



SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2021



DTM

Displacement
Tracking Matrix

FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS OF VENEZUELAN
NATIONALS IN GUYANA, ROUND 4

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International Organization for Migration
107 -108 Duke Street
UN Common House
Kingston, Georgetown
Guyana, South America
Tel.: +592 -225-375
E-mail: iomguyana@iom.int
Website: www.iom.int

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For this exercise of data collection on Venezuelan migrants in Guyana, Snowballing was the selected method of obtaining a sample size, interviews were done in person by going house to house, visiting shelters, businesses where migrants work, locations where migrants frequent and small migrant communities. Regions one, two, three, four, seven and nine were visited by IOM-led enumerator teams, demographics of migrants interviewed were Venezuelans, Guyanese returnees and Indigenous Venezuelans. From September 1st to December 14th, 2021, a total of 1,363 respondents participated in the data collection activity.

Population Profile

- A total of 1,363 interviews were conducted, 60 per cent of respondents were females and 40 per cent were males.
- The civil status of respondents showed that 53 per cent were single, 48 per cent were married or cohabiting, two per cent separated, two per cent also divorced and one per cent widowed.
- A disaggregation of age and gender was done, an approximate period of ten years was used to categorize the age ranges, 30 per cent of respondents were females and 17 per cent were males between the ages of 18 to 30, ages 31 to 40 had 19 per cent of female respondents and 13 per cent of male respondents, ages 41 to 50 had six per cent each, ages 51 to 60 had female responses (4%) and male responses (2%) and above 60 years old had one per cent each.
- The education levels of the surveyed population are as follows: 60 per cent with secondary, 20 per cent with primary, eight per cent with technical, four per cent with university. Also, four per cent stated no education and three per cent indicated pre-university (post-secondary and before university).

Migration Route and Status

- For states of origin, Bolivar had the highest frequency of responses (62%) followed by Delta Amacuro with 16 per cent and Monagas with six per cent.
- Most respondents stated they arrive in Guyana by sea (62%), 17 per cent by river, 15 per cent by land and six per cent by air.
- Sixty-seven per cent stated they paid between USD 100 and USD 500 to arrive in Guyana, sixteen per cent paid less than USD 100, ten per cent between USD 500 and USD 1000, seven per cent gave no answer and less than one per cent paid between USD 1000 and USD 2500.
- Respondents with stay permit (65%), irregular migration status (13%), double nationality (9%), legal citizens (6%).
- Twenty-three per cent of respondents indicated that they have been living in Guyana between 6 to 12 months, 21 per cent of respondents equally indicated between 2 to 3 years

and above 3 years, 18 per cent between 1 to 2 years, 10 per cent between 3 to 5 months, eight per cent less than two months and one per cent less than one week.

- Forty-nine per cent of respondents stated they travelled alone, 33 per cent stated with family, 17 per cent with non-family group and one per cent gave no response. Further analysis into the family group showed that 58 per cent were children/stepchildren, 17 per cent were spouse/partner, 13 per cent other siblings/stepsiblings.

Economic and Labor Situation

- Of the surveyed population, 64 per cent of respondents stated they were unemployed, 30 per cent stated they were employed and four per cent were independent professionals.
- Top three areas of employment as stated by respondents are as follows: Commerce with 54 per cent of responses followed by Construction with 18 per cent and Homemaker with seven per cent.
- Sixty-seven per cent of respondents mentioned they were not sending resources back home, 32 per cent said they were sending remittances and one per cent were sending Non-Food Items (NFI).

Health Access

- Guyana offers free health care to all persons inclusive of migrants, 46 per cent of respondents indicated they have access, 32 per cent mentioned emergency services (both public and private available), ten per cent mentioned family/friends, five per cent stated private pharmacy.
- Three per cent of respondents (42 surveys) stated that they are persons with disabilities; further analysis into this shows that 46 per cent were with motor disabilities, 22 per cent sensorial disabilities, 20 per cent multiple disabilities (Top three responses).
- Seven per cent of respondents (96 surveys) reported having a chronic medical condition; of this 21 per cent had diabetes and asthma respectively, 18 per cent with high blood pressure (Top three responses).
- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (before and during) on identified areas of livelihoods; top three answers are as follows, 69 per cent of respondents stated work was worse than before the pandemic while 27 per cent said it was the same, 65 per cent stated financial resources was worse than before while 30 per cent said it was the same, 65 per cent also said food was worse than before the pandemic while 12 per cent said it was the same.

Needs and Assistance

- As a first priority (Top three needs), 37 per cent of respondents stated that they needed income generation/employment, 15 per cent of respondents equally indicated legal assistance and food.

- As a second priority (Top three needs), 29 per cent of respondents expressed that they needed income generation, 22 per cent stated food, 18 per cent stated education and training.
- As a third priority (Top three needs), 19 per cent of respondents stated education and training, 18 per cent responded food and 13 per cent stated Income generation/employment.
- When asked about access to food, 58 per cent indicated limited access to food, 30 per cent stated they had sufficient access, 10 per cent said they had no food and two per cent gave no response.
- The majority of respondents (56%) indicated they were renting houses; when asked with whom they were living with, 68 per cent stated they were living with non-family, while 31 per cent stated family members, less than one per cent gave no response.

Protection

- Respondents were asked whether they had experienced any form of discrimination, 56 per cent stated no, 43 per cent said yes, their main reason stated was their nationality.

Integration and returns

- When asked about their situation in Guyana and if respondents would consider returning to Venezuela, 49 per cent said no, 43 per cent said yes, seven per cent said they are evaluating it and one per cent gave no response.
- Respondents were asked about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on integration into the areas of education, culture, health and employment, the largest share of responses indicated a minimal or moderate impact before and during the pandemic.

II. CONCEPT

Guyana along with the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries have been the recipients of migrants and refugees from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereinafter referred to as Venezuela) due to the current economic crisis affecting the country. To comprehensively understand the migration flows and challenges faced by Venezuelan refugees and migrants, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been implementing its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities. DTM's can be in the form of surveys, mobility

tracking, registration and site assessments, in Guyana's case Flow Monitoring surveys (FMS) were done on migrants residing at different Flow Monitoring Points (FMP), the data collected is completely anonymous and serves to guide stakeholders, humanitarian workers, donors, government officials on the needs, socio-economic status, migration status, protection and integration concerns of migrants.

This report uses data from the fourth round of DTM carried out in Guyana between September 1st and December 14th 2021. This round of DTM activities are funded by the US Department of State – Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM).

III. INTRODUCTION

Country Profile

Guyana officially the Co-operative Republic of Guyana¹, is the only English-speaking country in South America, the Head of State is the Executive President followed by the Prime Minister and Vice President, general elections are held every five years and each Executive President has two term limit. The total population is estimated to be 746,955 inhabitants and the capital city is Georgetown

Geography

Guyana's South American² neighbors are Suriname to the East, Venezuela to the West and North-West, Brazil to the South and South-West. The only Caribbean neighbor to the North is Trinidad and Tobago. The Corentyne river separates Guyana from Suriname, and the Ireng river separates Guyana from Brazil. Guyana and Venezuela both have rivers separating and joining them; Amacuro in the North-West and Cuyuni in the absolute West.

The country² is divided into 10 Administrative Regions, and four Natural Regions namely hinterland region, interior savannahs, low coastal plain and the hilly sand and clay region; each has its own vegetation, topography, climate, soil type and is divided into the various administrative districts. The coastal plain is the most populated, below sea level and is where the capital city is located, the hinterland region is the largest and is made up of mostly Amazon³ Rainforest (87%), the hilly, sand and clay region is known mainly for bauxite mining and the interior savannah is known for cattle ranching and shares the official crossing point with Brazil.

1 <https://www.britannica.com/place/Guyana>
2 <https://factpage.gls.gov.gy/population-data/>
3 <https://guyanaturism.com/about/>

Economy

Guyana's main exports⁴ have always included minerals such as gold, diamonds and bauxite, agricultural products inclusive of rice, sugar, seafoods, and timber. Petroleum and natural gas which was recently discovered and continues to be discovered now makes up 68.4 per cent of Guyana's exports, as such a 43.5 per cent economic growth has been projected by the World Bank.⁵

COVID-19 Situation during data collection

Data collection activities were carried out during the COVID-19 Pandemic, the following measures were implemented by Government⁶ during that time:

- Nightclubs remain closed
- Points of entry opened
- 40 per cent capacity for restaurants and bars
- Curfew from 12:00 am to 4:00 am
- Ongoing vaccination campaign for all citizens and migrants
- Use of face masks
- Social distancing
- Wash/sanitize hands regularly

IV. METHODOLOGY

Data collection and Sampling size

Enumerators, all of whom were bilingual, were trained in data collection methods, protection guidelines and referral mechanisms. Teams of three, four and five were created to work

simultaneously. Each team was led by IOM staff members who were also trained bilingual enumerators. Data collection began in region four and ended in region nine.

Members of the team made contact with potential respondents by social media, NGOs and key informants, to identify the locations where migrants reside. The teams went from door to door, walked the streets, visited shelters, businesses where migrants worked, and other places frequented by migrants in order to conduct in person interviews with all the COVID-19 protocols observed. This method of reaching participants is non-probabilistic, the technique used to obtain a sample size was snowballing.

