



DTM interviews in Barima-Waini (Region 1). Pictures: IOM Guyana

INTRODUCTION

Increasingly high migration in South America is of special interest to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) whose objective is to promote safe, orderly and regular migration based on the respect for the rights of migrants.

A large portion of the migrant population in the region comes from Venezuela, and Guyana is one of the destination countries. For this reason, the Government of Guyana expressed the need to monitor the current situation, and IOM has sought to generate data to assist governmental entities and humanitarian actors develop concrete actions for the benefit of the mobile Venezuelan population.

The purpose of this analysis, based on the implementation of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in September 2018, is to create a profile of the Venezuelan population, along with returning Guyanese nationals who previously resided in Venezuela, to inform decision-making, as well as to obtain a better understanding of their migratory routes, economic and labor situation, living conditions and main protection needs. This round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix was funded by IOM and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

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I. METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility.¹ It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on-site or en route. The DTM plays an essential role in providing primary data and information on displacement, both in country and at regional and global levels. IOM utilizes the DTM to gain in-depth knowledge on the migration process.

In the first round of DTM, deployed between August and September 2018, 44 individuals were interviewed in Region 1 (Barima-Waini) and Region 4 (Demerara-Mahaica). These regions were chosen due to the increasingly high number of Venezuelan nationals and Guyanese returnees present. Interviews for Round 2 were repeated between 19 September and 1 October 2018 in Regions 1 and 4, and, in comparison to Round 1, 495 individuals were interviewed.

- **Region 1, Barima-Waini:**
 - Whitewater
 - Kamawatta
 - Mabaruma
 - Khan's Hill
 - Imbotero
 - Smith's Creek
 - Hosororro
 - Kumaka
 - Bumbury
 - Port Kaituma
 - Matthew's Ridge
- **Region 4, Demerara-Mahaica:**
 - Georgetown
 - East Coast Demerara
 - Craig
 - Campbelville
 - Diamond
 - Golden Grove
 - Kitty
 - Providence

¹ Source: <https://www.globaldtm.info/global>, September 2018

In total, 495 persons were interviewed between 19th September 2018 and 1st October 2018 during the second iteration of DTM. In comparison, 444 persons were interviewed in the first iteration. Of those interviewed, 182 were interviewed in Region 1 and 313 in Region 4. Of those interviewed, 429 identified themselves as Venezuelan nationals and 63 as Guyanese returnees.

The second round of surveys was implemented by IOM Guyana with the assistance of six trained enumerators.

Finally, since convenience sampling was used, the results are only indicative of the characteristics of the surveyed population. It is not possible to establish a probabilistic generalization for all Venezuelan citizens or Guyanese returnees in the country. In some graphics, due to rounding, the sum of the percentages may not be 100%

II. POPULATION PROFILE

In Round 2, 60 per cent of persons interviewed were female. Across both rounds, 939 persons were interviewed, and 59 per cent were female and 41 per cent were male.

Graph 1. Gender of surveyed individuals in DTM Round 2

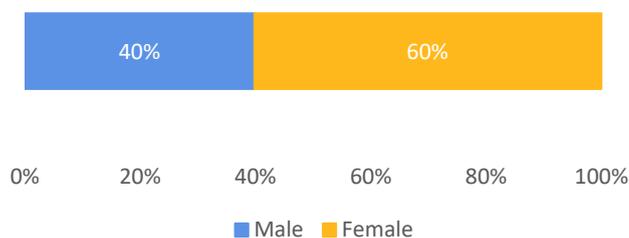


Table 1. Percentage of surveyed individuals disaggregated by sex and nationality in DTM Round 2

Population Group	Male	Female	Total
Returning Guyanese	11%	14%	13%
Venezuelan	88%	86%	87%
Others	2%	0%	<1%

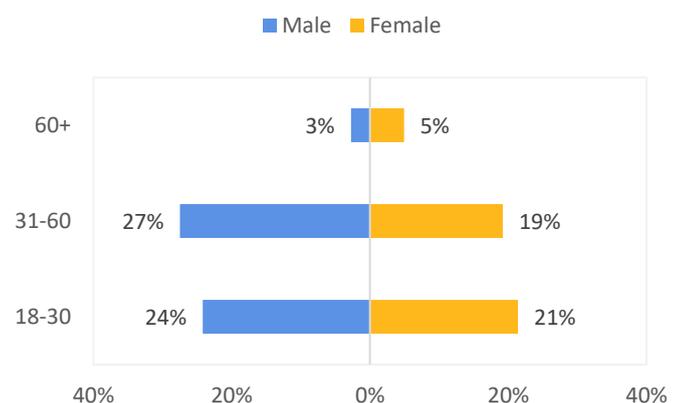
In Round 2, approximately 87 per cent of those interviewed were Venezuelan nationals, and 13 per cent were Returning Guyanese nationals. Over the two rounds, 783 Venezuelan nationals (459 females and 324 males) were interviewed and 152 Returning Guyanese nationals (99 females and 53 males).

