



Venezuelan migration: Peruvian and Ecuadorian case

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Abstract

Venezuelan migrants access social assistance, social security and labor market programs with the intention of improving their level of life opportunities, within the framework of social inclusion and protection. The migratory process of Venezuelans to Ecuador and Peru affects the socioeconomic conditions and distribution of benefits within a territory, causing in some cases the denial of access to services. The methodology used is to carry out a questionnaire to Venezuelan migrants who are in Peru: in Trujillo and Tumbes and in Ecuador: in Huaquillas and

Guayaquil, carrying out a comparative study and after that, processing the information, tabulating it, analyzing it and preparing the final report. As Social Workers, it is important to know the social programs and institutions that support Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador and Peru, determining that there is inclusion, protection and non-discrimination.

Keywords

migrant; refuge, migration, emigration, immigration

1. Introduction

Migration is evidenced by the movement of people from one place to another, and that occurs to generate new opportunities for people who opt for economic improvements and travel to forge a better future in other countries, is based on three dimensions: the change of the place of habitual residence; the change of the labor market and the change in social relations. (Berganza, et al, 2019) and assume different roles, they face situations in which they receive little attention in aspects of health, education, housing and social welfare (Quintero, et al, 2021)

Migration is a social phenomenon that extends in the processes of transformation and reproduction, which considers migrants as a vulnerable population and a group of special attention, which is disconnected from the internal processes and rights of their country presenting difficulties for integration in the structural field, migration regulation, and get used to new policies. (Gandini, et al, 2020)

The International Organization for Migrants (IOM) emphasizes that there is a link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, which seeks safe, orderly and regular migration, that migrants have identity, adequate documentation, fair hiring, guarantee decent work and eliminate all forms of discrimination (Canales, 2015)

Migration has international legal standards of protection: the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), the Cartagena Declaration (1984) and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990); however, it is considered as a right, only in Argentina in 2003, later joined by other countries. (Arango, 2003)

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (2015) emphasized the rights of migrants, highlighting the respect and guarantee of the exercise of human rights to migrants, equality before the law and non-discrimination, right not to use force in migration operations, right of movement and residence, ensure procedural guarantees in deportation or extradition, guarantees immigration detention, right to seek and receive asylum. (Dalouh, et al, 2020)

One of the migratory phenomena developed in Venezuela, which in the 80s began an economic, political and social crisis, caused by the rise in oil prices generating social division, coup d'état and national protests that created insecurity and desire for migration;

increasing in 2013, where there was 35% of Venezuelans with underemployment, exacerbating insecurity, lack of food and lack of work. (Blouin, et al, 2019)

Migrations have a close relationship with the promotion of human development, because it is considered a positive boom, but the analysis would be to contemplate if it achieves the promotion of human development, because many of the Venezuelans commit crimes and are in a state of poverty, representing a political threat (Loterio, et al, 2019)

The numbers of departures of Venezuelans were increasing, so in 2015, 4.3 million migrants left, in 2017, there was 3.6% of inhabitants who had migrated, in 2019 reported 3.2 million, in 2021 the 5.4 million, 6 million Venezuelan migrants (International Organization for Migration , 2021)

In the last update of the interagency coordination platform for refugees and migrants from Venezuela, as of March 28, 2023, there are 7,239,953 fugitives and migrants in the world and 6,095,464 fugitives and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean (R4V, 2022) being the largest recipients Colombia, Peru and Ecuador (Mosquera, et al, 2020)

Peru is the second country with the most Venezuelan refugees and migrants, at first they were lacking social protection, exposed to abuse, exploitation of labor, living and working in precarious conditions, lacking access to services (International Organization for Migration, 2022)

In Peru, migration is based on Legislative Decree No. 1350 (2017), which regulates the entry and exit of Peruvian territory, being the main reasons for emigrating from Venezuela, the growing socioeconomic disparities and the search for improvement of living conditions. At the same time, there is Convention No. 97 and Convention No. 143, which is committed to an equitable migration program to achieve sustainable development and 50% of migrants are illegal (Cáceres, 2022)

In 2020, Peru had 1,286,464 Venezuelan refugees and migrants, and 30% suffer from underemployment and the preference of Venezuelan labor over Peruvian because it is more economical; Racism and patriarchalism have developed in the social and cultural aspect. (Lovon, et al, 2021). The role played by policies in various areas is evidenced in the protection, inclusion and support in social programs (Lutz, 2018; Amelina, 2017)

Some activities are visualized that demonstrate discrimination, confrontations and prejudices between Peruvians and Venezuelans, which are much more evidenced by the media and information; which materializes in the clash of customs, thoughts and beliefs that in some situations reaches xenophobia highlighting the difference. (Loayza, 2020) . That is why, on some occasions, migrants report finding themselves in a risk society where it is not possible to control or predict what will happen (Martínez, et al, 2021).