From September 1st to December, 14th 2021, a total of 1,363 respondents participated in the data collection activity.

Coverage

Interviews were done in different locations across Administrative Regions one, two, three, four, seven and nine, the demographics of interviewees included indigenous Venezuelans of Warao origins, Guyanese returnees and non-indigenous Venezuelans commonly referred to as creole Venezuelans.

The following locations including major Flow Monitoring Points (FMP's) were visited:

Region 1 – Port Kaituma

Region 2 – Anna Regina, Charity, Cotton Field, Devonshire, Henrietta, Mainstay, Onderneeming (Sand Pit), Somerset

Region 3 – Canal Number 2, Parika, Tuschen, Vreed-en-Hoop

Region 4 – Georgetown, Enterprise, Non Paniel, LBI, Lusignan, Grove, Herstelling, Kuru Kururu, Land of Canaan, Timehri

Region 7 – Agatash, Dogg Point, Bartica, Arimu, Takatu, Puruni, Kaikan, Eteringbang

Region 9 – Lethem

Below is table of the number of surveys done across each region and the respective demographic groups:

Regions	Venezuelans	Returnees	Indigenous	Total
R9	62	1	0	63
R7	406	9	3	418
R4	323	39	7	369
R3	97	44	1	142
R2	183	59	17	259
R1	61	4	47	112
Total	1132	156	75	1363

⁴ <https://statisticsguyana.gov.gy/>

⁵ <https://goinvest.gov.gy/greater-economic-growth-projected-for-guyana-in-2021-world-bank/>

⁶ <https://dpi.gov.gy/gazetted-covid-19-measures-no-24-for-november-2021/>

Limitations and Constraints

Location of migrants combined with the pandemic exacerbates an already difficult situation. The gold mining areas are prime examples of such locations, transportation to these areas are either by boat or by trail (sandy rocky road). Images below displays typical gold mining pits.

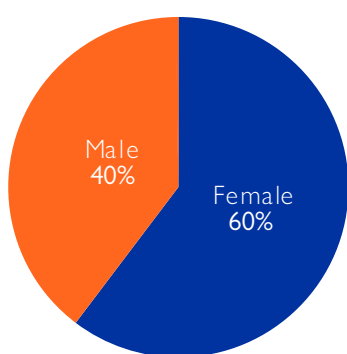


Surveys were conducted in main towns and villages and also those located close to the mining areas but no surveys were conducted in mining locations. It is important to note that since rounding was used in the graphics, the sum of percentages will not be a 100%.

V. POPULATION PROFILE

GRAPH 1.

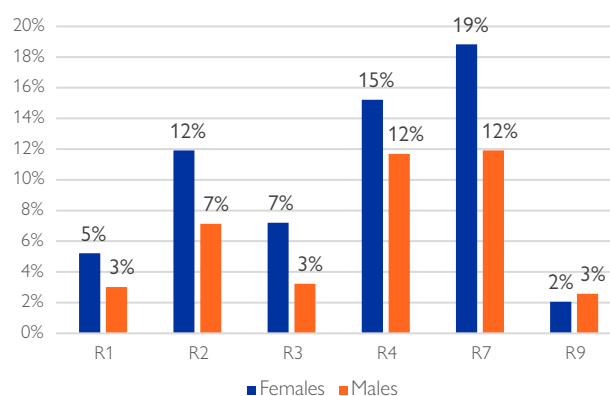
Gender of Respondents



Graph 1 shows the gender breakdown of respondents, it can be seen that there are more females (60%) than males (40%), main reason for this may be due to the limitations described above.

GRAPH 2.

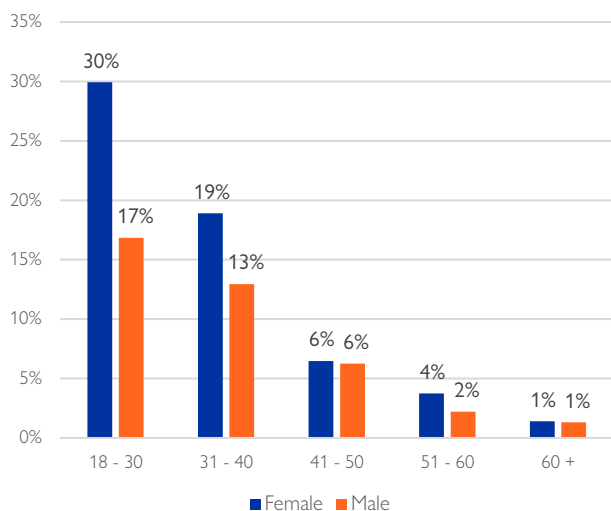
Gender of Respondents disaggregated by Regions



In Graph 2, the trend of higher female respondents is visible across the locations surveyed except region 9 (Lethem) where there are more male (3%) than female (2%) respondents.

GRAPH 3.

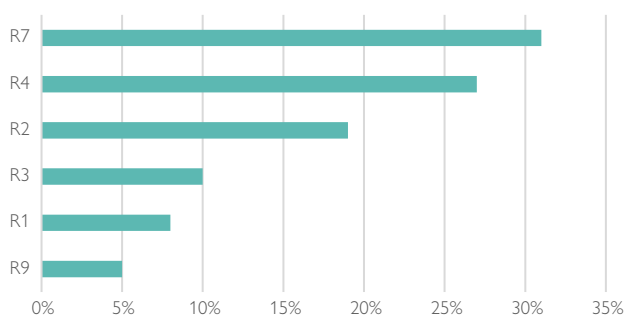
Age and Gender disaggregation of Respondents



Graph 3 displays the disaggregation of age and gender. An approximate period of ten years was used to categorize the age ranges, 30 per cent of respondents were males and 17 per cent were females between the ages of 18 to 30, ages 31 to 40 had 19 per cent of female respondents and 13 per cent of male respondents, ages 41 to 50 had six per cent of male and female respondents each, ages 51 to 60 had four per cent females and two per cent males and above 60 years old had one per cent each.

GRAPH 4.

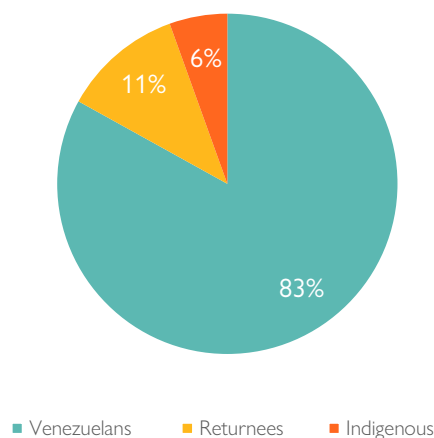
Percentage of respondents by Regions



In Graph 4 it was observed that Region 7 had the highest number of surveys, 31 per cent followed by Region 4 with 27 per cent, Region 2 with 19 per cent, Region 3 with 10 per cent, Region 1 with eight per cent and Region 9 with five per cent.

GRAPH 5.

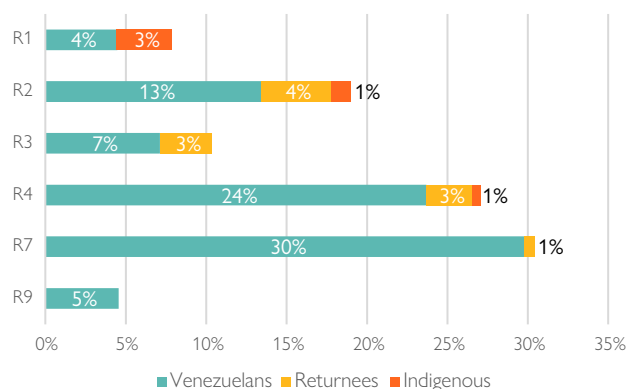
Demographics of Respondents



As Graph 5 shows, the different groups of respondents; 83 per cent Venezuelans, 11 per cent Guyanese Returnees and six per cent Indigenous peoples, mainly Warao communities.

GRAPH 6.

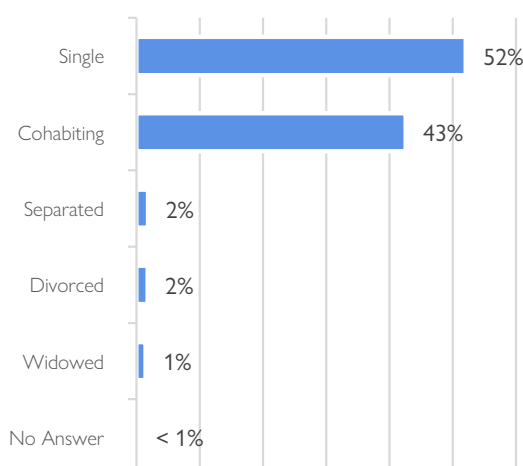
Demographics of Respondents disaggregated by Regions



Graph 6 shows the regions and the various demographic groups of respondents residing there, Venezuelan respondents are scattered across all regions with the majority in regions 7 and 4. Respondents who are Guyanese returnees resided mostly in regions 2, 3 and 4 while the respondents belonging to the Indigenous communities were located mostly in region 1.

GRAPH 7.

