



DTM

Displacement
Tracking Matrix

APURE, BARINAS, TÁCHIRA AND ZULIA

1. INTRODUCTION

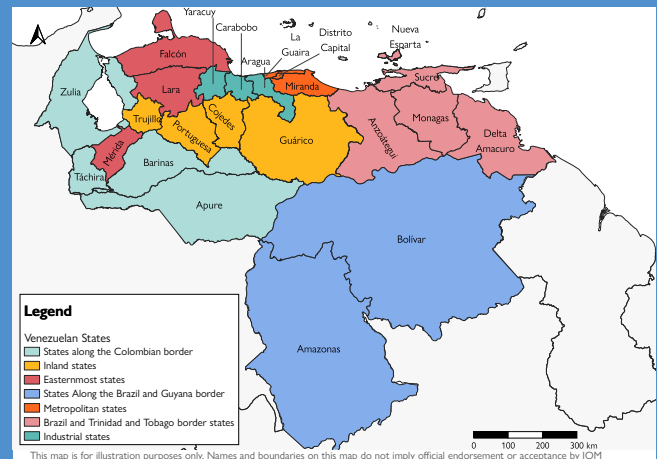
As of June 2021, more than 4.6 million refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela) are in the Latin America and Caribbean region.¹ This migration flow represents an important issue for governments of the host governments and the international community. There has also been significant internal mobility inside Venezuela. For this reason, having rich information about the demographics, labour market participation, health services access as well as information about the impact of COVID-19 pandemic is essential to the crafting of policy initiatives that address the needs of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in their host communities and inside Venezuela. Since 2018 the International Organization of Migration (IOM) has been conducting activities through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to monitor displacement and population mobility in host Latin American and Caribbean countries, and population mobility inside Venezuela such as populations in transit, recording rich details about the profiles, characteristics, and socio-economic status of refugees and migrants.

2. METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this set of seven factsheets is to explore the differing profiles of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in host countries and in transit based on their area of origin. To do this it creates two non-representative profiles of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in 2020 providing a comparison between them. One focuses on the profile of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in five host countries (Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil and Guyana) and the other one on the profile of respondents who are in transit in Venezuela, both disaggregated by their areas of origin. This data was collected using DTM's Flow Monitoring Survey methodology in 2020 for selected areas with high stock or flow of the target population including borders, transit locations and cities. Respondents in Venezuela were interviewed at transit points in Apure and Táchira in October-November 2020. In addition, in some states of Venezuela (Distrito Capital, La Guaira, Miranda, Táchira) DTM captured information about COVID-19 in the community through Key informant interviews. While the data is nonrepresentative, they provide an indication of trends in a way that can help guide policy decision-making.

This full product is composed of seven sub-factsheets that correspond to seven groups according to Venezuelan States divided in relation to different themes or characteristics. The first group is composed of migrants and refugees from Apure, Barinas, Táchira and Zulia (Colombia border), the second group is composed of migrants and refugees from Cojedes, Guárico, Portuguesa and Trujillo (near islands), the third one is composed of migrants and refugees from Falcon, Lara and Merida (top east states), the fourth one is composed of migrants and refugees from Amazonas and Bolivar (border with Brazil and Guyana), the fifth one is composed of migrants and refugees from Distrito Capital, Miranda and El Guaira (metropolitan states), the sixth one is

formed by Aragua, Carabobo and Yaracuy (industrial states) and the last one by migrants and refugees from Anzoátegui, Delta Amacuro, Monagas, Nueva Esparta and Sucre (Trinidad and Tobago and Brazil border).



State of origin	No. of respondents in host countries	No. of respondents in transit in Venezuela
Apure	129	48
Táchira	333	6
Barinas	243	32
Zulia	501	1