Similarly, Ecuador is considered the third most preferred country to migrate, with 502,214 Venezuelan refugees and migrants as of 2020. (Mosquera and Gálvez, 2020), but many times it became a transit zone. (Bustillos, et al, 2018)

The migrant population represents 2.3 percent of the total population of

Ecuador and the main reasons why they emigrated are the high level of legal protection and social assistance, free access to education and medical care; however, 54% of Venezuelans are illegal (Flores - Reyes, 2021)

Ecuador's policy is to generate an inclusive society valuing the rights of people in situations of human mobility, promoting equity and eradicating any type of discrimination, but at the same time one of the difficulties of Venezuelans to integrate into the formal labor market is the income tax discount of 30% when they are considered as non-domiciled. (Gonzalez, et al, 2019)

65% of Venezuelans of working age have some form of employment compared to 47% of Ecuadorians who are employed, 71% have temporary contracts and work 5 hours more per week. (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2017) 56% of Venezuelan children and adolescents are not yet integrated into Ecuador's education system. (Koechlin, et al. 2018).

2. Problem, hypothesis and objectives

2.1. Scientific problem

The present research is posed as a scientific problem:

How is the process of migrants from Venezuela to Ecuador and Peru developing?

2.2. Hypothesis

And as a hypothesis that the process of migrants from Venezuela is developed by the deterioration of living conditions seeking survival; being that in Ecuador and Peru it is developed within a framework of inclusion and social protection, which allows the reduction of risks and vulnerabilities in access to social assistance programs, social security and labor market, where gaps in coverage and quality are evident.

2.3. Objectives

The objectives are to analyze how the process of migrants from Venezuela develops in Ecuador and Peru, to describe the process of social protection and social inclusion of Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador and Peru.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methods

The research has a qualitative approach based on the experiences of Venezuelan migrants, analyzing their experiences, motivations and expectations, developing the inductive – deductive, analytical – synthetic and statistical methods of the Sciences Sociales.

3.2. Design

It was carried out based on a descriptive design applied to 200 Venezuelan migrants, according to the convenience of the researchers, considering 100 migrants who were in Aguas Verdes (Peru) and 100 migrants who were in Huaquillas (Ecuador), seeking to understand the social reality through which they pass.

3.3. Techniques

The data collection techniques used are the bibliographic review at international, national and local level in university repositories, databases and prestigious digital platforms, reviewing indexed books, scientific articles and research.

In turn, the review of archives, with its instrument the documentary source, through the review of statistics of the INEI (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics).

The in-depth interview was used through dialogue between the interviewers and the Venezuelan migrants, with their guidance and interview record.

The survey was used with its questionnaire instrument with closed questions, to evidence their migratory status, sociodemographic, family, educational, health, labor aspects, support of institutions and type, media and policies.

3.4. Ethical aspects

The Venezuelan migrants accepted the survey and interview attesting to informed consent.

Once the informed consents were obtained, the questionnaire was applied anonymously, working with initials respecting the confidentiality and respect of each migrant.

3.5. Aspects of statistical analysis

The applied data collection instruments were performed following the matrix of variable operability.

The survey was validated in the opinion of an expert, considering 5 professionals who make their professional judgment on the elaboration of the survey.

After the validation, the test was applied, and it was coded through an electronic data sheet in Excel. Then, the tabulation was performed using descriptive statistics organizing, summarizing and characterizing the migratory process in Peru and Ecuador.

In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants. The content analysis was carried out and the testimonies will be transcribed, product of the interview and then coded

4. Results and discussion

4.1. On migration

The departures of Venezuelans outside their country, has been increasing, being the factors that have generated this displacement to Peru are diverse, the main ones being the economic situation (68%), lack of work (23%), lack of study opportunities (3%), lack of medicine (3%) and the high cost of living (3%), oscillating the time they take up to maximum 3 years. And in Ecuador the factors are the economic situation (52%), lack of work (21%), lack of study opportunities (9%), lack of medicine (9%) and the high cost of living (9%), ranging the time they take up to a maximum of 3 years.

