



DTM

Displacement
Tracking Matrix

**GUYANA - FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS OF
VENEZUELAN NATIONALS IN THE REGION OF MAHDIA**

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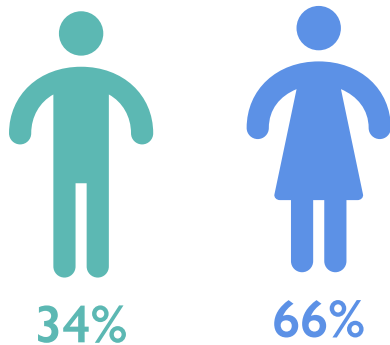
1. INTRODUCTION

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean Region are currently experiencing the largest population movement in its modern history due to the immense outflow of migrants and refugees from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter referred to as Venezuela). This is, as a result of the Venezuelan situation and Guyana as a bordering country is also affected. There is an increase in the movement of migrants from Venezuela into its territory.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is currently assisting the Government of Guyana and other humanitarian actors in monitoring the situation using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

The DTM is a system to track and monitor displacement that is designed to create a profile of the migrant population and to obtain a better understanding of their migratory routes, economic and labour situation, living conditions and main protection needs. This analysis allows stakeholders to use evidence-based decision making to support the population arriving from Venezuela, as well as the receiving communities. This report uses data from a DTM round carried out in the town of Mahdia, Region 8, in January 2020. It was funded by the US Department of State – Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) and implemented by IOM.

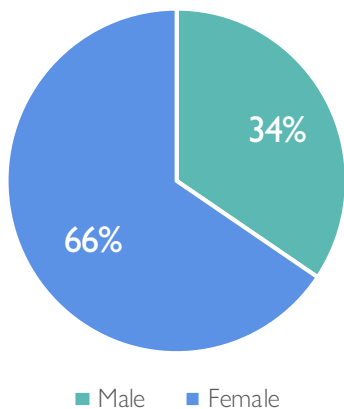
2. METHODOLOGY



Mahdia is a gold and diamond mining area located in Region 8, a remote region of Guyana with dense Amazon Rainforest as such the DTM activity was conducted in and around the small town of Mahdia. A team of four enumerators visited the town over a period of three days and conducted a series of interviews on migrants residing there. Establishing a sample size mathematically was a significant challenge because most of the population resided in the mining areas, as such a convenience sample size of 90 was chosen. It must also be noted that 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 Venezuelans in the country. Additionally, in some graphics, due to rounding, the sum of the percentages may not be 100%.

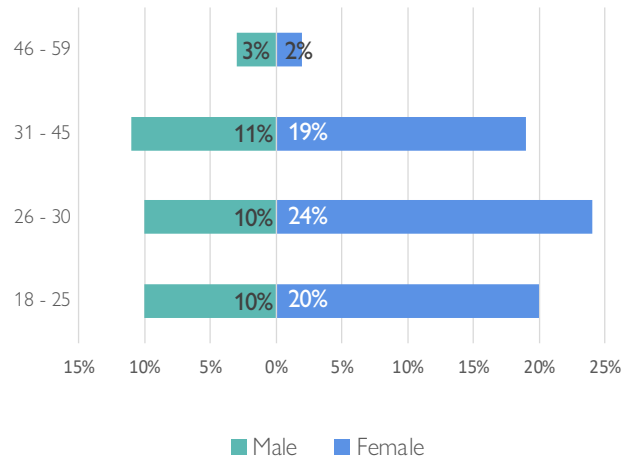
3. POPULATION PROFILE

GRAPH 1.
Gender of Respondents



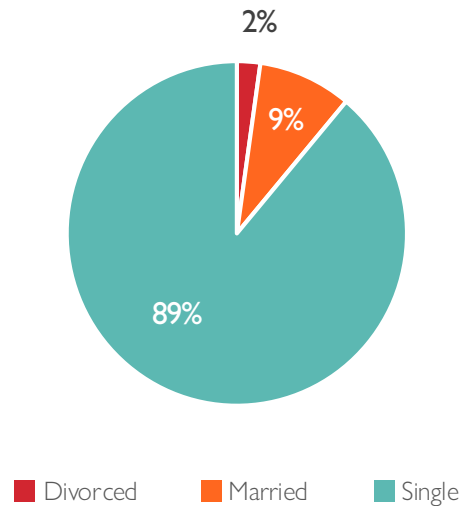
As Graph 1 shows, more interviews were conducted with women than men (66% vs 34%).