1 See: <https://reliefweb.int/map/colombia/r4v-stocks-venezuelan-population-region-june-2021>

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF RESPONDENTS IN HOST COUNTRIES AND IN THEIR AREAS OF ORIGIN

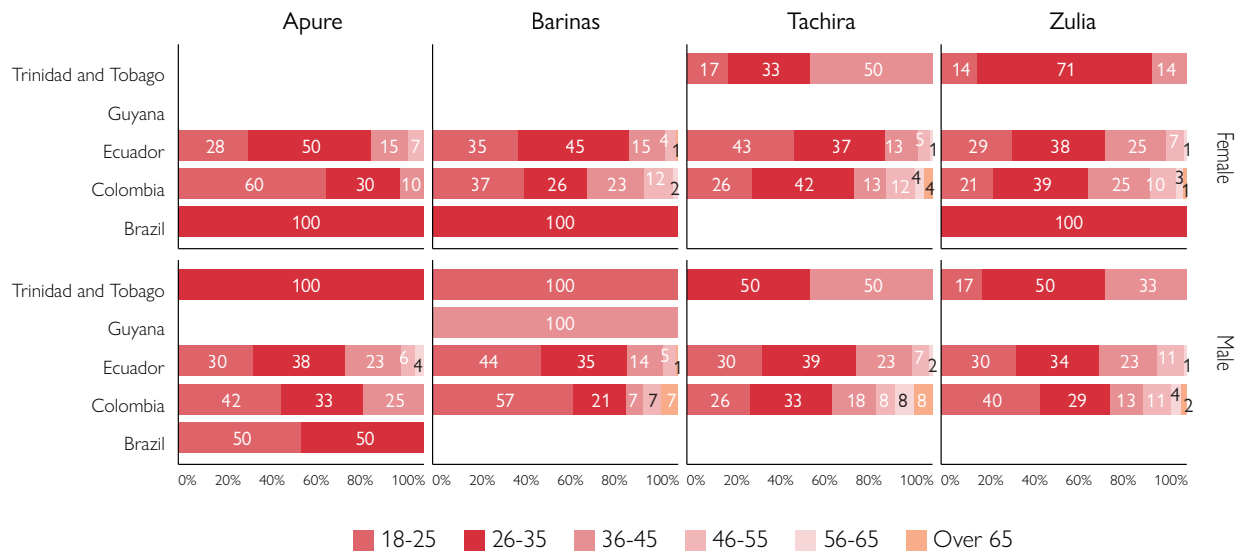
Gender and age of in host countries and in transit in Venezuela

Overall, there is a similar proportion of men and women coming from Apure, Barinas, Táchira and Zulia both from respondents in host countries and those interviewed in transit inside Venezuela. However, of those respondents in Colombia, there is a greater proportion of women (75%) migrating from Barinas than men (25%), and from Táchira (68% Vs. 31%). In Brazil, the inverse trend is observed, with a greater proportion of men (80%) from Apure than women (20%).

More than 55 per cent of respondents in the five host countries were under 36 years old. However, men from Barinas migrating to Guyana are mainly older than 35 years old. In Trinidad and Tobago, migrants from Táchira, are in a greater proportion between 26 and 45 years old. Of those surveyed in transit in Venezuela more than 60 per cent of respondents were under 36 years old except Barinas where the majority are between 36 and 55 years old.