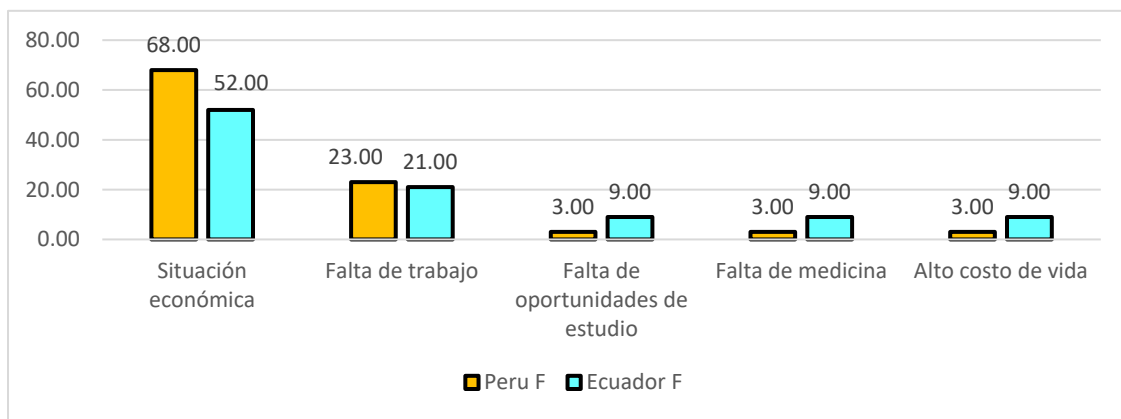


Figure 1: Methodby which they migrated

Note: Table 1

As can be seen on international migration, a relevant factor was the economic situation, which demonstrates the departure as a strategy of families to improve their economic income, and which is reflected in not wanting to return, reflecting that 98% of migrants in Peru indicate that they do not want to return to Venezuela; and 2% that if they would return the reasons are for reunification with their family (1%) and for the political context (1%). In Ecuador, 79% of migrants in Ecuador say they do not want to return to Venezuela; and 21% that if they would return the reasons are for reunification with their family (11%) and for the political context (10%).

On the type of permit that Venezuelans have in Peru, having that the PTP - Temporary permit of permanence (82%), the CMER - special migratory quality resident (14%) and in refugee status (4%). In Ecuador, the type of permit they have having the PTP - Temporary Stay Permit (89%), the CMER - Special Migratory Quality resident (10%) and in refugee status (1%).

It is observed in the research, that migrants, for the most part, have economic difficulties, because part of their salary is committed to sending money to relatives which does not allow them to save or develop a business.

12% of Venezuelan migrants in Peru do not send money; of those who send

remittances approximately monthly we have from 80 to 150 dollars (40%), from 151 to 250 dollars (41%); Of those who send biweekly we have from 80 to 150 dollars (1%), from 151 to 250 dollars (6%). In Ecuador, it coincides that 12% of Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador do not send money; of those who send remittances approximately monthly we have from 80 to 150 dollars (35%), from 151 to 250 dollars (16%); of those who send biweekly we have from 80 to 150 dollars (35%), from 151 to 250 dollars (2%)

4.2. Housing

The homes of migrants are considered as private units in some cases urban and in others rural, in some cases suffer from housing deficit and/or sleep in informal modalities of access to land.

Regarding the place where Venezuelans live in Peru, it is shown that they reside in an apartment (34%), being 32% rented and 2% housed; resides in the fourth (66%), where 62% live rented and 4% housed, none have their own home. Regarding the place where Venezuelans live in Ecuador, they reside in an apartment (40%), being 32% rented and 8% housed; resides in the room (60%), where 40% live rented and 20% housed, none have their own home.

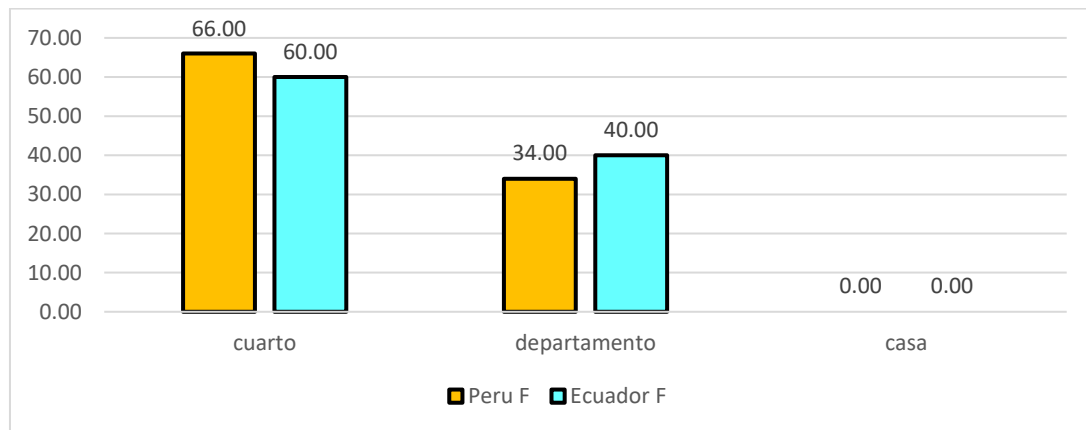


Figure 2: Type of housing

Note: Table 2

Venezuelans in Peru go through overcrowding, which was determined with households having 1 environment with 1 to 2 members (19%), 1 environment with 3 to 4 members (8%); households that have 2 rooms with 1 to 2 members (25%), households that have 2 rooms with 3 to 4 members (14%), households that have 3 rooms with 1 to 2 members (12%). The same happens for Venezuelans in Ecuador, who also go through overcrowding, which was determined with households that have 1 room with 1 to 2 members (17%), 1 room with 3 to 4 members (6%); households that have 2 rooms with 1 to 2 members (22%), households that have 2 rooms with 3 to 4 members (19%), Households with 3 rooms with 1 to 2 members (15%)

On the number of times they moved homes, they did not change (77%)

staying in it, those who moved in the last six months, twice because it was very expensive (16%), because it is closer to their children's school (3%) and for work (2%).