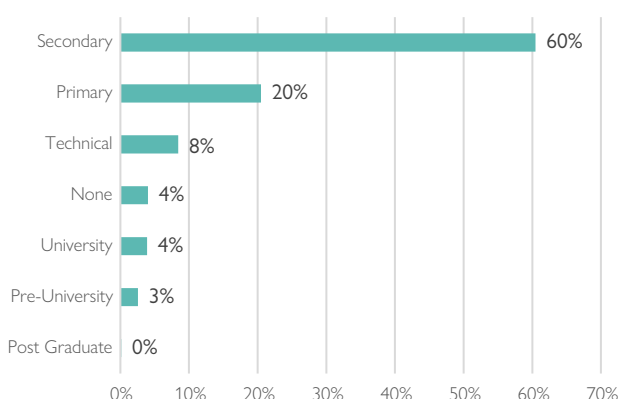
Civil Status of Respondents



Respondents were also asked about their civil/marital status. The most reported response (52%) was that they were single, 43 per cent said they were married or cohabiting, two per cent were separated, two per cent were also divorced, one per cent indicated widowed and less than one per cent gave no answer (Graph 7).

GRAPH 8.

Education level of Respondents



As seen in Graph 8, most respondents (60%) indicated they have Secondary level education, 20 per cent stated primary, eight per cent with technical and four per cent indicated none. A relatively small percentage of respondents had higher education: four per cent stated they have university level education while three per cent that have pre-university (post-secondary studies), less than one per cent indicated post graduate level studies. Further analysis of the respondents who reported that they have not completed any level of formal education is done in Table 1.

TABLE 1.

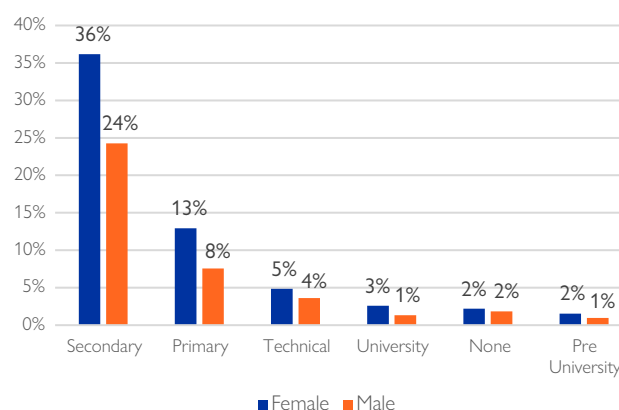
Respondents with no education disaggregated by Region

Regions	Respondents
R1	27%
R2	29%
R3	16%
R4	9%
R7	18%

In Table 1 the respondents who indicated no education level (Graph 8) is disaggregated by Regions; Region 2 (29%) had the highest frequency of responses followed by Region 1 (27%). The DTM done in Mabaruma which is another part of region 1 also highlighted this issue, it was observed that the Warao communities tend to be the ones with no education.

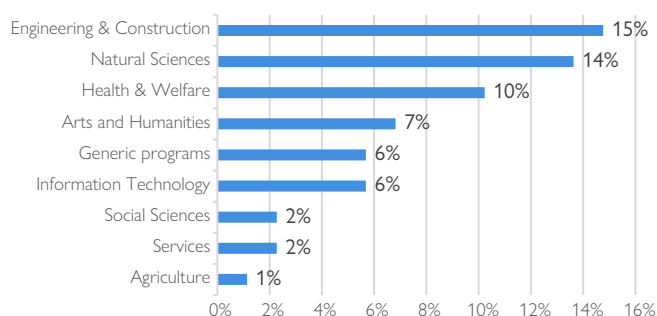
GRAPH 9.

Education level of respondents disaggregated by gender



Graph 9 compares the education levels of male and female respondents, (note that the sample size has more females than males which is reflected across the graph), 36 per cent males and 24 per cent females stated they had secondary level education, primary level had 13 per cent of females and eight per cent males, technical level had five per cent females and four per cent males, university level had three per cent females and one per cent males, two per cent of both males and females indicated no education and lastly, pre-university had two per cent females and one per cent males.

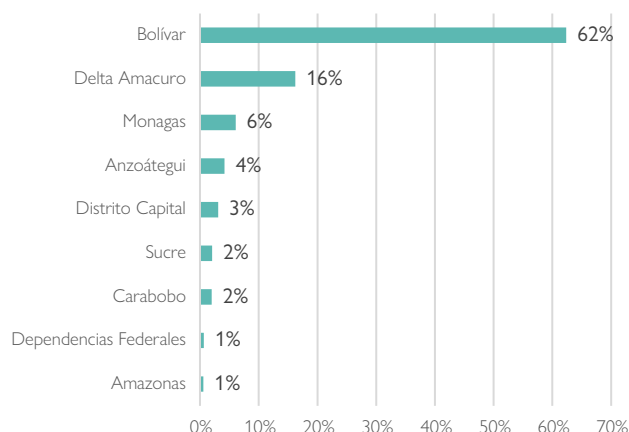
GRAPH 10.

Areas of study of respondents with university and pre-university education

Graph 10 shows the areas of study of respondents with university and pre-university level education. The most reported responses were Engineering and Construction with 15 per cent followed by Natural Sciences with 14 per cent, Health & Welfare with 10 per cent, Arts and Humanities with seven per cent, Generic programs and Information Technology with six per cent each and the remaining eight per cent includes Social Sciences, Services and Agriculture.

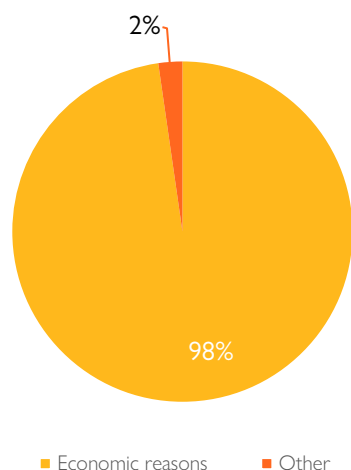
As shown in Graph 12 and Map I below, the most frequently reported state of origin was Bolivar (62%) followed by Delta Amacuro (16%), Monagas (6%) and Anzoátegui (4%).

GRAPH 12.

Venezuelan states where respondents originated from

VI. MIGRATION ROUTE AND STATUS

GRAPH 11.

Reasons for migration

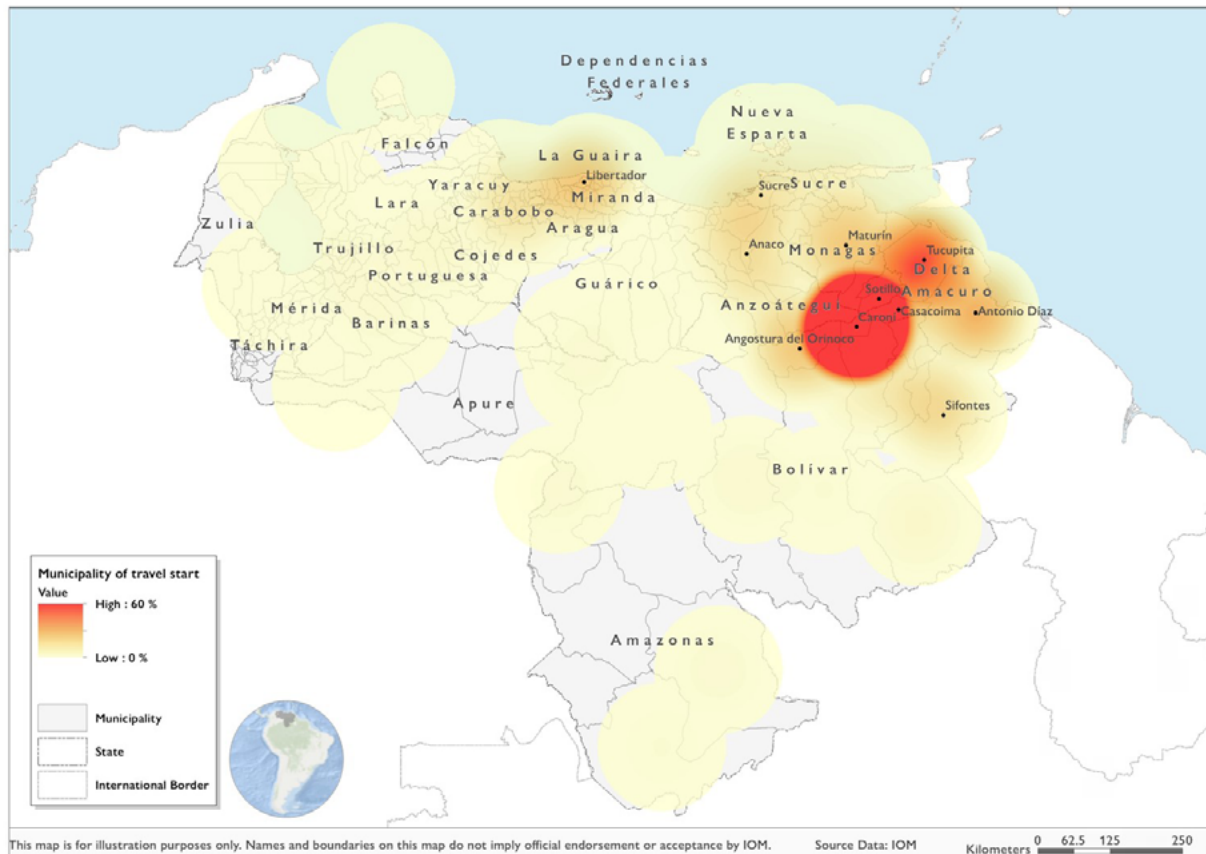
The main reason for migration from Venezuela was due to the economic crisis, as indicated by 98 per cent of responses (Graph 11).