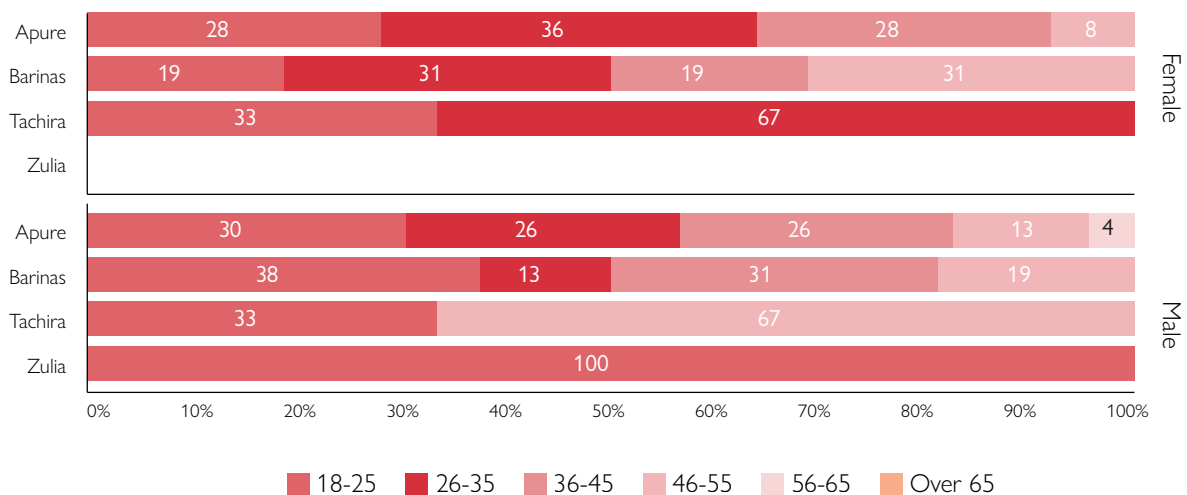
GRAPH N° 1.*

Gender and age among respondents from Apure, Barinas, Tachira and Zulia by host country 2020



GRAPH N°2.

Gender and age among transit migrants from Apure, Barinas, Tachira and Zulia in Venezuela 2020



* Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100 in all graphs of this product.

Relationship status among respondents in host countries

The largest share of respondents were single, independently their areas of origin a trend related to the youth of most respondents. Respondents from Barinas are more likely to be single than respondents from other Venezuelan states. The proportions of married/partnered respondents are between 30 per cent and 45 per cent and only some respondents are divorced/separated or widowed (less than 10%).

Highest level of education among respondents in host countries and in transit in Venezuela

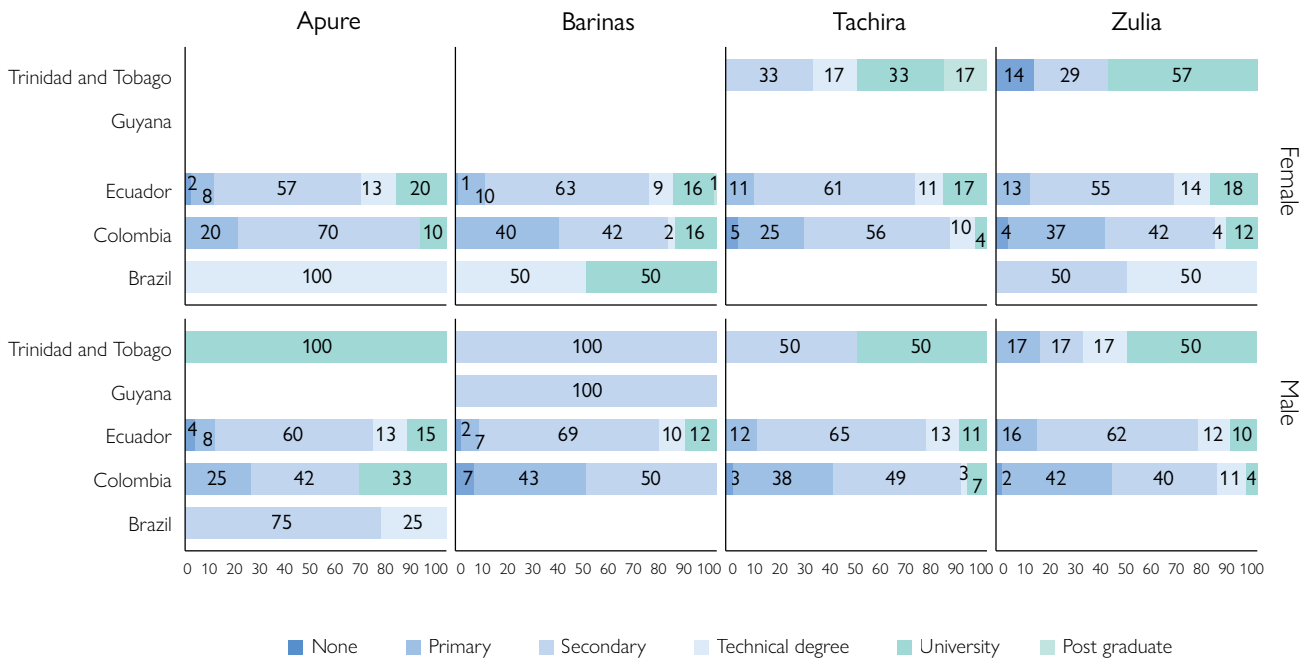
The education level of respondents from Apure, Táchira, Barinas and Zulia is relatively high. Among respondents in the five host countries from these states the largest proportion of respondents had secondary education as their highest completed level of education. There were some differences between host countries and the group of states. In Brazil 50 per cent of respondents from Barinas have a university

degree and the remainder a technical degree as do a significant number from Zulia. The same trend is observed in respondents from Táchira and Zulia in Trinidad and Tobago. The respondents in transit in Venezuela from the four states are also mainly educated. In all states the largest groups of respondents had completed secondary education. In addition, almost 30 per cent of respondents from Barinas have a university degree.