On the number of times that housing was changed in Ecuador, it has that they were not changed (71%) staying in it, those who changed in the last six months, twice because it was very expensive (27%), because it is closer to the school of their children (1%) and for work (1%).

On the basic services of water, electricity and drainage outside the home (75%), having that 61% have unlimited internet and 14% have limited internet; those who have services inside the house (25%), having that 10% have unlimited internet and 9% have limited internet.

On the basic services of water, electricity and sewage outside the house (70%), having that 66% have unlimited internet and 4% have limited internet; those who have services inside the house (30%), having that 24% have unlimited internet and 6% have limited internet.

4.3. Bless you

There is a need to continue promoting an inclusive and non-discriminatory approach in health processes in relation to medical care, controls and vaccination campaigns, which is why it is appreciated that in both countries access to health is considered, but not all have insurance.

The type of insurance that Venezuelans have in Peru, do not have insurance (69%), have SIS insurance (31%) and no Venezuelan has EPS or ESSALUD; those who do not suffer from any disease (92%) and those who suffer from chronic diseases (8%), being hypertension (6%), diabetes (2%), only has no treatment for the disease (1%). 42% stated that the and/or a member of their family had COVID-19

Regarding the type of insurance that Venezuelans have in Ecuador, they do not have insurance (45%), they have MSP (39%) and IESS (16%) insurance; those who do not suffer from any disease (92%) and those who suffer from chronic diseases (8%), being hypertension (6%), diabetes (2%).

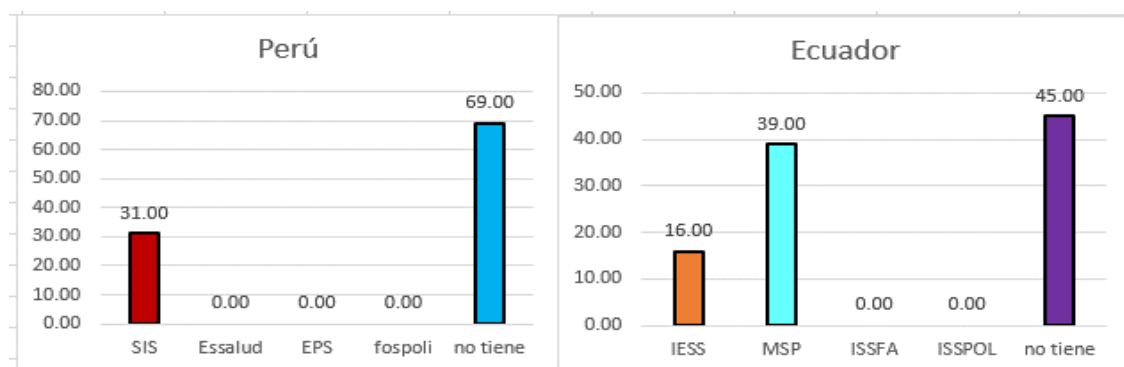


Figure 3: Type of Insurance

Note: Table 3

4.4. Education

The Peruvian education sector has the co-responsibility of guaranteeing access and right to education for migrants, guaranteeing educational coverage and permanence, while Venezuelans consider that education in Peru and Ecuador is better than in their country.

In Peru, Venezuelans, who finished school (42%), have incomplete secondary (25%), have primary (20%), have completed technical or university higher education (13%) and no technician. About the career they studied, those who did not study any career (87%), Administration (6%), Accounting (3%), Industrial Engineering (2%), Economics (1%) and Electrical Engineering in power (1%).

Regarding the educational level of Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador, having to finish school (44%), have incomplete secondary (22%), have primary (23%), have completed higher technical or university studies (11%) and no technician. On the career they studied, those who did not study any career (67%), Environmental Engineering (9%), Financial Administration (9%), Accounting (6%), Electronics and automation (5%) and Systems and programming (3%), sharpening with the reality that many of the young migrants see their educational and professional career interrupted and most do not continue their studies in Peru.

Of those who have migrated with their children, they are of school age (83%), do not have children studying of school age (17%); of these, 83% study in a public educational institution (69%) and in a private educational institution (14%); 4% have a school-age child outside the education system. Of those who have migrated from Venezuela to Ecuador, with their children, they are of school age (80%), do not have children studying of school age (20%); being that of that 56% study in public educational institution and 24% in private institution.