Table 2. Percentage of surveyed individuals disaggregated by gender and nationality in DTM Round 1 and Round 2

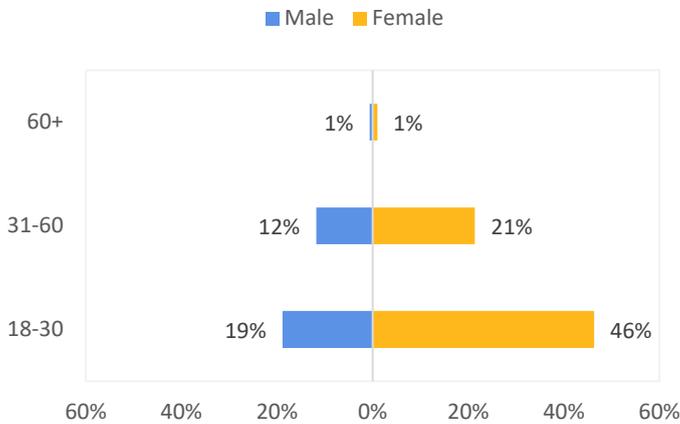
Population Group	Male	Female	Total
Returning Guyanese	14%	18%	16%
Venezuelan	85%	82%	83%
Others	1%	0%	<1%

Most of the persons interviewed were between 18 and 30 years of age (58%), while 38 per cent were between 31 and 60 years old and 4 per cent were older than 60 years. Only persons above 18 years of age were interviewed.

Graph 2. Interviewed population for round 2 disaggregated by age and gender in Region 1

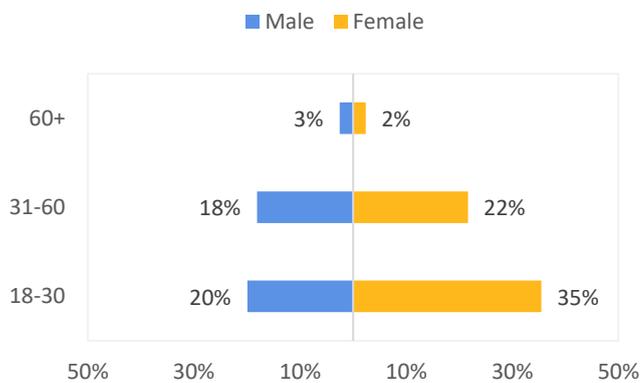


Graph 3. Interviewed population for round 2 disaggregated by age and gender in Region 4



Of the total population interviewed during the two rounds of DTM, 55 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 30, 40 per cent were between 31 and 60 and 5 per cent were older than 60 years.

Graph 4. Age and sex distribution of total interviewed population



Most of the persons interviewed during round 2 reported being married. In Region 1, approximately 70 per cent of persons interviewed were married, cohabitating or in a free union. In Region 4, the majority of persons interviewed were single (63%).

Table 3. Civil status of assessed individuals disaggregated by regions for DTM round 2

Civil Status	Region 1	Region 4	Total
Divorced, separated	1%	3%	2%
Married, free union or cohabitating	70%	33%	47%
Single	27%	63%	50%
Widowed	2%	2%	2%

Across the two rounds of DTM surveys, approximately 50 per cent of the interviewed population indicated that they were married, cohabitating or in a free union. In addition, 47 per cent were single, 2 per cent were widowed and 1 per cent were divorced or separated.

Graph 5. Civil status of surveyed individuals for DTM round 1 and 2

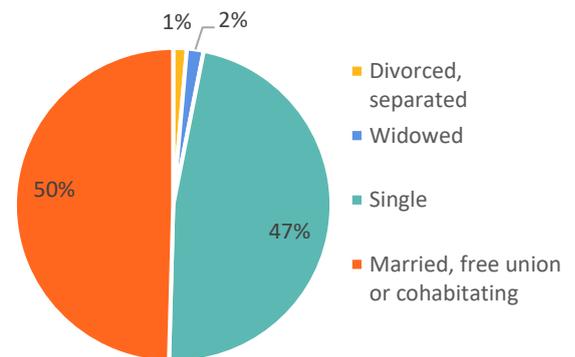


Table 4. Percentage of respondents who traveled with and without family disaggregated by region

Travel Partner	Region 1	Region 4	Total
Without family	4%	21%	14%
With family	82%	41%	57%
Rather not answer	14%	38%	28%

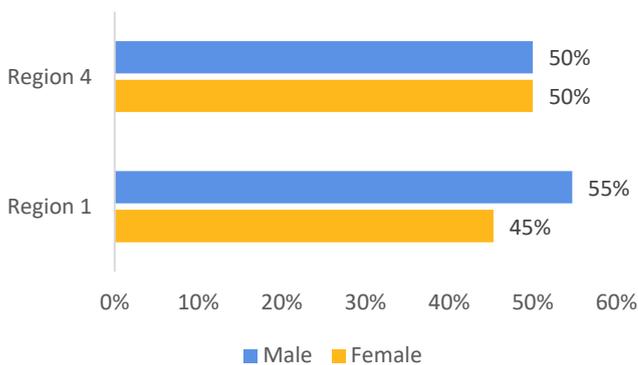
In Round 2, approximately 57 per cent of persons interviewed travelled with family. Based on responses, a greater percentage travelled with family in Region 1 (82%) than Region 4 (41%). On the other hand, more persons travelled without family members in Region 4 (21%) than Region 1 (4%).

An additional 291 persons travelled together with the interviewees compared to the 250 reported in Round 1.