MAP I.

Map of Venezuela showing the states where the respondents originated.

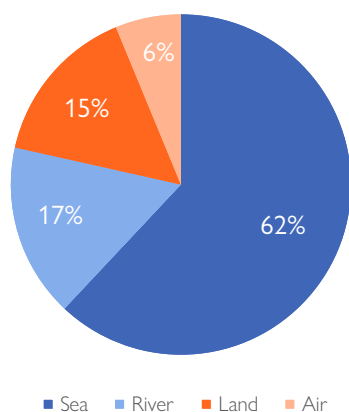
MUNICIPALITY OF ORIGIN - DTM GUYANA

The map shows the states that were accessed according to the logistical and operational criteria of the mission.  Data collection 2021



GRAPH 13.

Mode of transport of respondents



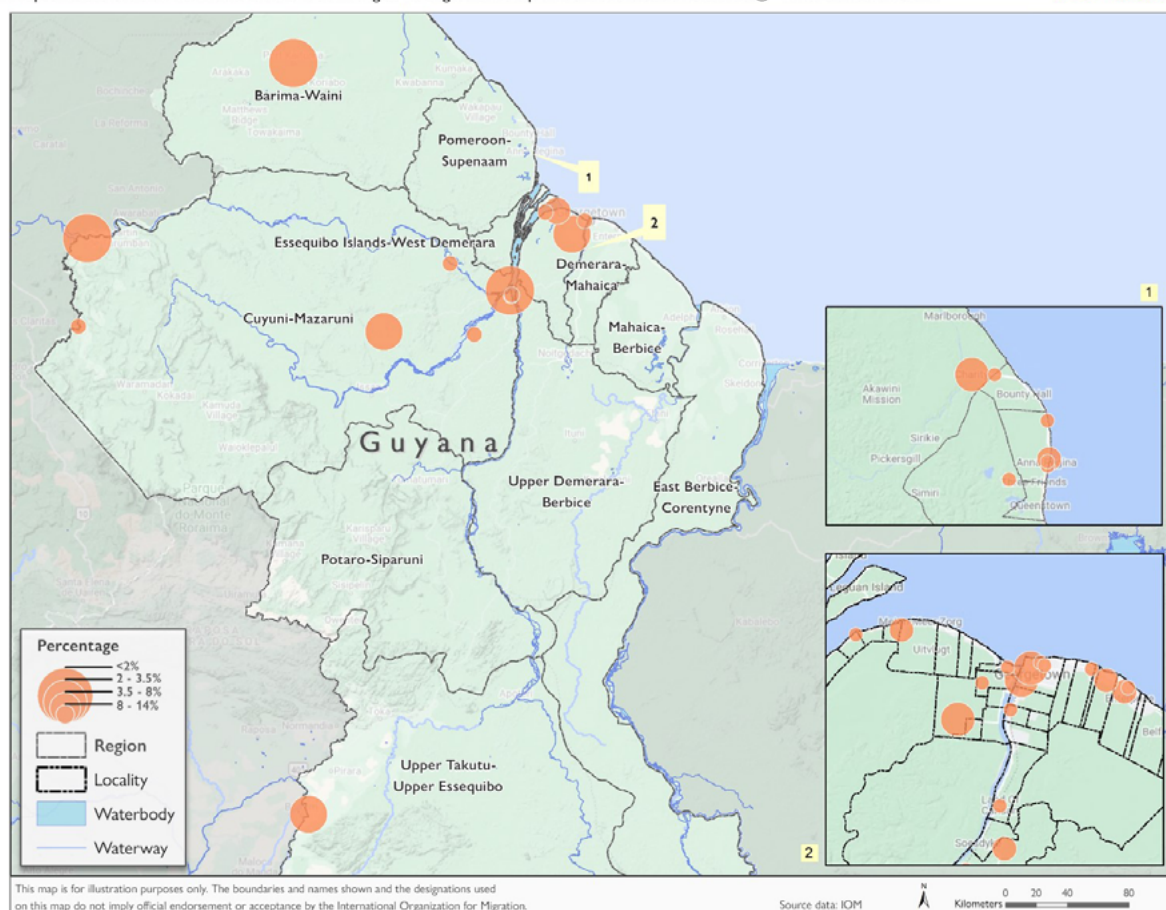
Graph 13 shows the mode of transport used by respondents to enter Guyana, the majority entered by sea (62%), 17 per cent entered by river, 15 per cent by land and six per cent by air.

MAP II.

Map showing flow monitoring points

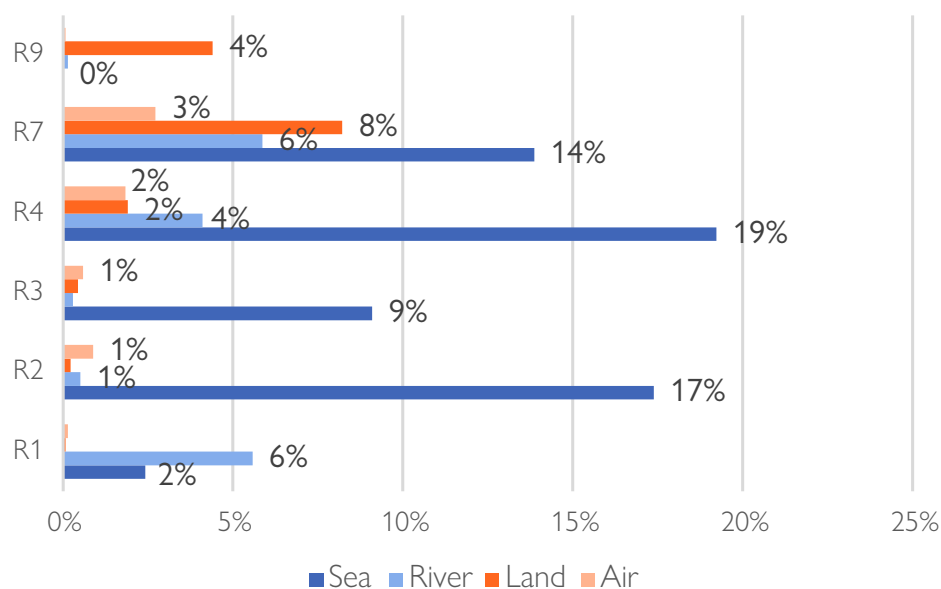
FLOW MONITORING POINTS - DTM GUYANA

The map shows the locations that were accessed according to the logistical and operational criteria of the mission. Data collection 2021



GRAPH 14.

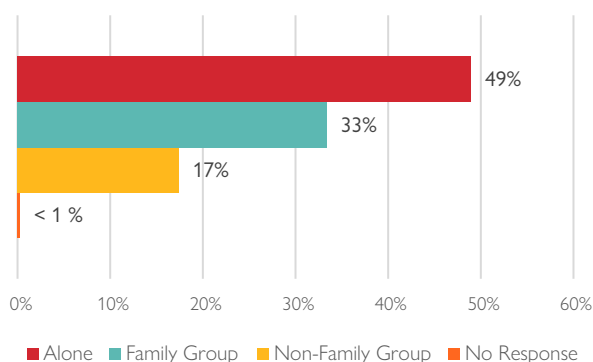
Mode of transport disaggregated by Regions



In Graph 14, the analysis shows that a plurality of respondents entered Regions 2, 3, 4, and 7 by sea; Region 1 borders the Delta Amacuro state of Venezuela as such river was the main mode of transport used followed by sea, in Region 9, the area surveyed was Lethem which has an official land border crossing with Guyana and Brazil. Region 7 borders the Venezuelan state Bolivar and has a series of unofficial terrestrial and riverine entry points. Regions 2, 3 and 4 are located on the coast of Guyana, respondents indicated that Charity is a major flow monitoring point in Region 2, it is the first point of entry for persons travelling from Venezuela via the Atlantic Ocean.

GRAPH 15.

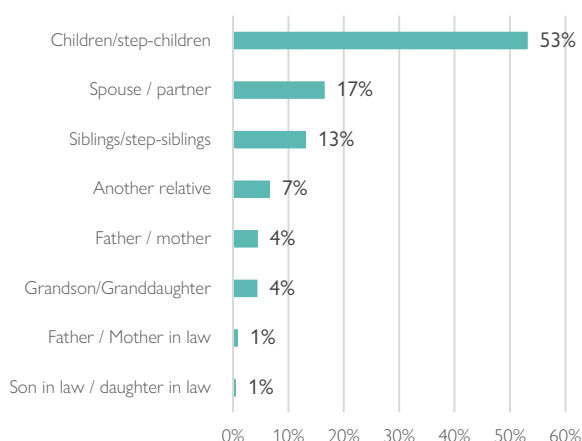
Who did respondents travel with?