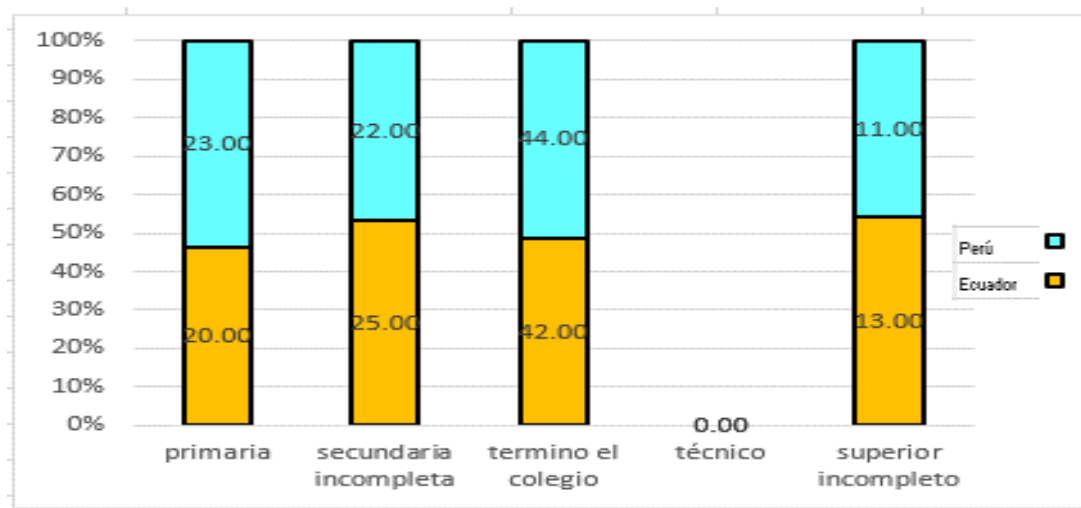


Figure 4: Level of education before migrating

Note: Table 4

4.5. Work

In the labor field, there is a demand for foreign labor by the Peruvian or Ecuadorian as the case may be, and which forces them to occupy unattractive positions, jobs with little prestige and with few possibilities of job stability.

Regarding the employment situation, Venezuelan migrants in Peru are working (75%), unemployed (17%), underemployed (8%); of those who are working formally (21%) and informally (55%); Of those who are underemployed, we have that they are informal (8%) and unemployed (17%).

Regarding the employment situation, Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador are working (65%), unemployed (23%), underemployed (12%); of those who are working formally (20%) and informally (45%); Of those who are underemployed, they are informal (12%) and unemployed (23%).

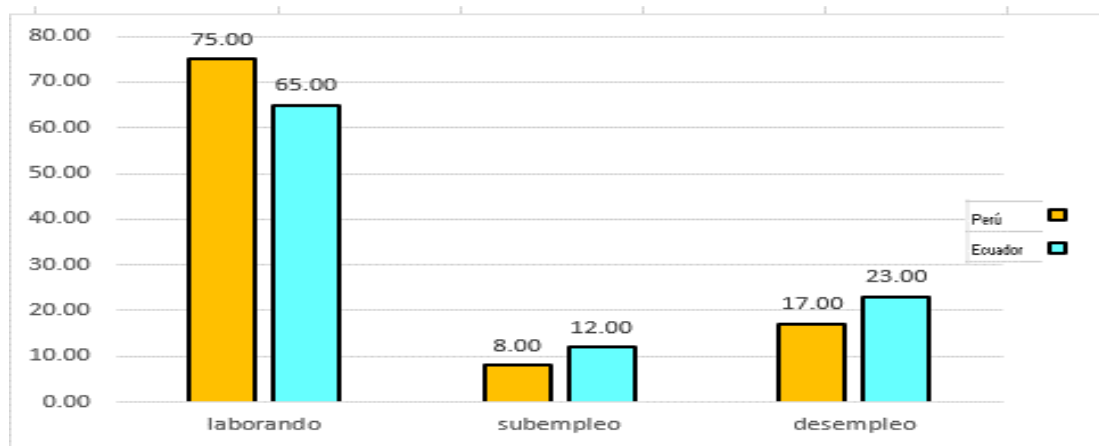


Figure 5: Employment situation of migrants

Note: Table 5

Regarding the number of dependents, it can be seen that a Venezuelan migrant working for 2 dependents (40%), a person working a Venezuelan migrant working for 3 dependents (2%), a Venezuelan migrant working for 4 dependents (4%). Two Venezuelan migrants for 2 dependents (51%), two Venezuelan migrants for 3 dependents (1%), two Venezuelan migrants for 4 dependents (2%).

Regarding the number of dependents, it can be seen that a Venezuelan migrant in Ecuador working for 2 dependents (35%), a Venezuelan migrant working for 3 dependents (5%), a Venezuelan migrant working for 4 dependents (4%). Two Venezuelan migrants for 2 dependents (56%), two Venezuelan migrants for 3 dependents (1%).