Table 5. Count of accompanied persons disaggregated by relationship and DTM rounds

Accompanied persons	Round 1	Round 2
no relative	1	0
grandson	3	9
another relative	6	10
brother / step- brother, sister / step-sister	11	9
father / mother	13	29
husband / partner	19	32
son / stepson, daughter / stepdaughter	197	202
	250	291

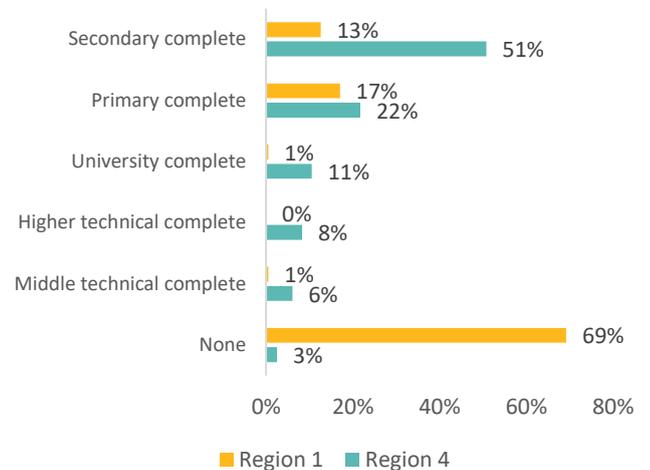
Graph 6. Gender of individuals identified as “son/stepson, daughter/stepdaughter” by regions



In Region 1, 170 individuals were identified as “son/stepson, daughter/stepdaughter” and 32 in Region 4. The gender distribution between regions for “son/stepson, daughter/stepdaughter” in the regions is relatively even.

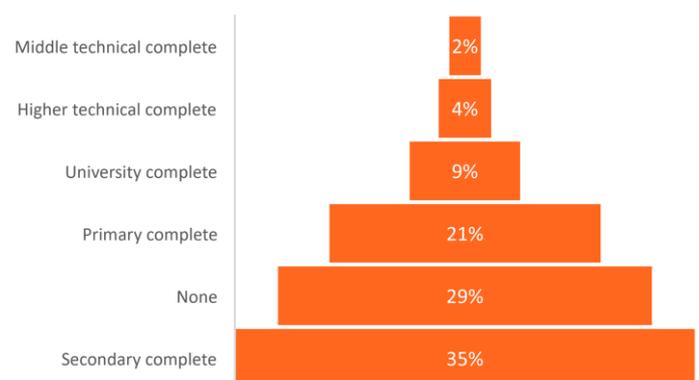
Of those interviewed in Region 1, 17 per cent possessed a primary education, 13 per cent a secondary education and 69 per cent no formal education. In comparison, 51 per cent reported possessing a secondary education in Region 4, 22 per cent a primary education and 11 per cent a university level education.

Graph 7. Education level of interviewees disaggregated by regions in DTM round 2



Across the two rounds of DTM surveys, 939 persons were interviewed, and 29 per cent reported having no formal education. The majority reported possessing a secondary education (35%) while only 9 per cent had completed university.

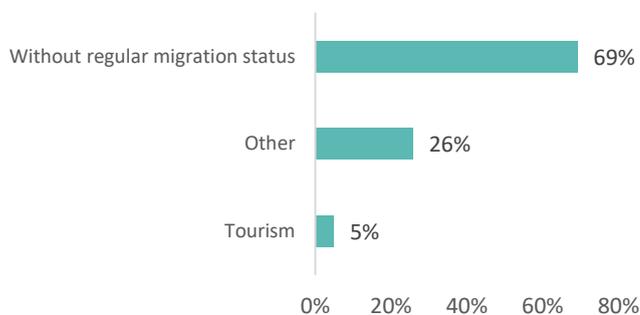
Graph 8. Disaggregation of education level from two rounds of DTM surveys



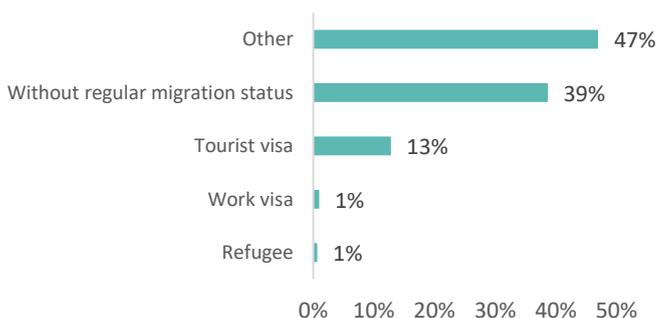
III. MIGRATION STATUS

The Venezuelan nationals interviewed in Region 1 and Region 4 were also asked about their current migration status; 50 per cent indicated that their migration status was irregular; 10 per cent reported being on a tourist visa; 1 per cent on a work visa; and 39 per cent choose *Other* as their migratory status.