In Graph 15, respondents were asked who they travelled with, 49 per cent responded that they travelled alone, 33 per cent said they travelled with their family, 17 per cent with non-family and less than one per cent gave no response. Further analysis into respondents travelling with family is done in graph 17.

GRAPH 16.

Composition of family group of respondents travelling with families



Graph 16 shows the composition of family groups, 53 per cent travelled with children/stepchildren, 17 per cent with spouse/

partner, 13 per cent with siblings/step-siblings, seven per cent with other relatives, four per cent with parents and grandchildren respectively and remaining two per cent with their in-laws.

TABLE 2.

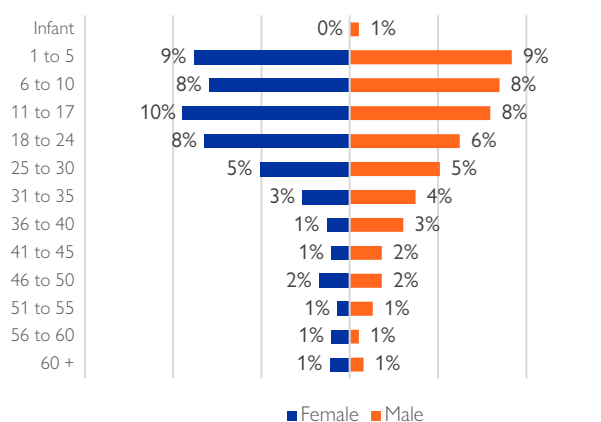
COVID-19 vaccination status of respondents travelling in family groups disaggregated by regions

Regions	No	Yes
R1	10%	3%
R2	14%	3%
R3	16%	3%
R4	25%	7%
R7	10%	4%
R9	3%	2%

Table 2 shows the COVID-19 vaccination status of respondents who indicated they had a complete vaccination scheme, of this 22 per cent stated they included a COVID-19 vaccine whilst 78 per cent did not.

GRAPH 17.

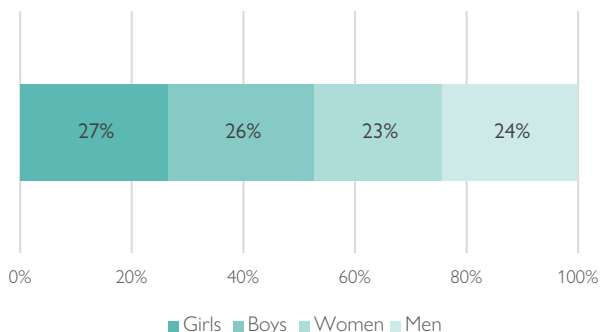
Age and Gender disaggregation of family group



Graph 17 shows a breakdown of gender by age ranges of five years old, ages below 1 (infants) and age ranges above 60 years (senior citizens). The highest frequency of responses came from age ranges 1 to 5 and 11 to 17 with 18 per cent apiece followed by age range 6 to 10 with 16 per cent. Infants and senior citizens were less than four per cent.

GRAPH 18.

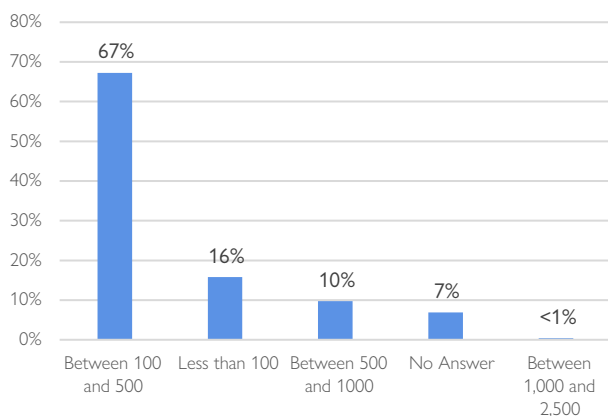
Summary of Age and Gender disaggregation of family group



Graph 18 shows the breakdown of respondents that stated they travelled with family: Girls (27%), Boys (26%), Men (24%), Women (23%).

GRAPH 19.

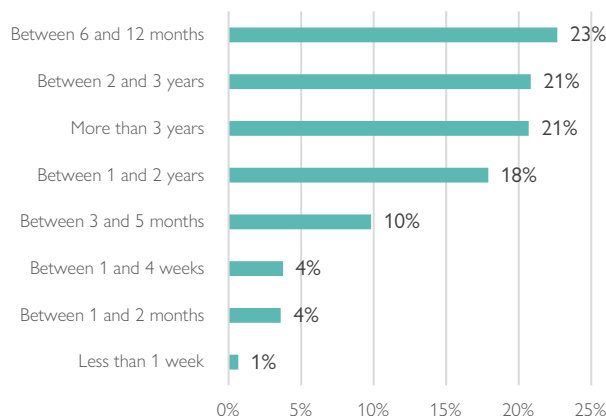
Cost in USD, respondents paid to arrive



Graph 19 shows the cost in USD that was paid by respondents to reach Guyana. A majority of 67 per cent of respondents paid between a 100 and 500, 16 per cent paid less than 100, 10 per cent paid between 500 and a 1000, less than one per cent paid between a 1000 and 2500 while seven per cent declined to answer.

GRAPH 20.

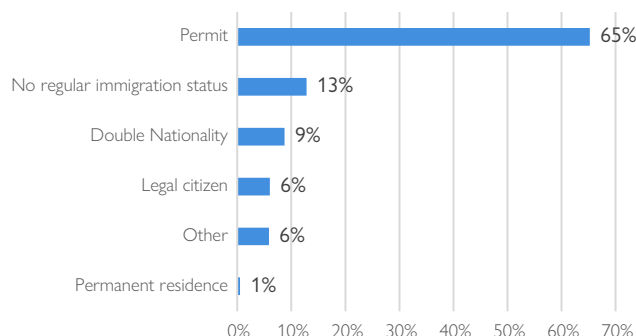
Time spent in Guyana



Twenty-three per cent of respondents reported that they have been in Guyana between 6 to 12 months, 21 per cent stated between 2 and 3 years, 21 per cent also stated they have been more than three years, 18 per cent said they have been in Guyana between 1 and 2 years, 10 per cent reported between 3 to 5 months, four per cent indicated 1 and 4 weeks and 1 and 2 months respectively while one per cent said less than one week (Graph 20).

GRAPH 21.

Migration status of Respondents

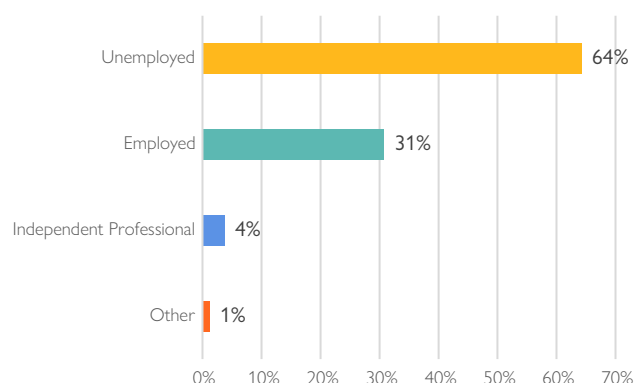


As seen in Graph 21, the majority of respondents (65%) stated they have stay permits; permits are free of charge and valid for three months and can be renewed continuously, 13 per cent indicated irregular migration status; it is important to note that Guyana does not deport migrants with irregular status, nine per cent stated double nationality, six per cent mentioned legal citizenship, six per cent also stated they have other types of migration status such as permit renewal, processing of permit etc., while one per cent indicated permanent residence.

VII. ECONOMIC AND LABOUR SITUATION

GRAPH 22.

Current employment status of respondents



As seen in Graph 22, when asked about their employment status, 64 per cent of respondents stated they were unemployed, 31 per cent stated they were employed, four per cent indicated they are independent professionals. One per cent indicated other which includes students, retirees and volunteers.

TABLE 3.

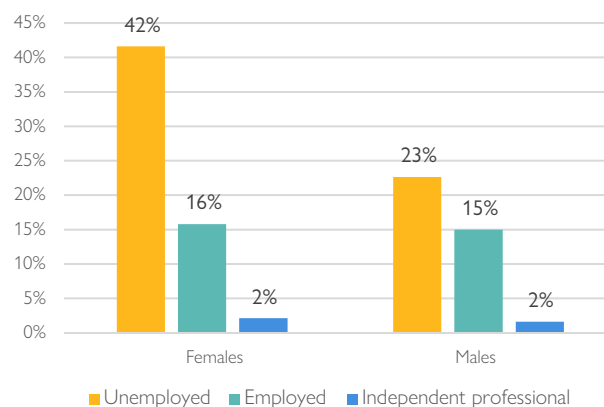
Shows disaggregation of unemployment by Regions

Regions	Respondents
R1	8%
R2	21%
R3	11%
R4	25%
R7	31%
R9	5%

In Table 3 the unemployment status was disaggregated by Regions. There were respondents from all regions that reported that they were unemployed. Region 7 had the highest frequency of responses followed by Region 4, Region 2, Region 3, Region 1 and Region 9. These responses are in line with the sample sizes across the regions as shown in Graph 4.