GRAPH 2.
Age and Gender disaggregation of Respondents



Of all people interviewed, 20 percent are females 18 to 25 and 10 per cent are males 18 to 25. Twenty-four per cent are females 26 to 30, and 10 per cent are males 26 to 30. Lastly, 19 per cent are females 31 to 45, and 11 per cent are males 31 to 45.

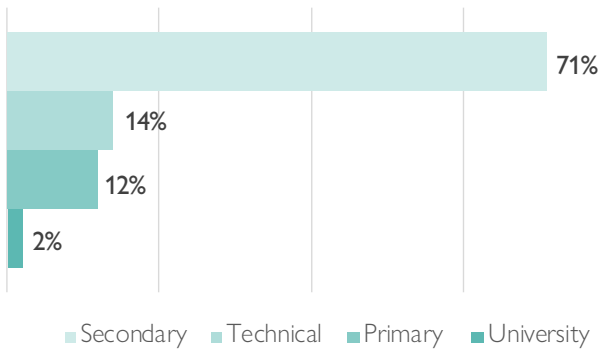
GRAPH 3.
Civil Status of Respondents



At the same time, respondents were asked about their civil status: 89 per cent stated they were single, nine per cent said they were married and two per cent were divorced (Graph 3).

GRAPH 4.

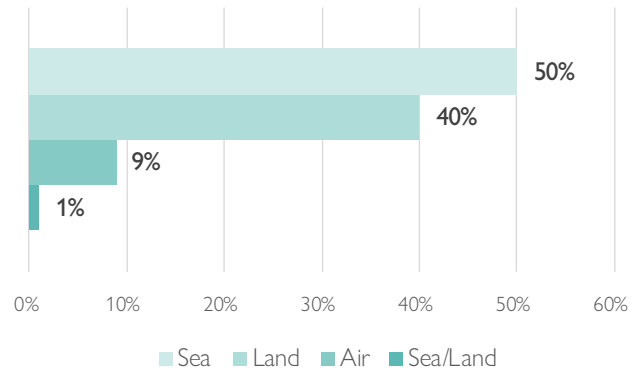
Education level of Respondents



As seen in Graph 4, the majority (71%) of respondents reported that they had secondary level education, 14 per cent went to technical institutions, 12 per cent had only completed primary education and two per cent have attained university level education.

GRAPH 6.

Mode of transportation used to reach Guyana

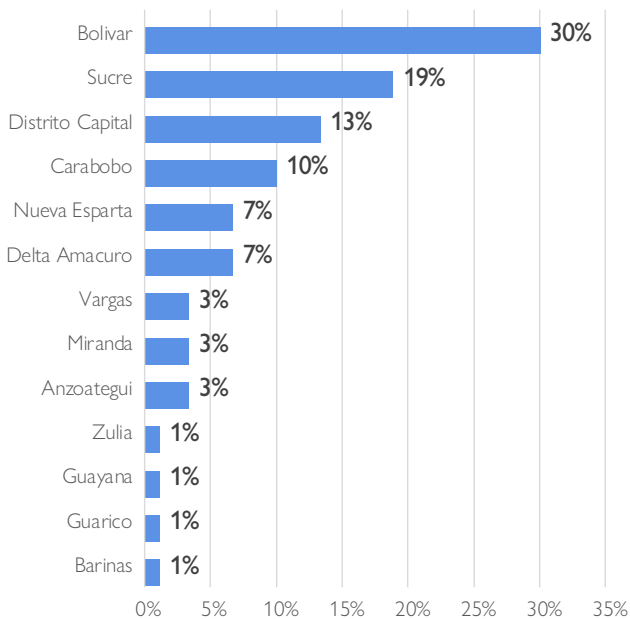


Of the surveyed population, 50 per cent came to Guyana by sea, 40 per cent by land, nine per cent by air and one per cent by both sea and land (Graph 6).