Graph 9. Disaggregation of migration status in Region 1 for DTM round 2

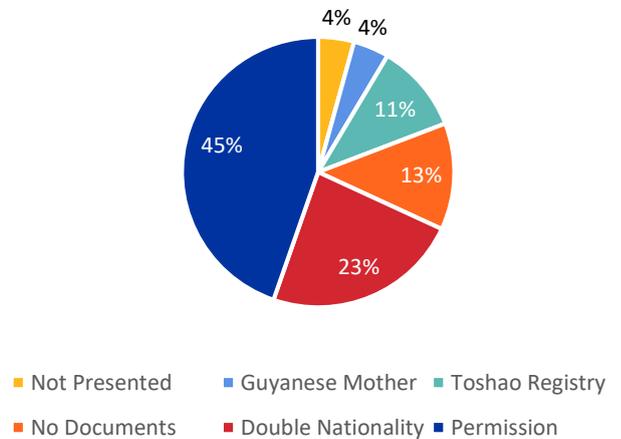


Graph 10. Disaggregation of migration status in Region 4 for DTM round 2



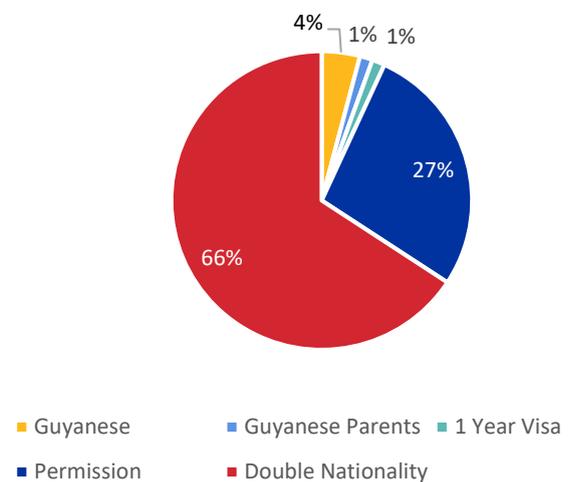
Of those that selected *Others* as their migratory status in Region 1, 45 per cent indicated they have temporary permission documents, 23 per cent claimed double nationality and 13 per cent did not have any documents.

Graph 11. Breakdown of *Others* as a migration status in Region 1



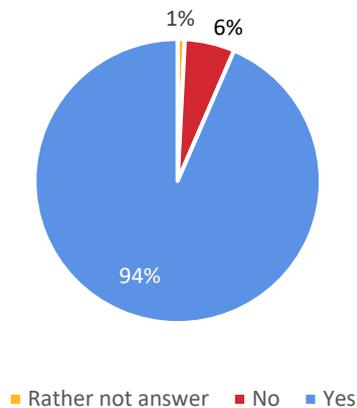
In comparison, the majority of participants in Region 4 claimed to have double nationality (66%), 27 per cent had permission documents and 4 per cent are Returning Guyanese.

Graph 12. Breakdown of *Others* as a migration status in Region 4

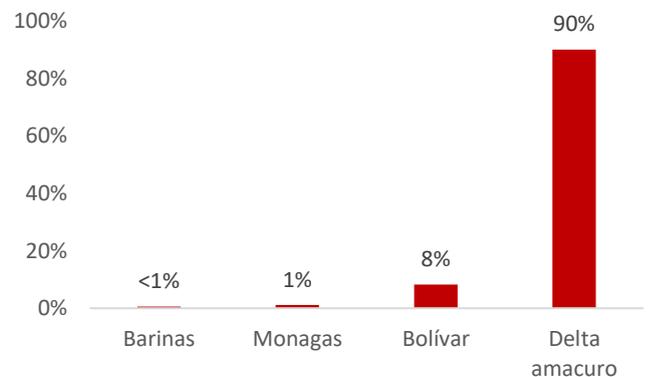


When asked if they possessed identification documents, 94 per cent of those interviewed responded positively. Of those that reported possessing identification documents, 82 per cent had national identification cards; 11 per cent passports and less than 1 per cent had birth certificates.

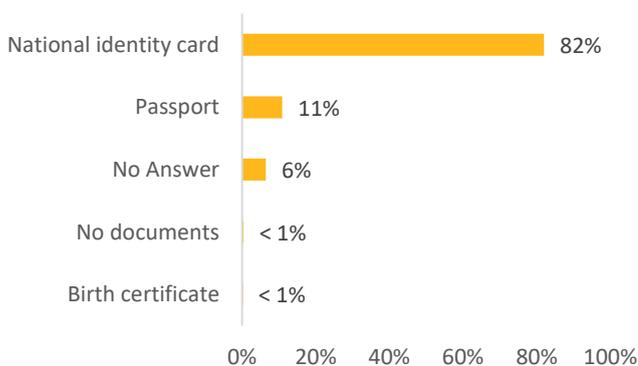
Graph 13. Percentage of surveyed individuals in DTM round 2 with identification documents



Graph 15. Point of origin as indicated by surveyed individuals in Region 4 during DTM round 2

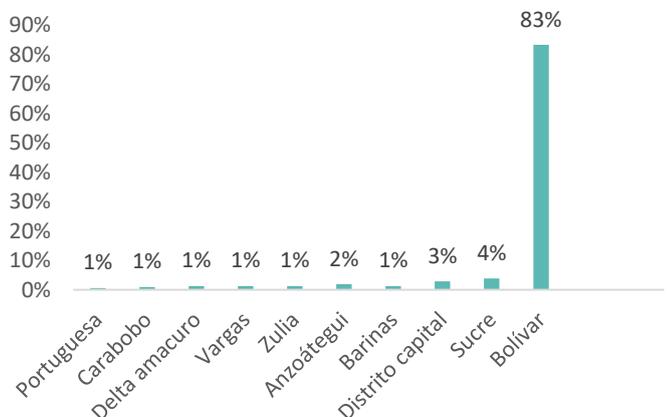


Graph 14. Type of documents used by surveyed individuals on their journey



In Region 4, the interviewed population originated primarily from Bolívar (83%), Sucre (4%), Distrito Capital (3%) and Anzoátegui (2%).

Graph 16. Point of origin as indicated by surveyed individuals in Region 4 during DTM round 2



IV. MIGRATION ROUTE

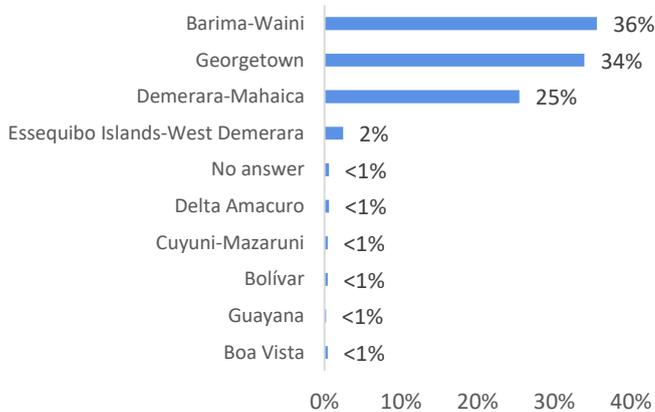
State of origin

The majority of Venezuelan nationals interviewed in Region 1 started their journey in the Venezuelan state of Delta Amacuro (90%), followed by Bolívar (8%), Monagas (1%) and Barinas (1%).