When breaking this down by gender we can see that levels of education are largely the same: for both men and women most respondents have completed secondary education. Nevertheless, there are some exceptions. For those respondents in Colombia a greater proportion of men (30%) from Apure that have a university degree than women (10%) whereas 20 per cent of women from Barinas declared that this was their highest level of education and no men. While 60 per cent of women from Táchira in Trinidad and Tobago declared having a university degree or a post graduate degree, 50 per cent of men have only a university degree.

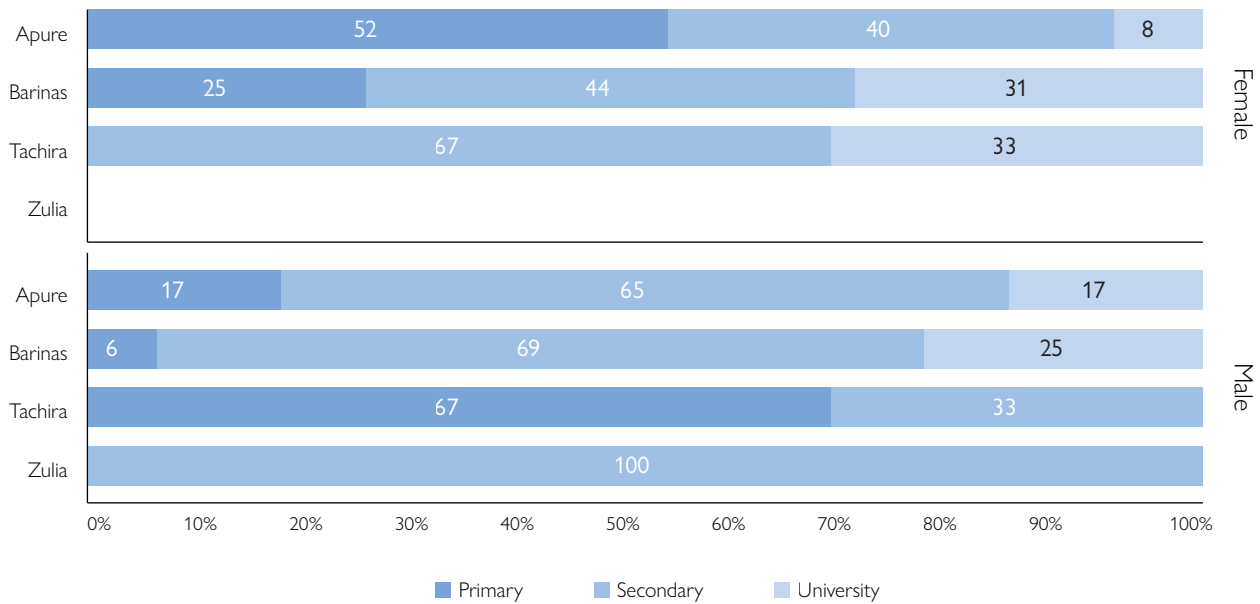
GRAPH N°3.

Highest level of education among respondents from Apure, Barinas, Tachira and Zulia by host country, disaggregated by sex, 2020



GRAPH N°4.

Highest level of education among transit respondents from Apure, Barinas, Tachira and Zulia in Venezuela 2020