GRAPH 23.

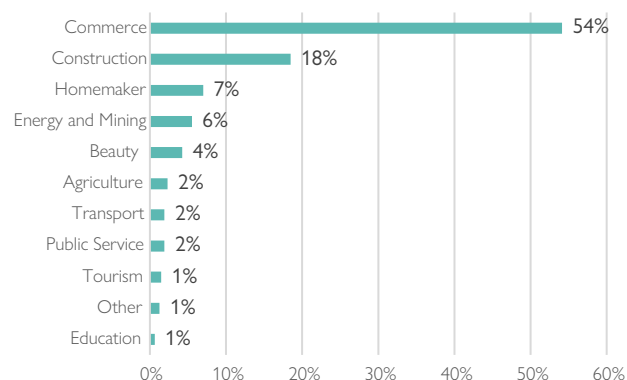
Gender disaggregation of employment status of respondents



Graph 23 analysis shows greater percentages of females than males that were unemployed (42% vs 23%), employment shows females with 16 per cent and males with 15 per cent and lastly independent professional shows two per cent each.

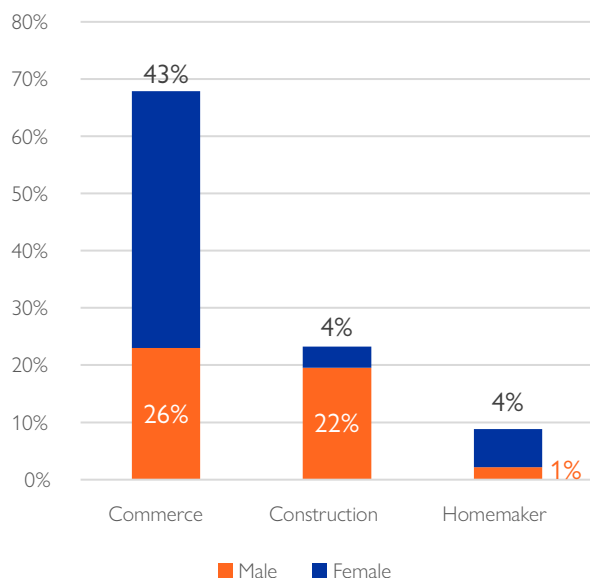
GRAPH 24.

Employment areas of respondents who stated they were employees and independent professionals.



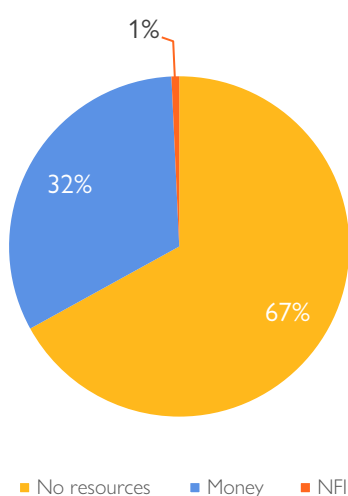
Respondents were asked what area of employment they were working in. Graph 24 shows that commerce (54%) had the highest frequency of responses followed by construction with 18 per cent, Homemaker with seven per cent, Mining/Energy with six per cent, Beauty with four per cent. Agriculture, Transport and Public service with two per cent each. Tourism, Education and other areas with one per cent each as well.

GRAPH 25.

Top 3 Employment areas of respondents disaggregated by gender

The data shown in Graph 25 shows top three areas of employment disaggregated by gender. Commerce inclusive of sales, retail, small business and so forth had more female responses (43%) than male (26%) while construction has more males (22%) than females (4%). Homemaker had more females than males (4% vs 1%).

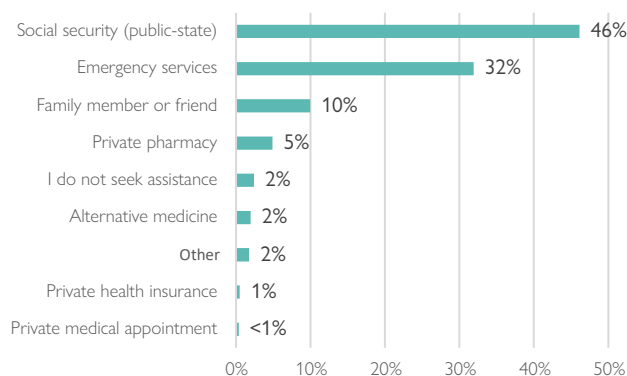
GRAPH 26.

Are you sending any resources back to your home country?

Graph 26 shows that 67 per cent of respondents did not send resources home, 32 per cent said they send remittances and one per cent said they send Non-Food Items inclusive of clothes and medicine.

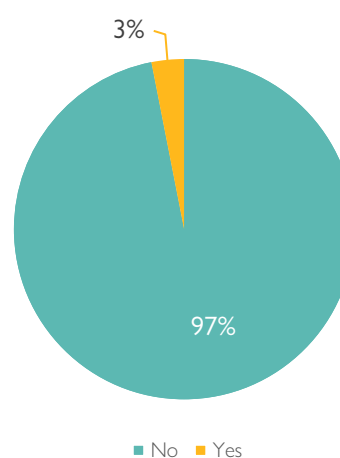
**VIII.
HEALTH ACCESS**

GRAPH 27.

Health situation of respondents

Guyana offers free healthcare to all citizens and migrants. In terms of the type of healthcare that respondents accessed, 46 per cent of respondents indicated public (state healthcare), 32 per cent said emergency services (both public and private available), 10 per cent said they have family/friends who can provide assistance, five per cent stated private pharmacy. Two per cent of respondents stated they do not seek assistance while another two per cent stated they sought alternative medicine, one per cent said private health insurance and less than one per cent said private medical appointment (Graph 27).

GRAPH 28.

Respondents who are persons with/without disabilities

Graph 28 shows that the majority of respondents, 97 per cent indicated not having any disability while three per cent of respondents stated that they are persons with disabilities.

TABLE 4.

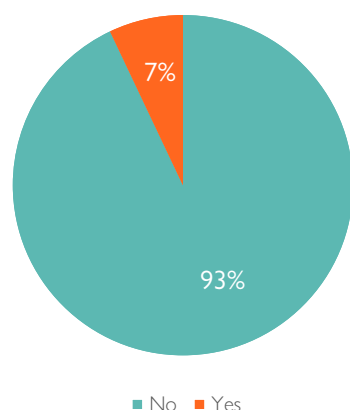
Respondents with various types of disabilities

Disability	Respondents
Intellectual disability	2%
Mental handicap	5%
Visceral handicap	7%
Multiple disability	20%
Sensorial disability	22%
Motor disability	46%

Table 4 shows further analysis into the three percent of respondents with disabilities, of this 46 per cent indicated motor disabilities, 22 per cent with sensorial disabilities, 20 per cent stated multiple disabilities, seven per cent indicated visceral handicap, five per cent with mental handicap and two per cent stated intellectual disabilities.

GRAPH 29.

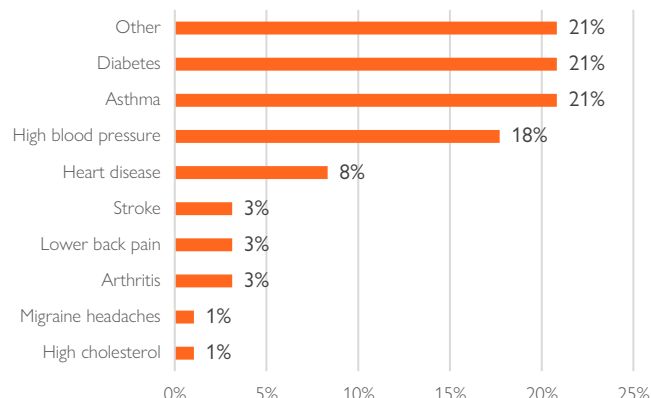
Respondents with/without medical conditions



The data is showing that a majority (93%) of respondents stated no medical condition, seven per cent stated yes, they have medical condition (Graph 29). Further analysis of these conditions is shown in Graph 30.

GRAPH 30.