Intended Destination

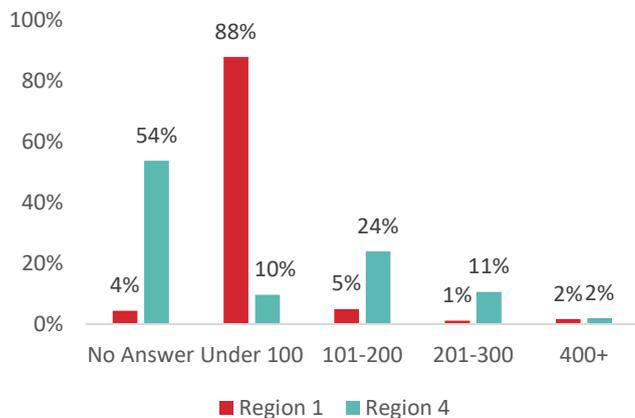
A total of 98 per cent of persons interviewed stated that Guyana was their intended destination while one per cent mentioned Venezuela and less than one per cent selected Brazil. Of those interviewed, 36 per cent selected Region 1 as their intended destination; 34 per cent specifically identified Georgetown in Region 4; 25 per cent selected Region 4, Demerara Mahaica, and 2 per cent identified Essequibo Island-West Demerara (Region 3) as their intended destination.

Graph 17. Disaggregation intended destination selected in DTM round 2



Cost incurred during the trip

Graph 18. Amount paid by surveyed individuals to arrive in the regions



To Region 1, Barima-Waini

Based on interviews conducted in Region 1, 88 per cent of Venezuelan nationals travelling to Barima-Waini from their country of origin paid under 100 USD to arrive. An additional 5 per cent indicated that they paid between 100 and 200 USD. The primary mode of transportation used to access Region 1 was by boat (98%).

To Region 4, Demerara-Mahaica

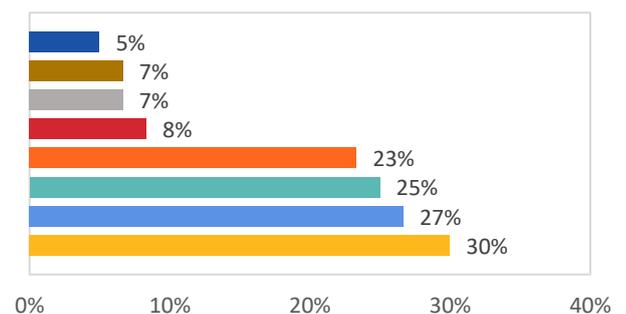
Based on the interviews conducted in Region 4, 11 per cent of Venezuelan nationals travelling to Georgetown from their country of origin paid between 200 and 300 USD to arrive; 2 per cent indicated that they paid more than 400 USD, however 54 per cent did not give an answer. The primary mode of transportation used to travel to Region 4 was by boat (96%).

Difficulties experienced during the trip

12 per cent of the population of interest in Regions 1 and 4 confirmed suffering some form of difficulty during their trip.

The difficulties reported were: lack of economic resources (27%); lack of means of transportation (25%); lack of food/water (23%); not having a place to sleep (8%); health issues (7%); insecurity/robbery (7%) and arrest and detention (5%)

Graph 19. Difficulties encountered during the trip by surveyed individuals in DTM round 2



- Arrests/detentions
- Insecurity/robbery
- Health issues
- Not having a place to sleep
- Lack of food/water
- Lack of means of transportation
- Lack of economic resources
- Other

Information and assistance in Region 1, Barima-Waini

Surveyed individuals were asked about the type of assistance or support they needed the most. In Region 1, respondents indicated that employment or income generating activities was their greatest need (31%). Food was also an important need in Region 1 (27%) followed by document assistance (18%) to gain legal status. The surveyed population was also asked about their second most important need, and their responses were: Income generation/employment (33%); Food (30%), Non-Food Items (15%); and Education and training (12%).

Table 6. Percentage of information or support most needed by surveyed individuals in Region 1 during DTM round 2

Information/Support Needed	Average
Other	1%
Education and training	2%
Legal assistance (including migration status and refugee status determination)	2%
Secure shelter/accomodation	3%
Safety and security	4%
Medical care	4%
NFIs (clothes, personal care, etc)	7%
Document assistance	18%
Food	27%
Income generation / employment	31%

Table 7. Percentage of information or support second most needed by surveyed individuals in Region 1 during DTM round 2

Information/Support Needed (2nd Most)	Average
Document assistance	1%
Safety and security	1%
Legal assistance (including migration status and refugee status determination)	1%
Other	3%
Secure shelter/accomodation	5%
Education and training	12%
NFIs (clothes, personal care, etc)	15%
Food	30%
Income generation / employment	33%

Information and assistance in Region 4, Demerara-Mahaica

In Region 4, 29 per cent of respondents selected document assistance as their most important need. Income generation or employment was selected by 27 per cent followed by medical care (9%). When asked about their second most important need, income generation or employment was chosen by the majority (32%), then education and training (22%) and legal assistance (10%).