4. MIGRATION ROUTE AND STATUS

GRAPH 5.

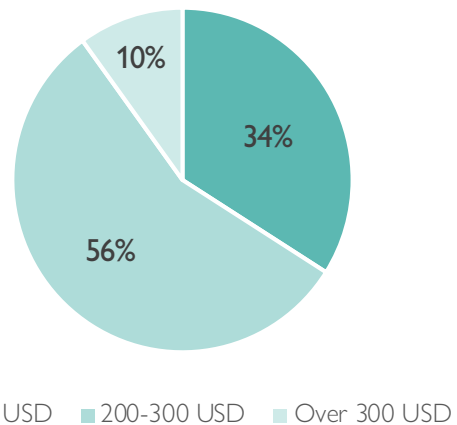
Venezuelan states where most respondents came from



As shown in Graph 5 above and Image 1 (page below), the most frequently reported state of origin was Bolivar (30%) followed by Sucre (19%), Capital District (13%) and Carabobo (10%).

GRAPH 7.

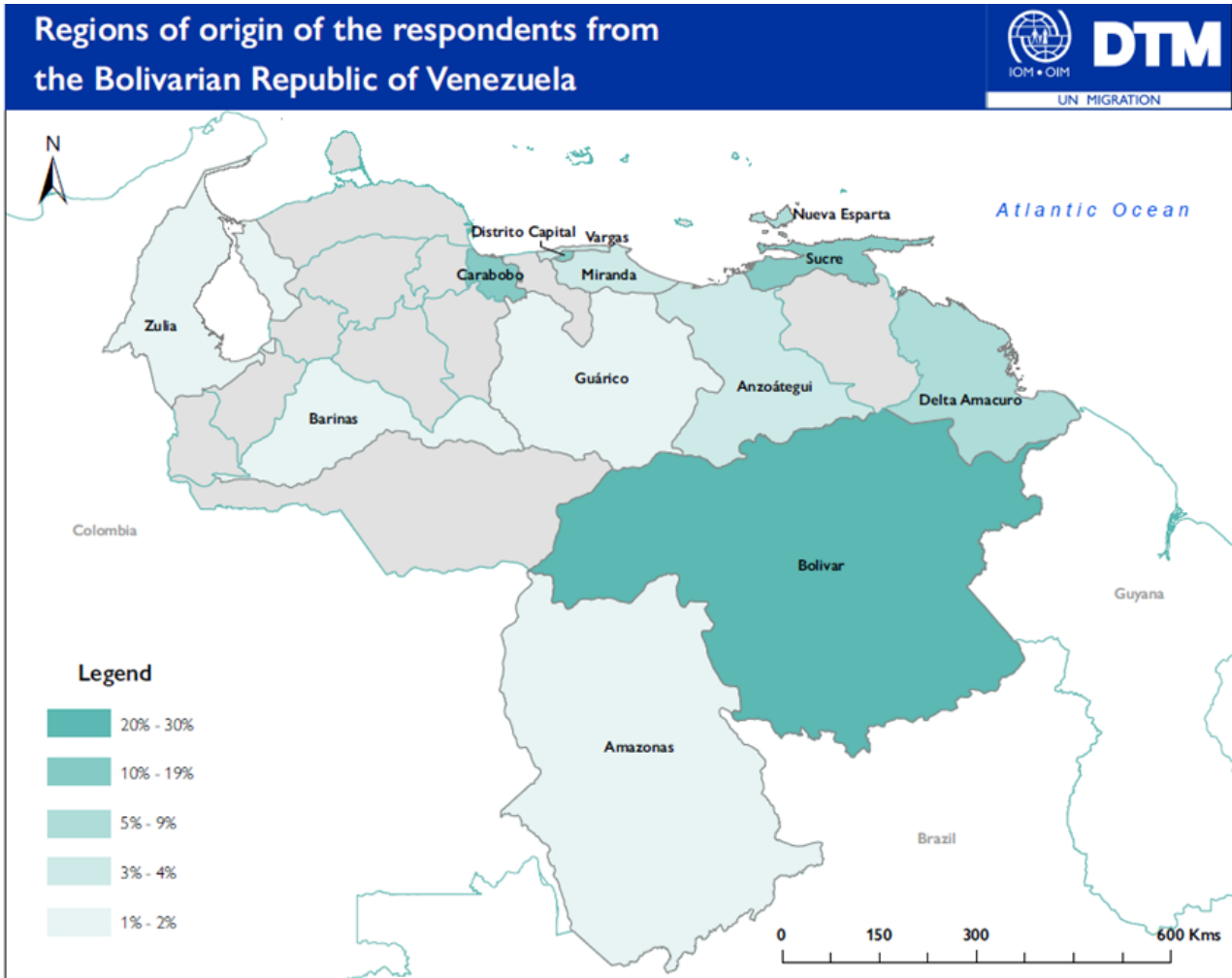
Cost of the trip to Guyana paid by Respondents