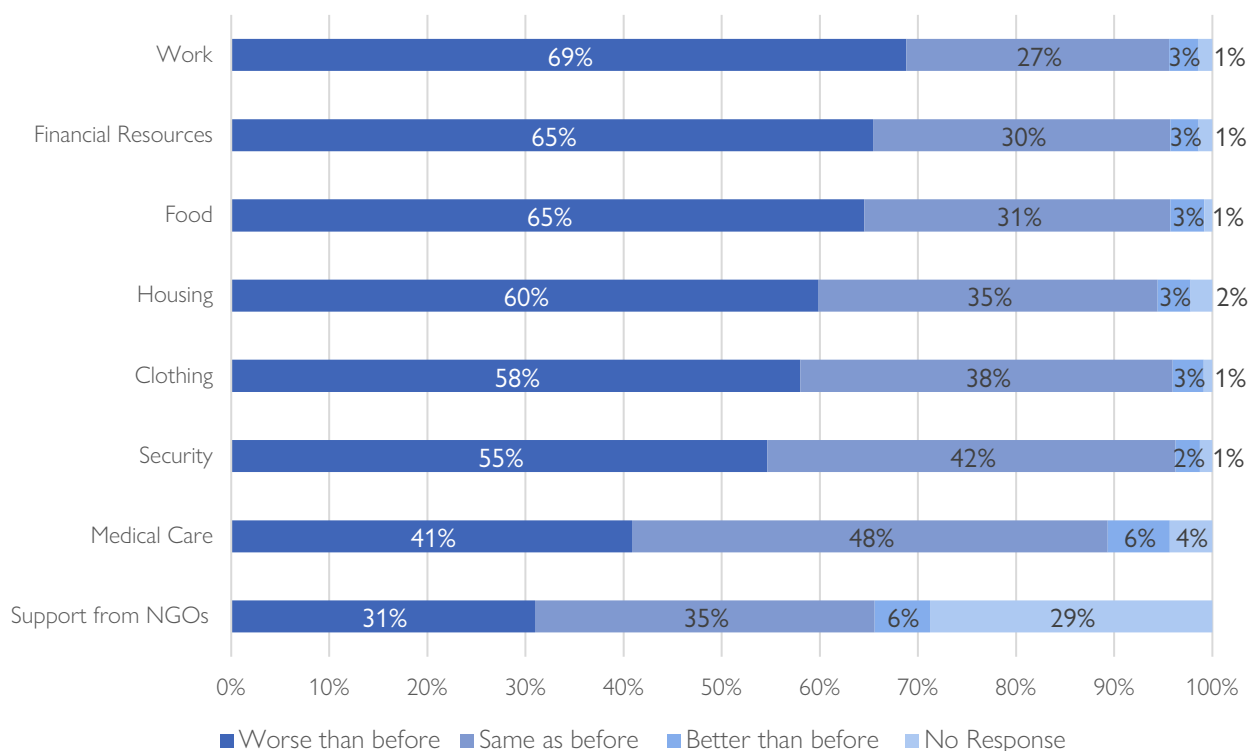
Medical conditions of respondents



Graph 30 shows further analysis into the seven per cent of respondents with medical conditions, of this 21 per cent of respondents indicated a series of other medical conditions inclusive of allergies, kidney problems, anemia and eyesight issues; this was followed by diabetes and asthma with 21 per cent respectively, 18 per cent stated high blood pressure, eight per cent with heart disease; stroke, lower back pain and arthritis were three per cent each while migraines and cholesterol were one per cent each.

GRAPH 31.

Effects on livelihood before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

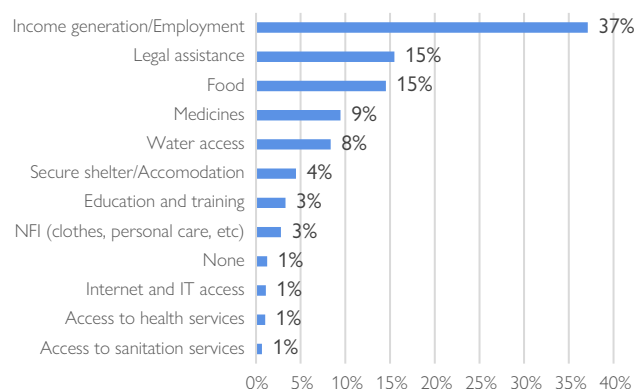


Respondents were asked about the changes on their livelihood before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (Graph 31). In the areas of work, 69 per cent of respondents mentioned it was worse than before while 27 per cent said it was the same; 65 per cent of respondents indicated that their financial resources were worse than before while 30 per cent said it was the same. In terms of their food security, 65 per cent stated it was worse than before while 31 per cent stated it was the same and 60 per cent reported that their housing situation was worse than before while 35 per cent said it was the same. With respect to access to clothing, 58 per cent stated that it was worse than before while 38 per cent said it was the same. In terms of their security, 55 per cent of respondents indicating it was worse than before while 42 per cent said it was the same; medical care, 41 per cent of respondents indicating it was worse than before while 48 per cent said it was the same; lastly support from NGOs, 31 per cent indicated it was worse than before while 35 per cent said it was the same.

IX. NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

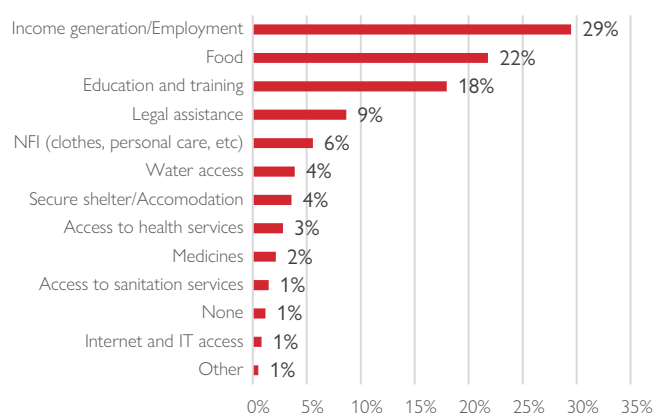
GRAPH 32.

First Priority need of Respondents.



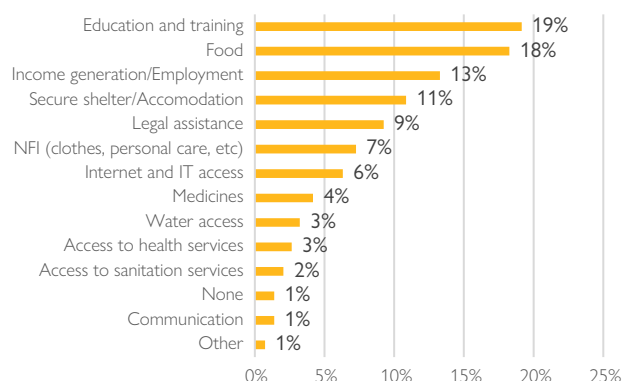
GRAPH 33.

Second priority need of Respondents.



GRAPH 34.

Third priority need of Respondents.



As Graphs 32, 33 and 34 show, respondents were asked what their first, second and third priority needs were.

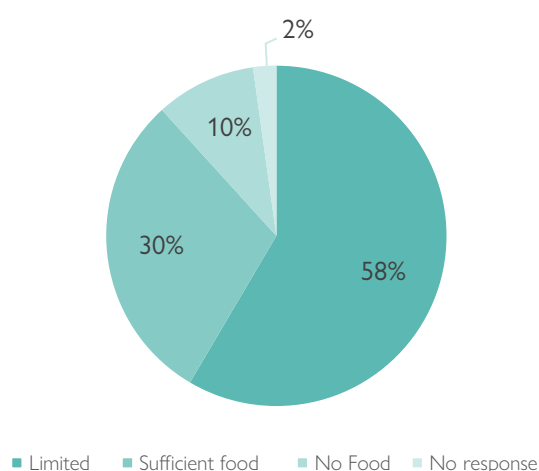
As a first priority, 37 per cent of respondents stated that they are in need of income generation/employment, 15 per cent said legal assistance and food respectively.

As a second priority, 29 per cent of respondents reported that they needed income generation/employment, 22 per cent stated they needed food and 18 per cent needed education and training.

As a third priority, 19 per cent of respondents stated education and training as their highest need, 18 per cent stated food and 13 per cent stated income generation/employment.

GRAPH 35.

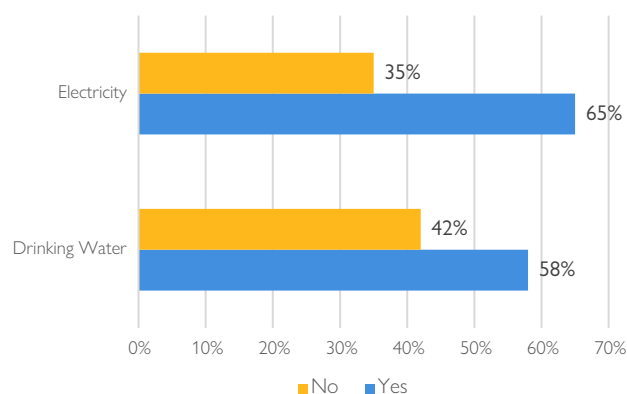
Access to food



When asked about food security, 58 per cent stated they had limited access to food, 30 per cent stated their access to food was sufficient, 10 per cent stated they had no access to food and two per cent declined to answer (Graph 35).

GRAPH 36.

Access to Water and Electricity



In Graph 36, the access to electricity and potable drinking water was surveyed, 35 per cent of respondents stated no access to electricity while 65 per cent said they had access. In terms of their access to drinking water, 42 per cent of respondents said no while 58 per cent said yes. Further analysis into the regions where respondents indicated not having access is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5.