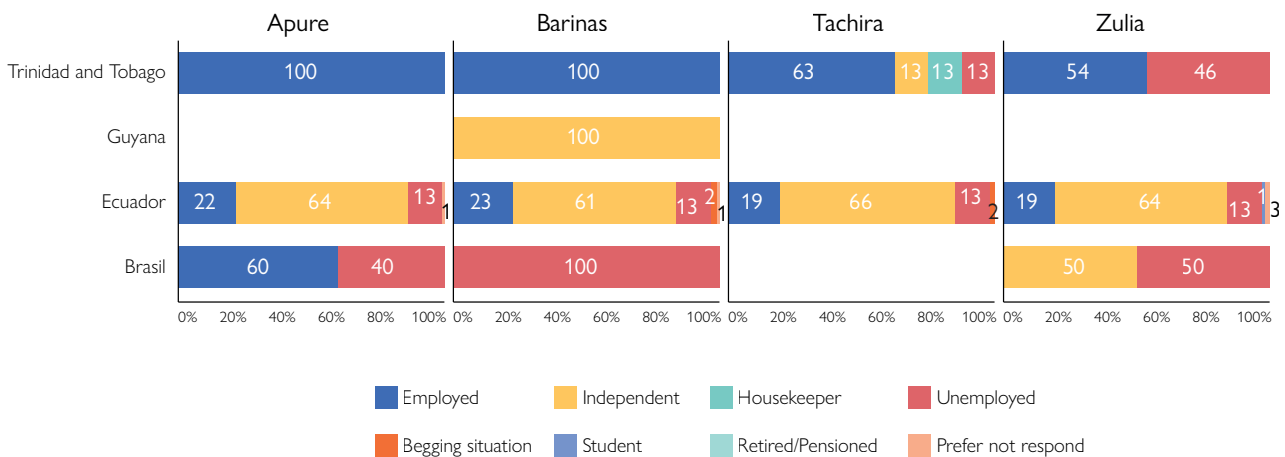
4. APURE, BARINAS, TÁCHIRA AND ZULIA: EMPLOYMENT PROFILE OF SURVEYED MIGRANTS IN HOST COUNTRIES AND IN THEIR AREAS OF ORIGIN

Employment status before and after migrating among respondents in host countries

Employment levels before migrating were relatively high among respondents in host countries from Apure, Barinas, Táchira and Zulia except Guyana. Before migrating, respondents were principally employed, independent or student, independently their areas of origin and their host countries.

GRAPH NOS.

Current labor situation of respondents after migrating in host countries

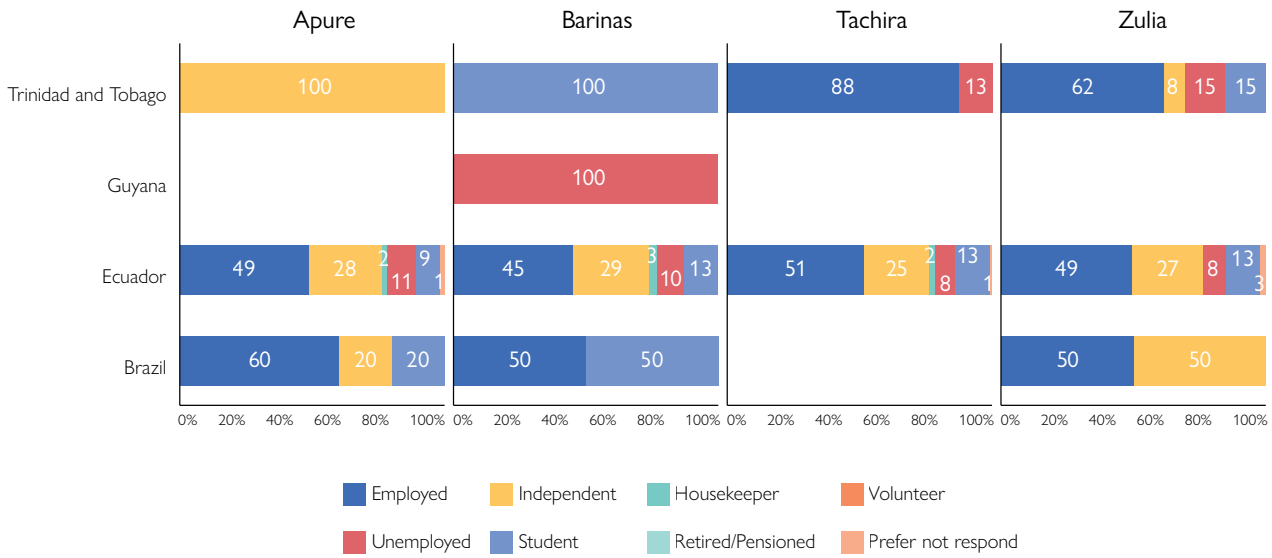


After migrating, there were higher levels of unemployment in Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago. In Ecuador and Guyana respondents were now mainly working independently. In Brazil, 60 per cent of migrants reported that they are employed, while 40 per cent declared to be unemployed, whereas before migrating, none of the respondents were unemployed.