As Graph 7 shows, more than half of respondents (56%) paid between USD 200 to USD 300 to reach Mahdia, 29 per cent paid less than USD 200, and 10 per cent paid more than USD 300.

IMAGE 1.

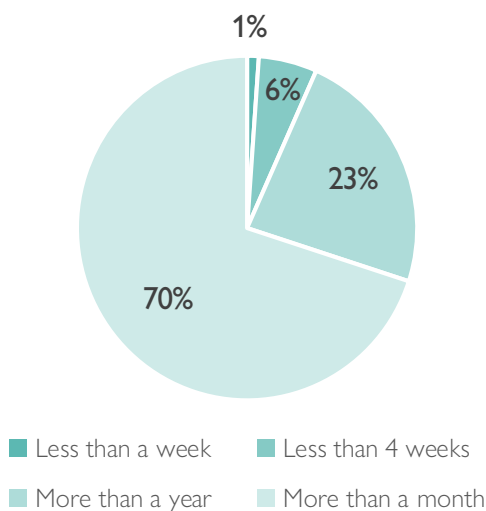
Map of Venezuela showing the location of the states where the respondents originated



Basemap source: ESRI and UN World Map
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

GRAPH 8.

Time spent in Guyana by Respondents

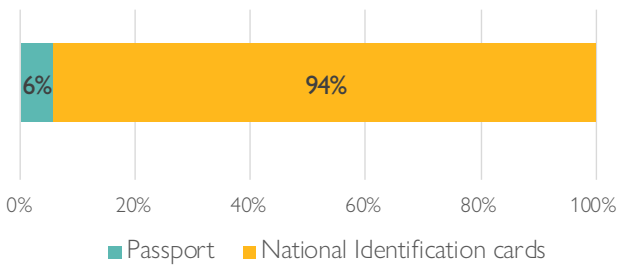


Respondents were asked about how long they had stayed in Mahdia. The majority (70%) reported that they had stayed more than a month, 23 per cent more than a year, six per cent less than a month and one per cent had recently arrived (Graph 8).

At the same time, as seen in Graph 9, six per cent of the respondents had passports and 94 per cent had National Identity Cards.

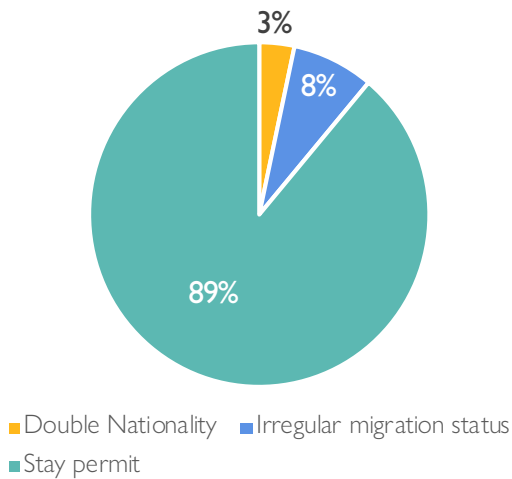
GRAPH 9.

Type of Identification documents in possession by Respondents



GRAPH 10.