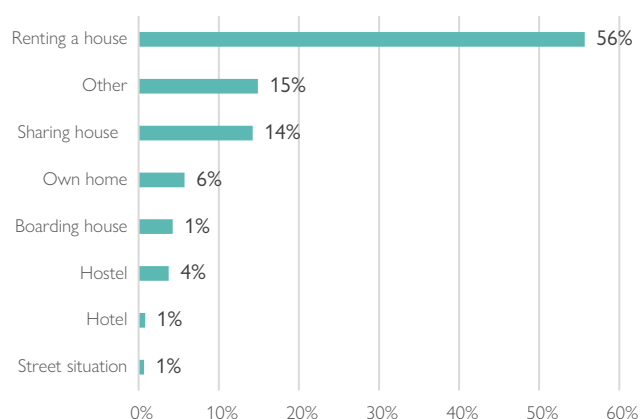
Respondents disaggregated by regions who indicated no access to electricity and drinking water

Regions	Electricity	Drinking Water
R1	14%	13%
R2	8%	9%
R3	12%	14%
R4	24%	28%
R7	38%	34%
R9	4%	2%

In Table 5, shows the percentages of respondents disaggregated by regions, higher percentages of responses were regions 7 and 4, followed by regions 1 and 3.

GRAPH 37.

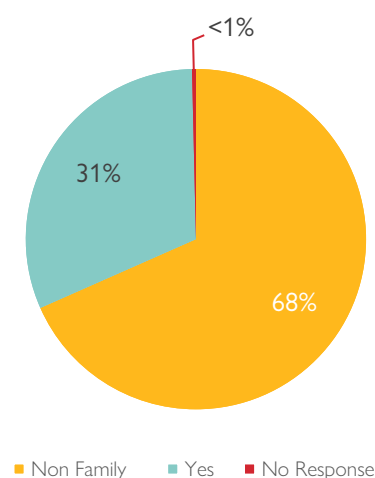
Housing situation of respondents



Graph 37 shows that 56 per cent of respondents stated that they were renting a house, 15 per cent indicated other which includes squatting, 14 per cent said shared housing, six per cent said they have their own home, one per cent said they lived in a boarding house (shelter), four per cent said hostel, one per cent said hotel and street respectively.

GRAPH 38.

Respondents staying with family and non-family members

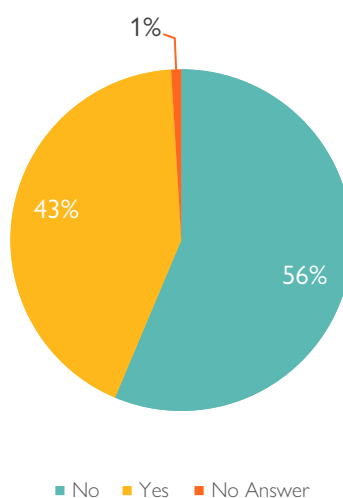


Graph 38 shows that more than half of the respondents were staying with non-family members (68%), 31 per cent were staying with family members and less than one per cent gave no response.

X. PROTECTION

GRAPH 39.

Discrimination of Respondents



Fifty-six per cent of respondents stated they have not experienced discrimination, while 43 per cent said yes, one per cent gave

no answer (Graph 39). Further analysis into the reasons for discrimination is shown in Graph 40. Table 6 shows the regions where respondents indicated they experienced discrimination.

TABLE 6.

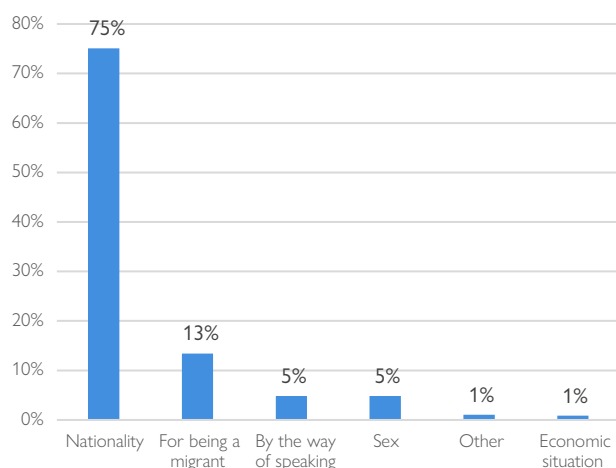
Percentages of respondents across the regions where they stated they experienced discrimination.

Regions	Respondents
R1	6%
R2	17%
R3	13%
R4	26%
R7	33%
R9	5%

It was seen in Table 6 that the regions with higher percentages of respondents who stated they have experienced discrimination were regions 7, 4 and 2 followed by regions 3, 1 and 9. These responses are in line with the sample sizes across the regions as shown in Graph 4.

GRAPH 40.

Reasons for Discrimination

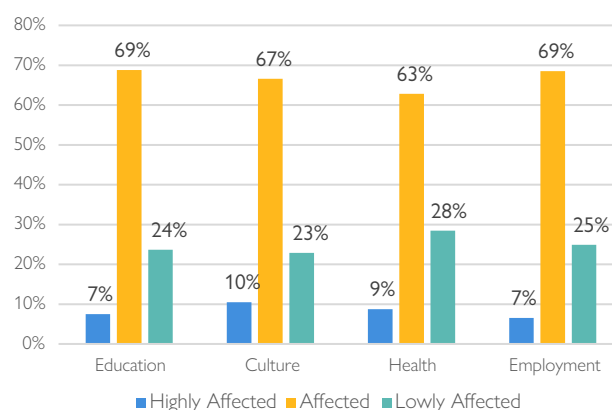


Graph 40 further explores the reasons for discrimination, it can be seen that a majority (75%) of respondents indicated that their nationality was the main reason for discrimination, 13 per cent stated for just being a migrant, five per cent by the way of speaking and five per cent by their sex.

XI. INTEGRATION AND RETURNS

GRAPH 41.

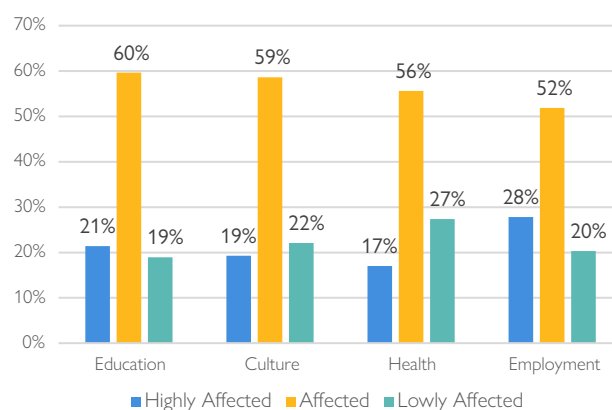
Integration in Guyana before the pandemic



Respondents were surveyed on how the COVID-19 pandemic affected their integration in the areas of education, culture, health and employment. In Graph 41 shows how much the respondents were affected before the pandemic whilst in Graph 42 shows how much they have been affected during the pandemic. Their responses were grouped in three categories, high, low and medium, these categories represent the levels of integration expressed by the respondents. The highest frequency of responses have indicated medium or moderate effect of the pandemic before vs during, on integration in the following areas: education (69% vs 60%), culture (67% vs 59%), health (63% vs 56%) and employment (69% vs 52%).

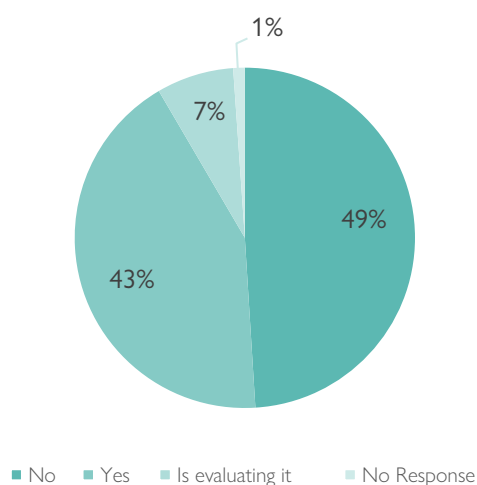
GRAPH 42.

Integration in Guyana during the pandemic



GRAPH 43.

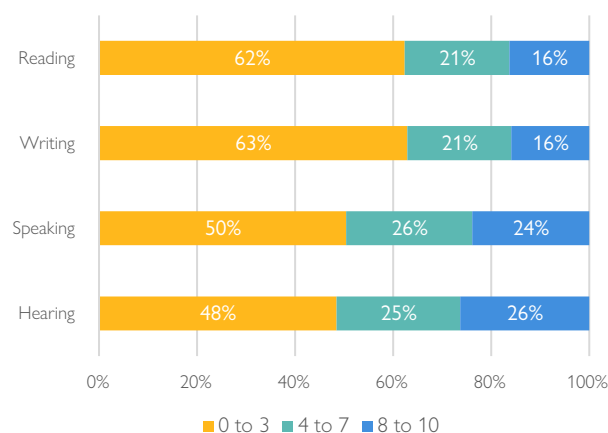
Respondents considering returning home



Given the situation in Guyana, respondents were asked if they considered returning home, 49 per cent said no, 43 per cent said yes, seven per cent was considering it and one per cent gave no response (Graph 43).

GRAPH 44.

English level of respondents



In Graph 44, respondents were surveyed on a scale of 1 to 10 on their hearing, speaking, writing and reading abilities of the English language. The highest frequency of responses were on the scale of 0 to 3 (lower end), from 4 to 7 the frequency of responses ranged from 21 per cent to 25 per cent and lastly from 8 to 10 it was seen that hearing had 26 per cent, speaking with 24 per cent and reading and writing with 16 per cent each.

DTM

iomguyana@iom.int