Table 8. Percentage of information or support most needed by surveyed individuals in Region 4 during DTM round 2

Information/Support Needed	Average
NFIs (clothes, personal care, etc)	1%
Other	1%
Food	4%
Secure shelter/accomodation	3%
Safety and security	5%
None	7%
Legal assistance (including migration status and refugee status determination)	7%
Education and training	7%
Medical care	9%
Income generation / employment	27%
Document assistance	29%

Table 9. Percentage of information or support second most needed by surveyed individuals in Region 4 during DTM round 2

Information/Support Needed (2nd Most)	Average
NFIs (clothes, personal care, etc)	2%
Safety and security	3%
Food	4%
Secure shelter/accomodation	5%
Document assistance	5%
None	10%
Medical care	7%
Legal assistance (including migration status and refugee status determination)	10%
Education and training	22%
Income generation / employment	32%

Of the total interviewed population, 27 per cent selected secure shelter and accommodation as their third most important need. An additional 18 per cent chose Non-Food Items, followed by income generation or employment (15%) and education and training (14%);

Table 10. Percentage of information or support needed (3rd most) by surveyed individuals in regions 1 and 4 during DTM round 2

Information/Support Needed (3rd Most)	Average
Safety and security	2%
Other	2%
Document assistance	3%
Medical care	3%
Legal assistance (including migration status and refugee status determination)	5%
None	5%
Food	7%
Education and training	14%
Income generation / employment	15%
Nfi (clothes, personal care, etc)	18%
Secure shelter/accomodation	27%

Across both rounds of DTM surveys, 25 per cent cited income generation or employment as their primary need followed by education and training (13%), secure shelter and accommodation (11%), document assistance (11%) and food (9%).

Table 11. Percentage of information or support needed by surveyed individuals based on two rounds of DTM data

Overall Needs	Average
Other	1%
Safety and security	3%
Medical care	5%
Legal assistance (including migration status and refugee status determination)	6%
NFIs (clothes, personal care, etc)	8%
None	8%
Food	9%
Document assistance	11%
Secure shelter/accomodation	11%
Education and training	13%
Income generation / employment	25%

V. ECONOMIC AND LABOR SITUATION

Employment status in the country of origin

In Round 2, 50 per cent of the population of interest in Region 1 were unemployed in their country of origin when compared to nine per cent in Region 4. Of those interviewed in Region 4, 15 per cent were students compared to 1 per cent in Region 1. Only six per cent of interviewees in Region 1 were employed in their country of origin, while 41 per cent worked independently. However, in Region 4, 61 per cent were employed before their journey started while 12 per cent worked independently.

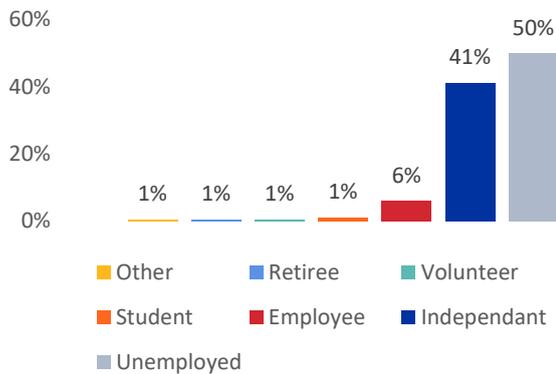
Employment situation

Only eight per cent of the interviewed population during Round 2 indicated that they received a job offer before arriving in Guyana.

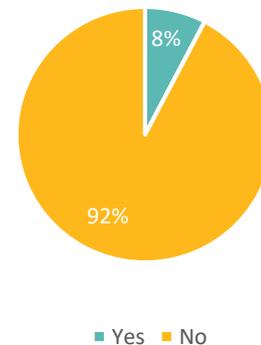
In Region 1, Barima-Waini, 83 per cent of the surveyed individuals in round 2 were unemployed. Only three per cent of the interviewees reported being employed, while 13 per cent reported working independently.

In contrast, 66 per cent of interviewees in Region 4 are employed while 17 per cent are unemployed. In addition, 14 per cent of the interviewed population work independently while 2% are currently studying.

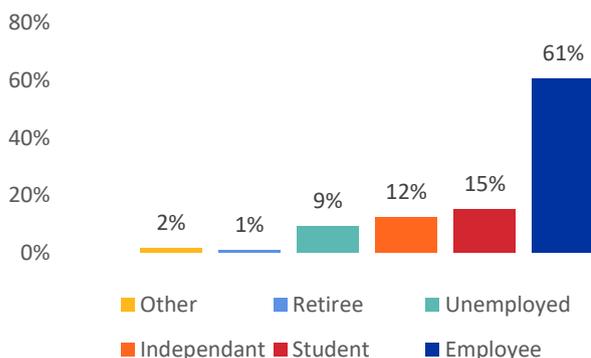
Graph 20. Employment status in country of origin of surveyed individuals during DTM round 2 conducted in Region 1



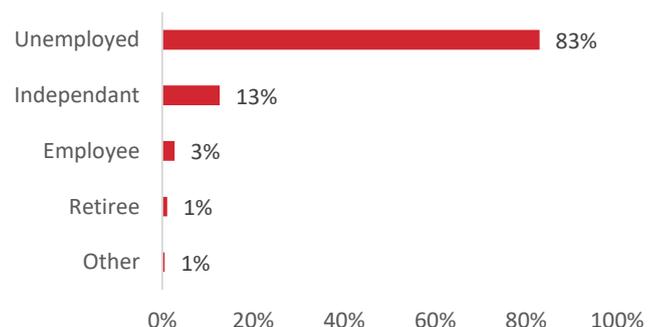
Graph 22. Percentage of surveyed individuals during DTM round 2 who received a job offer before arriving in Guyana