To the activity that Venezuelans are engaged in in Peru, having cosmetology (30%), itinerant (21%), they do not dedicate themselves to anything (17%), driver (17%), domestic employee (6%), waitress (4%), merchant (3%) and builder (2%). In Ecuador, Venezuelans are engaged in cosmetology (26%), do not engage in anything (23%), street vendor (19%), driver (16%), domestic worker (8%), waitress (4%), merchant (3%), builder (3%) and wicker (2%)

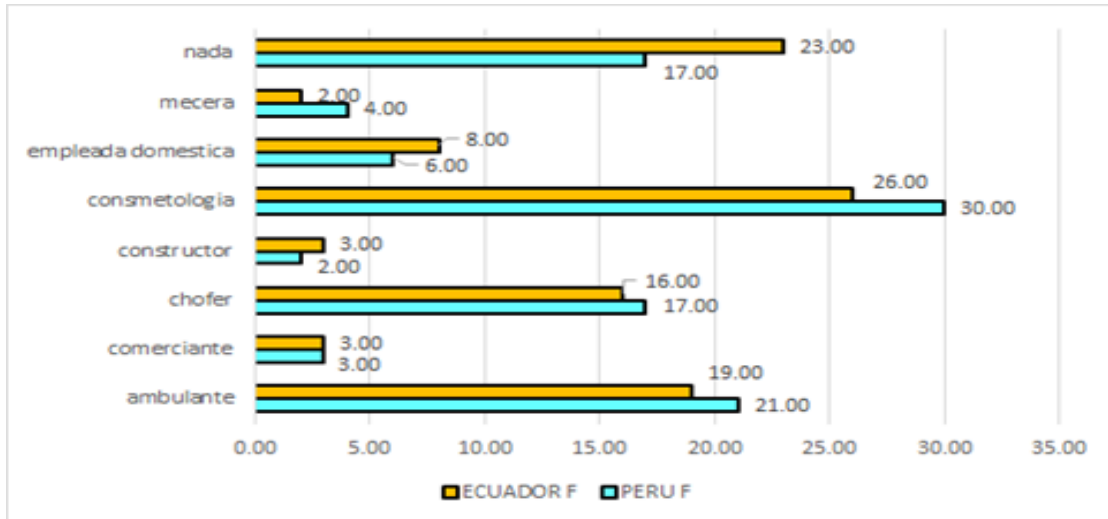


Figure 6: Activity that Venezuelans engage in

Note: Table 6

Regarding the number of hours that Venezuelans work in Peru, there are those who do not work any hours or receive monthly income (16%), 8 9 hours (6%), 10 11 hours (67%), 12 hours or more (11%).

Regarding the number of hours that Venezuelans work in Ecuador, there are those who do not work any hours or receive monthly income (23%), 8 9 hours (6%), 10 11 hours (61%), 12 hours or more (10%).

Those who work 8 9 hours, their salary ranges from 1402 to 1802 (3%), 1001 to 1401 (2%), 600 1000 soles (1%), those who work from 10 to 11 hours, their salary ranges from 600 to 1000 soles (26%), 1402 to 1802 (25%), 1001 to 1401 (16%). Of those who work more than 12 hours or more, those who earn 600 1000 soles (11%)

Those who work 8 9 hours, their salary ranges from 1402 to 1802 (3%), 1001 to 1401 (3%), those who work from 10 to 11 hours, their salary ranges from 600 to 1000 soles (28%), 1402 to 1802 (19%), 1001 to 1401 (14%). Of those who work more than 12 hours or more, those who earn 600 1000 soles (10%)

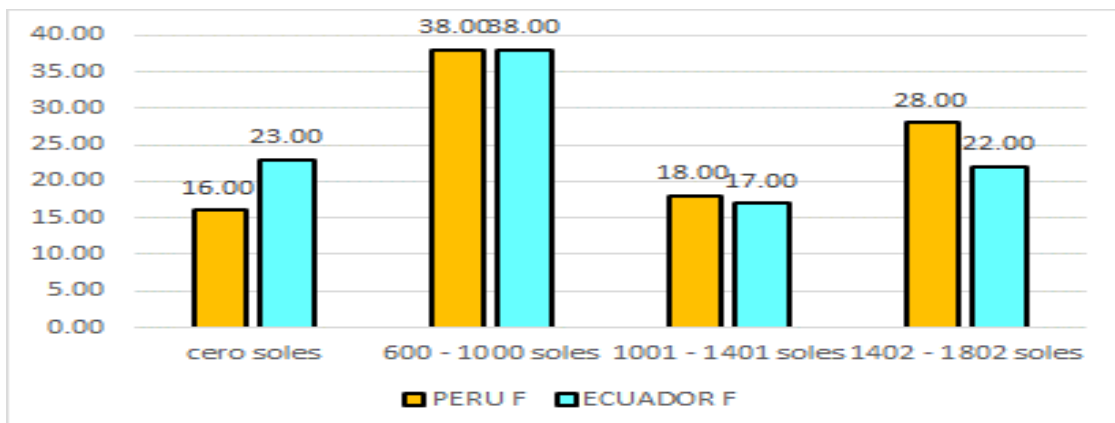


Figure 7: Economic income of migrants

Note: Table 7

4.6. Media and Communication

The fact of having relatives or friends who have emigrated to other countries determines the greater probability of wanting to emigrate, being an experience, which is emphasized in a participatory approach with the Venezuelan community for the exchange of information.

The means of information used by Venezuelan migrants in Peru are television (84%), radio (13%) and have no way to know what is happening (3%). The main communication channels that he considers most reliable and used by the Venezuelan migrant population in Peru are social networks Facebook (88%), Instagram (13%) and Whatsapp (12%).

