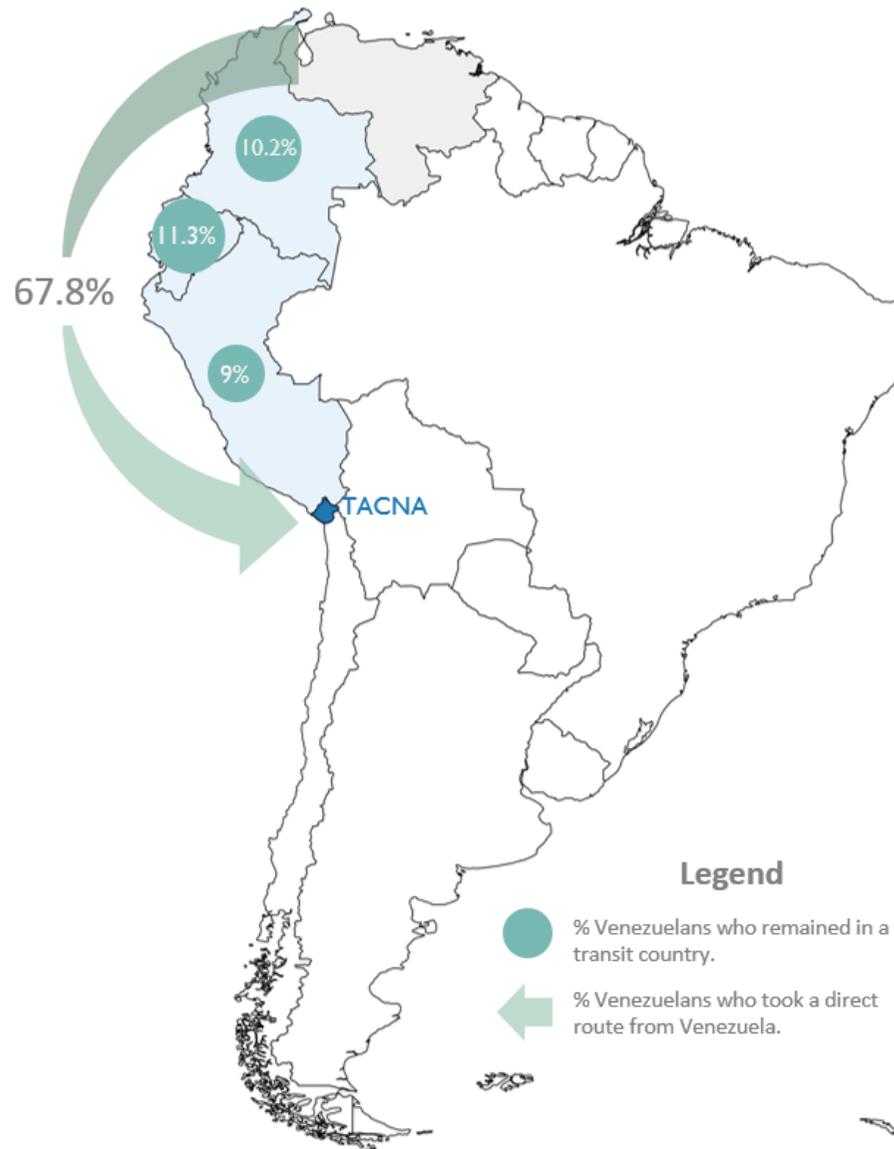
VII.4. DIFFICULTIES ON-ROUTE

95.5% of the people surveyed in Tumbes who have had Colombia and Ecuador as a migratory route - either directly or with transit points -stated that they did not encounter any difficulties during the route.

Of the migrants who intended to leave Peru through Tacna, 13% mentioned that they encountered difficulties during their journey, including a lack of means of transportation (22%) and insecurity and theft (20%).

Finally, most of the surveyed stated that they did not need any specific information for their journey (75.5%). In relation to this, we can infer that Venezuelan migrants in Peru are an informed population. This may be due to the existing networks with nationals who provide information about the routes, especially through social networks.

Chart 6. Place of transit *



Situation of the migrant in the transit country**



Took up work
52.6%



Received less or did not receive the payment that had been agreed upon with the employer.
28.5%



Experienced discrimination
21.1%

** Percentages of the total number of people who stayed more than ten days in one place. (32.2%)

* 1.7% declared that Chile is their place of transit and they were returning to that country.

VIII. Summary

- The profile of the Venezuelan migrant, obtained through DTM data collection, is the one of the Venezuelan migrant is a young person between 18 and 35 years old, with those between 18 and 25 years representing the largest part within this age range. Venezuelan migrants are mostly men; they represent almost 63% of the observed Venezuelan migrants while 35% are women. Most of the migrants are single and professionals. Still, there is a significant number of married migrants whose children are in Venezuela.
- The main travel document is the passport and most migrants enter or try to leave Peru as tourists. There is qualitative evidence suggesting that migrants intend to regularize their migratory status through the PTP. However, this mechanism is only available for those Venezuelan citizens who entered the country until July 31, 2017. Taking into account that the information was collected after the date of access to the PTP, it is likely that, if that mechanism is not extended, there will be a significant proportion of Venezuelan migrants with an undocumented status.
- The main countries of destination are Peru, Chile and Argentina. Three main reasons for Venezuelan migration were identified: the economic conditions of their country, citizen insecurity and political causes. Additionally, there is a significant percentage of Venezuelan migrants who did not travel directly to their country of destination, but stayed for more than 10 days in a country along their route.

IOM Note

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