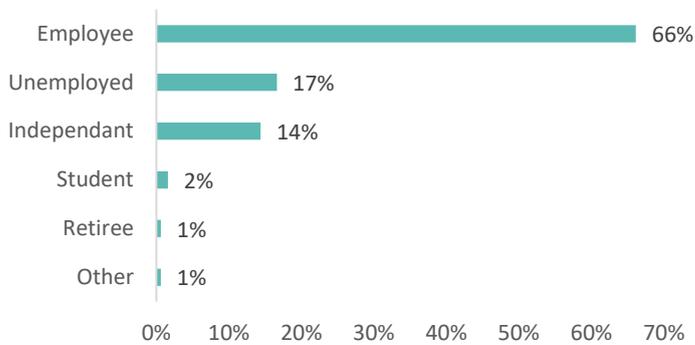
Graph 21. Employment status in country of origin of surveyed individuals during DTM round 2 conducted in Region 4



Graph 23. Employment status of surveyed individuals in Region 1 for DTM round 2



Graph 24. Employment status of surveyed individuals in Region 1 for DTM round 2



Overall, of the total interviewed population across the two rounds of DTM, 71 per cent reported being unemployed in Region 1, 10 per cent being employed and 17 per cent working independently. In comparison, 63 per cent reported being employed in Region 4, 14 per cent working independently, and 21 per cent being unemployed.

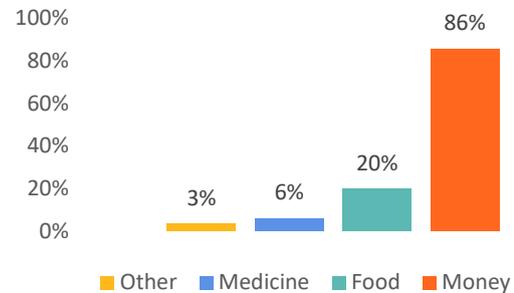
Table 12. Percentage of employment status of surveyed individuals disaggregated by regions over two rounds of DTM

Employment Status	Region 1	Region 4	Total
Volunteer	0%	0%	0%
Student	0%	1%	1%
Retiree	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	0%	1%
Independent	17%	14%	15%
Employed	10%	63%	34%
Unemployed	71%	21%	49%

Of those interviewed in Round 2, one per cent reported having worked and receiving no payment and five per cent reporting having worked and receiving less than agreed upon.

Thirty per cent of the interviewed population said they were sending resources back to their country of origin and 86 per cent of those indicated money was the resource.

Graph 24. Type of resources being sent by surveyed individuals



VI. PROTECTION RISKS

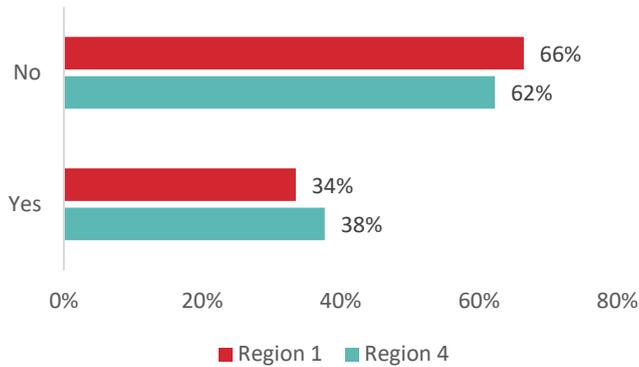
Certain groups of people may be more vulnerable than others while migrating. During the analysis, it was identified that:

- Forty-eight per cent of women interviewed had at least one child.
- Eight per cent of women interviewed were single mothers.
- Three per cent of women interviewed were pregnant.

Health

- Sixty-six per cent of those interviewed in Region 1 indicated that they did not have access to health services compared to 62 per cent in Region 4.
- Seven per cent of interviewees identified specific health conditions while three per cent indicated that they required daily medical attention.
- Thirteen per cent mentioned that they had suffered some infectious or contagious disease over the past year.

Graph 25. Percentage of surveyed individuals with access to health disaggregation by regions in DTM round 2

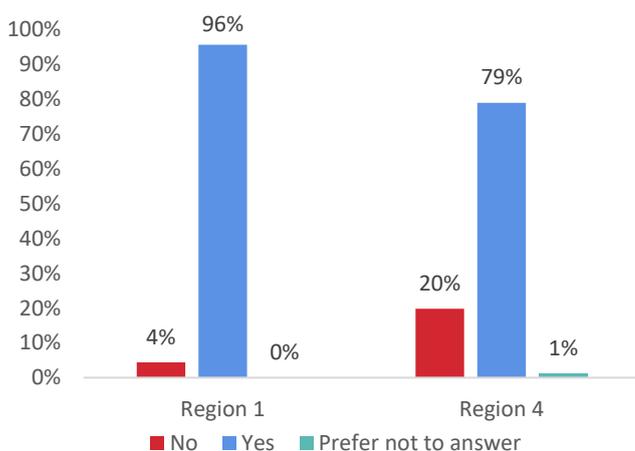


Personal security

Fourteen per cent of persons interviewed in Round 2 did not feel safe in Guyana, in comparison to eight per cent during Round 1.

Four per cent responded positively when asked if they had experienced some form of violence during their trip.