In contrast to the high unemployment rates of migrants from both states in host countries, respondents in transit in Venezuela only respondents from Táchira reported that they were unemployed (17%).

GRAPH N°6.

Employment status of respondents from Apure, Barinas, Tachira and Zulia before migrating, by host countries, 2020



Sector of employment before and after migrating of respondents in host countries

A large proportion of respondents coming from different states were working in the commerce sector before migrating: more than 30 per cent of migrants from Barinas, Táchira, Zulia and about 25 per cent of respondents from Apure. Another significant percentage were working in the public sector: almost 30 per cent of respondents from Zulia (independently their host countries), 16 per cent from Apure in Ecuador. Roughly eight per cent of respondents from Apure in Colombia were working in the construction sector.

Since migrating commerce is still the sector with the highest proportion of respondents. More than 70 per cent from Barinas in the different host countries are working in this sector as are most respondents from Táchira and Zulia. In Trinidad and Tobago, employment sectors are more varied. A quarter of respondents from Táchira are working as housekeepers, 12 per cent in the tourism sector and construction sector and 14 per cent of respondents from Zulia are working in the manufacturing sector.

Those in transit inside Venezuela are working in similar sectors to those in host countries. Most are working in the commerce sector; construction sector, as housekeepers. In addition, roughly 15 per cent of respondents from Apure, are working in the agricultural sector.

Profile of respondents in host countries that were unemployed before and after migrants

When looking closely at the profile of respondents who were unemployed in their area of origin there are significant differences depending on the host country and state of origin. For those living in Ecuador there are more men than women (70% vs 30%), most of whom are 18-45 years old from Apure. Whereas in Táchira, Barinas and Zulia there was a higher percentage of women in the same age group (68%, 61% and 56% respectively). There is a low proportion of respondents who declared that they were unemployed before migrating to Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana.

After migrating women from Apure, Barinas and Zulia had higher levels of unemployment than men (60% vs 40%), mainly those aged 18 to 45 years old, except for respondents from Táchira, with a higher level of unemployment among men (57% vs 42%). In Trinidad and Tobago, 66 per cent of women are unemployed against 33 per cent of men.

Informal and formal employment among respondents in host countries

The majority of respondents in the host countries, independently their areas of origin, are working in the informal economy. This trend can be related to the fact that many are working in the commerce sector in the different host countries. However, respondents from Apure in Trinidad and Tobago (working in the mining sector) and in Brazil (working in the industry sector and public sector) declared to be working in the formal sector.

5. HEALTH SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS IN HOST COUNTRIES AND IN TRANSIT IN VENEZUELA²

Access to health services of respondents in host countries

In Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago all respondents from Apure and Barinas have access to health services but only half of respondents from Zulia do and a quarter from Táchira don't have access to health services. In Guyana most respondents did not have access to health services including all respondents from Barinas.

Health insurance coverage of respondents in host countries

Very few respondents have health insurance putting them at potential risk if they need to cover medical expenses. In Ecuador, more than 90 per cent of respondents from Apure, Barinas, Táchira and Zulia do not have health coverage. In Guyana migrants from Barinas reported that they do not have health insurance.

Place to receive medical attention of respondents in host countries

At least half of the respondents in Ecuador, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago receive medical attention at a social security or public health center. However, in Brazil the greatest proportion go to a health post – likely linked to the fact these respondents are interviewed at the border.

Improvement or not of the sanitary conditions compared to their situation in Venezuela for respondents in host countries

During some DTM rounds, respondents were asked to compare the sanitary conditions in Venezuela and in their host country. Most respondents in Ecuador reported that they had improved (Apure, 84%; Barina, 72%; Tachira, 72%; Zulia, 70%). In Guyana, respondents reported that the sanitary conditions are similar to those in Venezuela.