The means of information used by Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador are television (81%), radio (11%) and have no way to find out what is happening (8%). The main communication channels that Venezuelans in Ecuador consider most reliable are social networks Facebook (65%), Instagram (25%) and Whatsapp (10%).

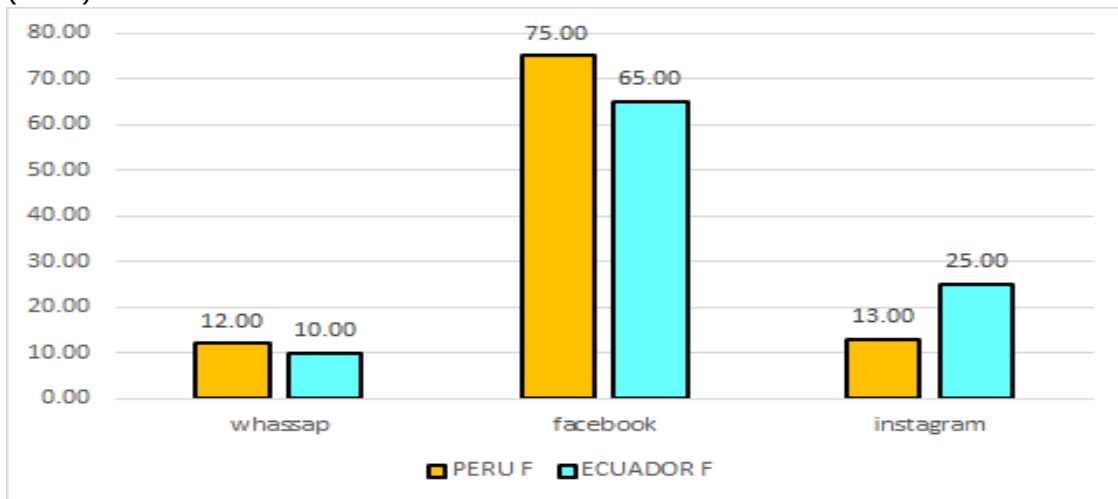


Figure 8: Most used social network

Note: Table 8

4.7. Support from institutions

The institutions supporting Venezuelans in Peru were given only once are NGO World Vision (7%), IOM (6%), NGO Care (18%), NGO HIAS (2%), CAPS (1%); on a monthly basis (1%), quarterly support are NGO World Vision (20%), IOM (20%), NGO Care (22%), NGO HIAS (3%), CAPS (1%). Being economic support (92%), material support (3%) and social support (3%). The benefits she receives are a money card (88%), accommodation and getting benefits (3%), cleaning kit and medicine for a sick child (3%), counseling to get support (2%) and rape counseling (1%)

The institutions supporting Venezuelans in Ecuador were given only once are NGOs HIAS (11%), UNHCR (7%); of quarterly support are NGOs HIAS (20%), UNHCR (42%), do not receive support (20%), while the benefits they receive are economic (89%), receive economic and social support (6%) and material support (2%)

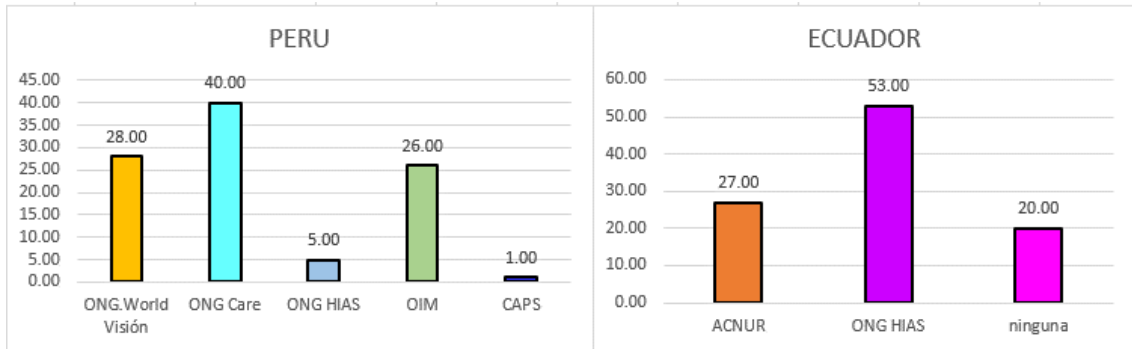


Figure 9: Institutions supporting migrants

Note: Table 9

4.8. Social programs

Regarding the social programs that Venezuelans receive support in Peru, there are doctors without borders (64%), SINADIS (13%), NGOs ADRA (9%) and Qaliwarma (6%), while they receive social support policies (88%), food, social and health policies (29%), health policies (20%) and economic support (4%).

On the social programs that Venezuelans receive support in Ecuador, there is GTRM (43%), Plan toda una vida (11%), Misión ternura (8%), Misión impulso joven (5%), Misión mujeres (4%), Grupo Wan (3%), Misión Manuelas (2%), Misión mis mejores años (2%), Misión casa para todos (82%), emphasizing that 18% do not receive any type of support. Of these social programs, they receive as benefits health, nutrition, support in the satisfaction of basic needs (28%), no benefit (23%), support with water, sanitation and hygiene (19%), with work (17%), with informal education (11%) and with housing (2%).