Migration status of Respondents

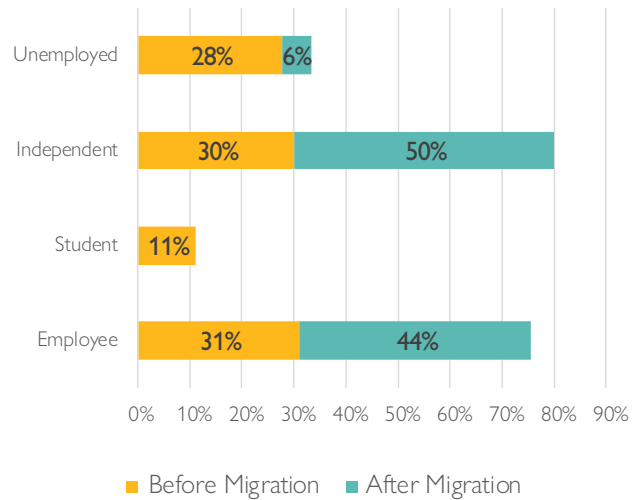


Most respondents reported having a Stay Permit (89%) while 8 per cent did not have a regular migration status and 3 per cent had double nationality.

5. ECONOMIC AND LABOUR SITUATION

GRAPH 11.

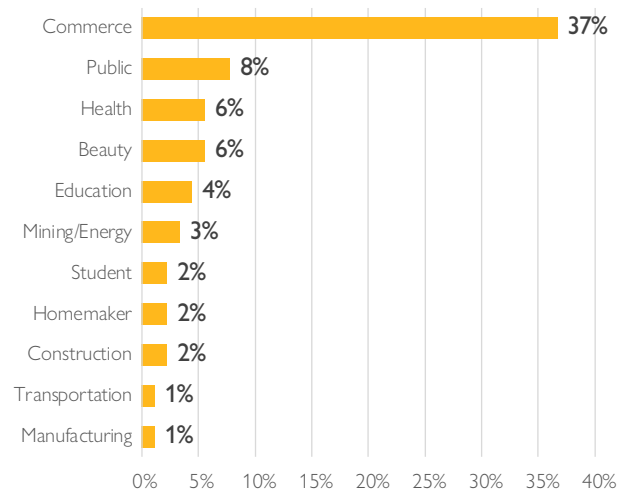
Employment status of respondents before and after migrating to Guyana



As seen in Graph 11, the data analysis has shown that before migration, 31 per cent of respondents were employed, 30 per cent worked independently, 28 per cent were unemployed and 11 per cent were students. After migration, 44 per cent of respondents reported that they were employed, 50 per cent that they worked independently and six per cent that they were unemployed. This shows an increase in employment and a decrease in unemployment.

GRAPH 12.

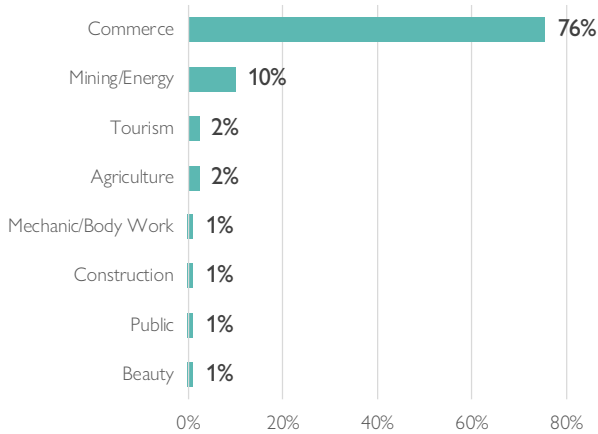
Employment areas of respondents before migrating to Guyana



Of the surveyed population, the employment areas before migration were primarily in commerce (37%), eight per cent of respondents reported that they worked in the public sector, six per cent in health and beauty and four per cent in education (Graph 12).

GRAPH 13.

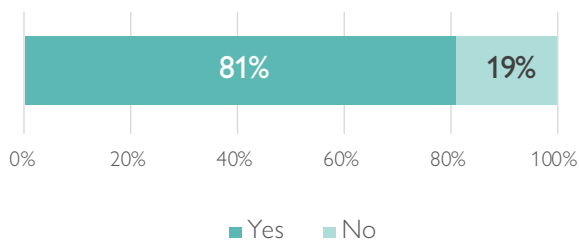
Employment status of respondents after arriving in Guyana



There were changes in the sectors that respondents were employed in after arriving in Guyana. There was a sharp increase in the percentage employed in commerce (76%) and 10 per cent in mining due to the fact that Mahdia is a mining area (Graph 13).