Pregnancy, prenatal services and access to reproductive health of respondents in host countries

- Forty per cent of pregnant women from in host countries did not have access to prenatal services as did 75 per cent of respondents from Zulia in Ecuador.
- Almost all respondents independently their areas of origin, in the different host countries (more than 70 percent) do not have access to contraception, HIV STD treatment, to sexual education and treatment in general.

Health situation of respondents in transit in Venezuela

- More than 80 per cent of respondents or members of their family in transit in Venezuela do not suffer from a disease or require medication.
- Eighty-six per cent of respondents in Táchira did not consider that there was a sufficient number of doctors in relation to the population residing in the community or sector.

² Data for this health section was not collected in all host countries. In this manner, Data in relation to access to health variables was only collected in Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. Data in relation to health insurance coverage was only collected in Ecuador and Guyana. Data related to the place where medical attention is received was collected in all host countries except for Colombia. Data related to the improvement or not of sanitary conditions compared to their situation in Venezuela was only collected in Ecuador and Guyana. Lastly, data related to access to reproductive health was only collected in Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

6. COVID-19 IMPACT ON RESPONDENTS IN HOST COUNTRIES³

During DTM rounds in 2020, respondents were asked about COVID-19 situation with the propose to analyze health conditions and socio-economic situation of migrants and refugees in host countries to identify difficulties migrants and refugees could face during the pandemic.

COVID-19: Health situation of respondents in host countries

- All respondents in Brazil reported they had not experienced any symptoms related with COVID-19 independently of their areas of origin.
- In Ecuador, ten per cent of respondents from Apure, eight per cent from Táchira, seven per cent from Barinas and six per cent from Zulia reported that they or their families had been diagnosed them or their families with COVID-19. No cases were reported in Trinidad and Tobago.
- In Ecuador, more than 90 per cent of respondents confirmed none of their family member dead because of COVID-19. In Trinidad and Tobago, more than 90 per cent, except Apure where one respondent reported that this was the case.

COVID-19: Socio-economic situation of respondents in host countries

- Most respondents in Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago from the five states did not report any deterioration in quality of the food in their host country. However, respondents from Zulia were the most likely to report this deterioration at 16 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.
- In Ecuador nearly all respondents (89%) from these states had access to basic services despite the pandemic though again the highest percentage who did not were originally from Zulia (11%).
- Respondents in Trinidad and Tobago were asked about their risk of eviction. Those from Apure and Barinas reported that they did not face eviction risk. However, 30 per cent of respondents from Zulia faced the risk of eviction during COVID-19 crisis; as well as 25 per cent of respondents from Táchira.
- Most respondents in both Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago did not suffer any type of discrimination due to the COVID-19 pandemic (90% and 80% respectively). However, when broken down by state of origin both respondents from Táchira and Zulia were more likely to report this (Táchira: 6% in Ecuador, 13% in Trinidad and Tobago; Zulia: 5% in Ecuador, 31% in Trinidad and Tobago).
- Economic activities. More than 75 per cent of respondents in Ecuador did not face economic difficulties due to the Pandemic however migrants from Táchira and Zulia were more likely to report this (36% and 33% respectively). In Trinidad and Tobago only one respondent from Táchira reported that they faced difficulties.

³ Data for this section was only available in Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago with an exception of data regarding symptoms related to COVID-19 which was only collected in Brazil.

⁴ Data for this section was collected from 1,341 key informants in 18 municipalities across the states of Distrito Capital, Miranda, La Guaira and Tachira in November-December 2020 as part of a multisectorial site evaluation.

7. COVID-19 IMPACT IN TACHIRA⁴

In some states in Venezuela (Distrito Capital, La Guaira, Miranda, Táchira) DTM captured information about COVID-19 in the community through key informant interviews. In Táchira, nearly 80 per cent of respondents reported that there were cases of COVID-19 in their community and 38 per cent reported that there had been deaths.

Overall, most health services were not interrupted in Táchira due to the pandemic for more than a month. Only 15 per cent of key informants in Táchira reported that there was an interruption in outpatient consultants, 12 per cent in clinic cases and 7 per cent in Emergency services.

Twenty-five per cent reported that access to complaints were interrupted and 37 per cent that their access to legal assistance was. Many people in Venezuela are reliant on remittances and so it is important to note that 55 per cent of respondents reported that bank services were interrupted for more than a month.

DTM



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