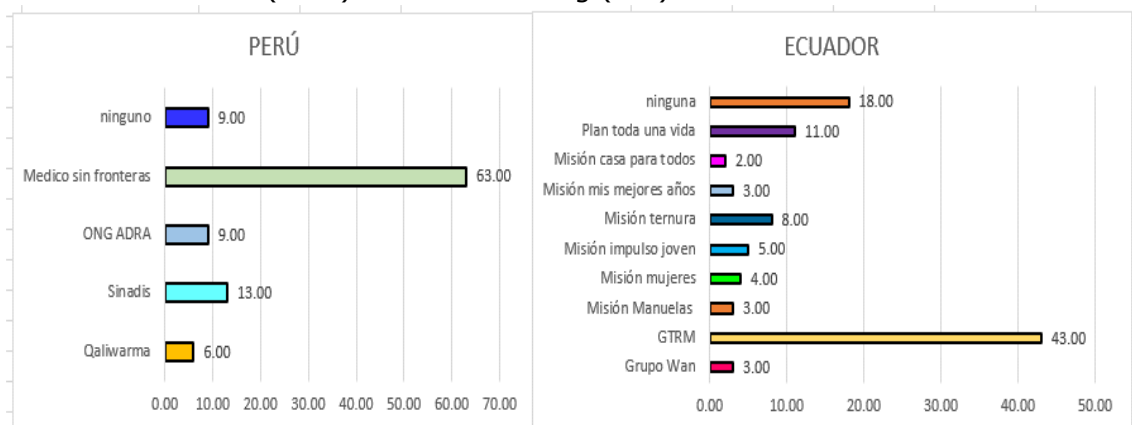


Figure 10: Social programs that support migrants

Note: Table 10

4.9. Protection, inclusion, difference and discrimination

The results determined that the migrants interviewed are part of a social integration based on the acceptance of the other and that factors such as protection, inclusion, difference and whether they experienced discrimination and what strategies they went through to save the situation, which reflects the conditions of vulnerability.

The factors that affect the permanence in Peru of Venezuelans are related to whether they feel included (94%); feel protected (69%), if there are differences between Venezuelans and Peruvians (82%). Venezuelans pointed out the feelings that look at him in an uncomfortable way, perceive that some people behave as if they were afraid and receive annoying comments, determined that there is discrimination (76%), being the largest episodes in public spaces.

The factors that affect the permanence in Ecuador of Venezuelans are related to whether they feel included (89%); feel protected (56%), if there are differences between Venezuelans and Ecuadorians (79%). Venezuelans reported feeling discriminated against (89%), presenting themselves more in the health sector.

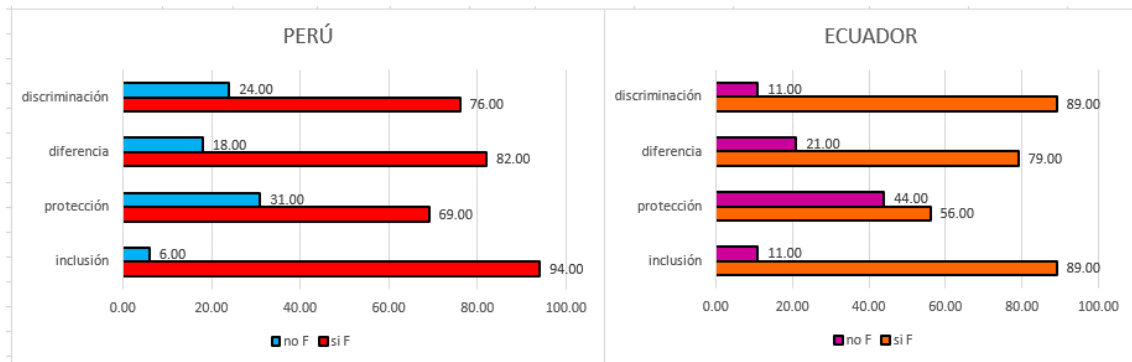


Figure 11: Protection, inclusion, difference and discrimination

Note: Table 11

Conclusions

1. The main reason why Venezuelans emigrated to Ecuador and Peru is because of the poor economic situation in search of better living conditions in health, education, work and social policies.
2. The displacement of Venezuelans to Peru and Ecuador is presented to promote the socio-economic integration of the migrant population by integrating and welcoming them into the health, education and labor systems.
3. Inclusion is developed with favorable migration policies for the purposes of entry, permanence and residence of Venezuelans in the countries of Ecuador and Peru, which recognize the migrant population as a vulnerable group of special attention evidenced by coverage.
4. Social protection, attention and defense of the rights of migrants seeks to reduce risks through access to social assistance programs receiving economic and social benefits; Social security with health benefits and improving employability rates.

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