GRAPH 14.

Respondents that are sending resources to their home country

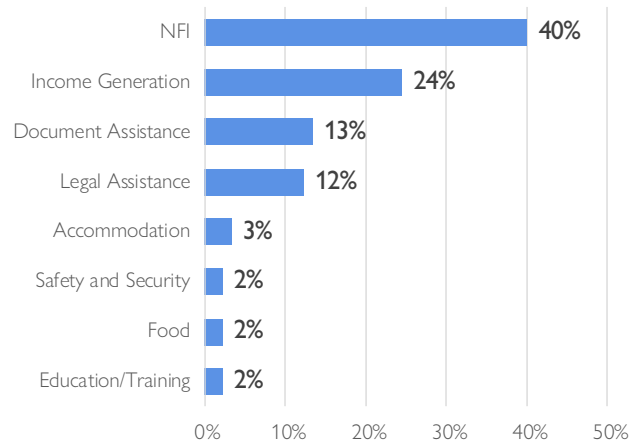


As seen in Graph 14, the data shows that 81 per cent of respondents reported that they were sending resources back to Venezuela and 19 per cent were not. Money was the only resource that was sent.

6. NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

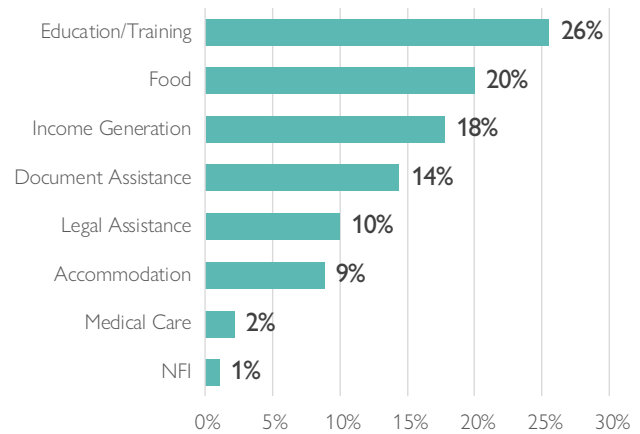
GRAPH 15.

Frist Priority need of Respondents



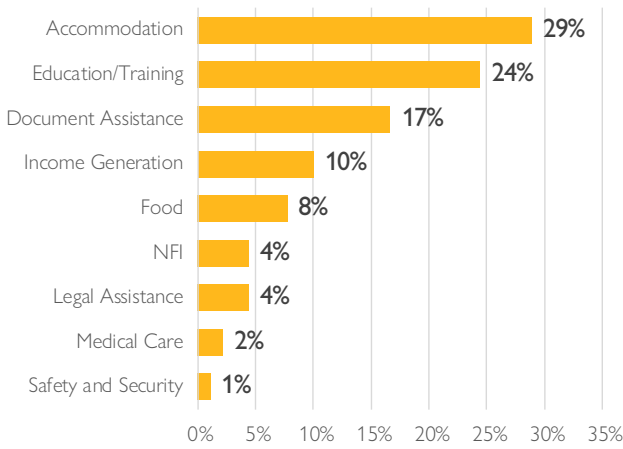
GRAPH 16.

Second priority need of Respondents



GRAPH 17.

Third priority need of Respondents



As Graph 15, 16 and 17 shows, respondents were asked what their first, second and third priority needs were.

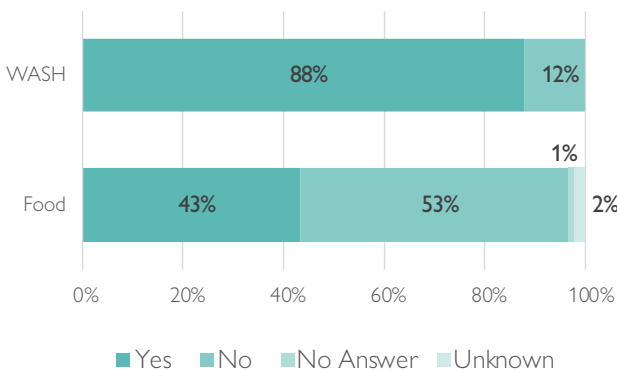
As a first priority, 40 per cent of respondents stated that they needed Non-Food Items (NFI), 24 per cent said income generation or employment and 25 per cent wanted legal and documentation assistance.