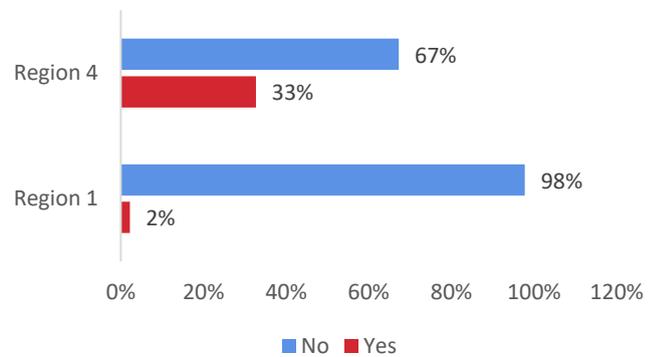
Graph 26. Are you feeling safe?



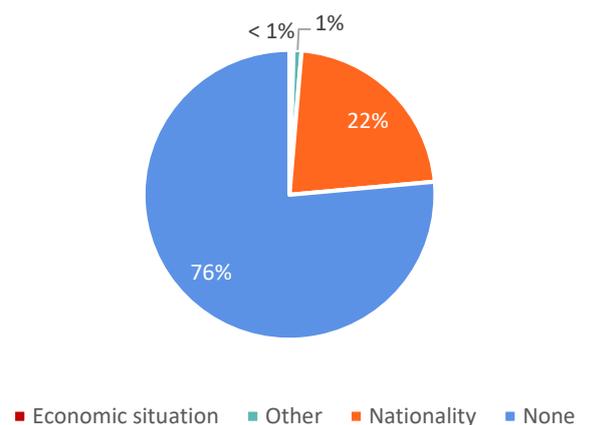
Discrimination

Twenty-one per cent of the population in movement reporting having experienced some form of discrimination. In Region 1, two per cent reported having experienced discrimination compared to 67 per cent in Region 4.

Graph 27. Percentage of surveyed individuals that experienced discrimination disaggregation by regions in DTM round 2



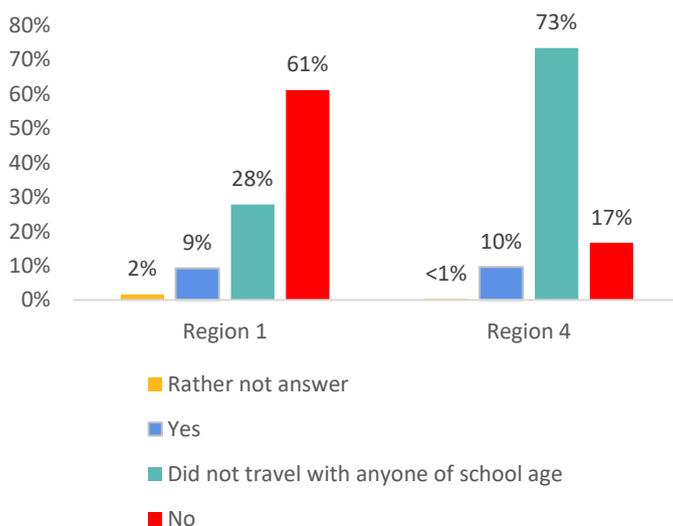
Graph 28. Reasons cited for discrimination by surveyed population in regions 1 and 4 during DTM round 2



Education

In total, 33 per cent of the population in movement said that their children did not have access to education.

Graph 29. Percentage of individuals with access to education by regions



VII. Summary

It is important to reiterate that convenience sampling was used and the results are only indicative of the characteristics of the surveyed population. It is not possible to establish a probabilistic generalization for all Venezuelan citizens or Guyanese returnees in the country.

- Information obtained during Round 2 of DTM Surveys shows that Guyana is not a transit country. The majority of persons entering Guyana intend to remain.
- Sixty per cent of those interviewed in Round 2 were women.
- Sixty per cent of Venezuelan nationals interviewed during round 2 of the DTM exercise are women.
- Fifty-eight per cent of individuals interviewed are between 18 and 30 years old.
- Most of the interviewed individuals that arrived in Region 4 were single (63%), while in Region 1, the majority was married or with family (70%).
- Five hundred and forty-one persons have travelled with

the total interviewed population across two rounds of DTM surveys.

- In Region 1, 69 per cent of persons interviewed did not have a formal education, and 51 per cent in Region 4 had a secondary education.
- Eighty-three per cent of the interviewed population in Region 1 were unemployed compared to 17 per cent in Region 4.
- Sixty-nine per cent of the interviewed population in Region 1 reported having an irregular migration status compared to 39 per cent in Region 4, Georgetown.
- Of the interviewed persons entering Region 1, the majority originated from Delta Amacuro (90%) State in Venezuela while the majority that entered Region 4 came from Bolívar (83%) State.
- Forty-seven per cent of the population interviewed across both rounds of DTM surveys were single.
- Eighty-two per cent of the surveyed population travelled to Region 1 with their family compared to 41 per cent to Region 4.
- Most of the surveyed individuals travelling to Guyana listed Region 1 as their intended final destination (36%) while 34 per cent specifically identified Georgetown in Region 4 as their intended final stop.
- In Region 1, the primary need cited was income generating activities or employment while the mobile population in Region 4 identified document assistance as their primary need.
- Sixty-six per cent of surveyed individuals mentioned that they lacked access to health services in Region 1 compared to 62 per cent in Region 4.
- Thirty-three per cent of the population of interest reported having experienced some form of discrimination in Region 4.
- Ninety-six per cent of the mobile population felt safe in Region 1 compared to 79 per cent in Region 4.



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