As a second priority, 26 per cent of respondents wanted education, 20 per cent were in need of food, 18 per cent in need of employment and 24 per cent wanted legal and documentation assistance (Graph 16).

As a third priority, 29 per cent stated they were in need of accommodation, 24 per cent wanted education, 17 per cent desired document assistance, eight per cent wanted food and four per cent were in need of NFI and legal assistance respectively (Graph 17).

GRAPH 18.

Access to Health Services, Food and WASH

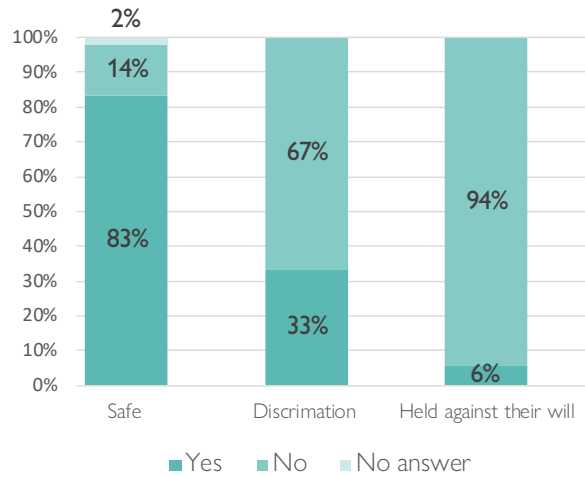


As seen in Graph 18, when asked about access to food, 43 per cent of migrants stated that they have access, 53 per cent did not, regarding access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), 88 per cent of persons said they do have access, while 12 per cent reported that they did not.

7. PROTECTION

GRAPH 19.

Protection Status of Respondents



Based on the interviews conducted, 83 per cent of respondents reported that they felt safe while 14 per cent said they felt unsafe and two per cent gave no answer. When asked about discrimination, 67 per cent said they had not experienced discrimination, and 33 per cent said that they were discriminated against because of their nationality. When asked if they were forced to work or perform activities against their will, 94 per cent said no, the remaining six per cent said yes (Graph 19).

8. SUMMARY

This DTM activity was funded by the US Department of State – Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) and implemented by IOM. As convenience sampling was used, the results are only indicative of the characteristics of the surveyed population.

- A total of 90 persons were interviewed in Mahdia located in Region 8, Guyana with 66 per cent being females and 34 per cent being males.
- Eighty-nine per cent of respondents were single, nine per cent were married and two per cent divorced.
- Age and gender of respondents, 20 percent are females 18 to 25 and 10 per cent are males 18 to 25. Twenty-four per cent are females 26 to 30, and 10 per cent are males 26 to 30, 19 per cent are females 31 to 45, and 11 per cent are males 31 to 45.
- Seventy-one per cent had Secondary level education, 14 per cent of respondents had Technical level education, 12 per cent had primary level and two per cent had a university degree.
- Thirty per cent of respondents came from Bolivar State, the closest state to Region 8.
- Eighty-one per cent of respondents were sending money back home to Venezuela.
- The unemployment rate of respondents before migration was 28 per cent and six per cent after migration.
- Thirty-seven per cent of respondents worked in the sector of commerce before migration and 76 per cent after migration.
- NFIs were reported as the First Priority need by 40 per cent of respondents.
- Education was the top Second Priority need, reported by 26 per cent of respondents.
- Accommodation was the top Third Priority need, reported by 29 per cent of respondents.
- Eighty-three per cent of migrants said they felt safe, 14 per cent felt unsafe and two per cent gave no answer.
- Thirty-three per cent said they were discriminated against based on their nationality.
- Six per cent said they were forced to work or perform activities against their will.

DTM



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