

Interview places in Pacaraima, Roraima.

OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

The survey is an initiative of the R4V Interagency Coordination Platform (Response for Venezuelans). The objective of the survey is to identify the profile of this population and the motivations for their departure.

Data was collected in the municipality of Pacaraima (RR), with 490 Venezuelan people surveyed, adults, who were crossing the border to Venezuela between 01 April and 30 June 2024. Eight trained interviewers worked on collecting the information.

As shown in the map, a total of 288 questionnaires were applied: 200 at the Pacaraima Bus Station, 13 at the Federal Police Station and 75 at taxi stands located on Avenida Panamericana and on Antônio Seabra and Parima streets.

As in previous rounds of the survey, most interviewed persons were traveling from Brazil to Venezuela temporarily.

MAIN FINDINGS (INTERVIEWED PERSONS)

74%

OF THOSE RESIDING IN BRAZIL INFORMED THEY WERE LIVING IN THE NORTH REGION IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

85%

WERE GOING TO VENEZUELA TEMPORARILY

15%

WERE GOING TO VENEZUELA PERMANENTLY

AMONG THOSE RETURNING TEMPORARILY:

92%

WOULD SPEND A MAXIMUM OF 3 MONTHS IN VENEZUELA

62%

HAD BEEN TO VENEZUELA BEFORE

86%

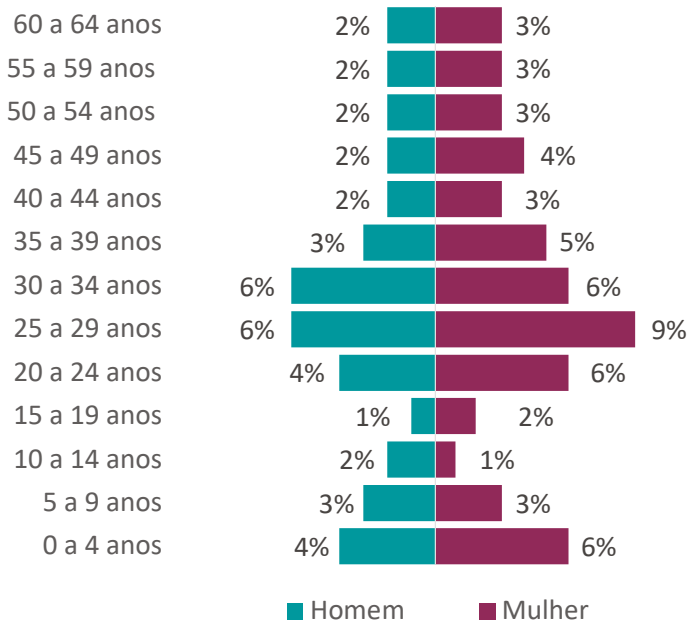
WENT TO VISIT FAMILY AND FRIENDS

9%

INTENDED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTIONS

POPULATION PROFILE

Gráfico 1 - Percentual da população entrevistada por sexo e faixa etária.

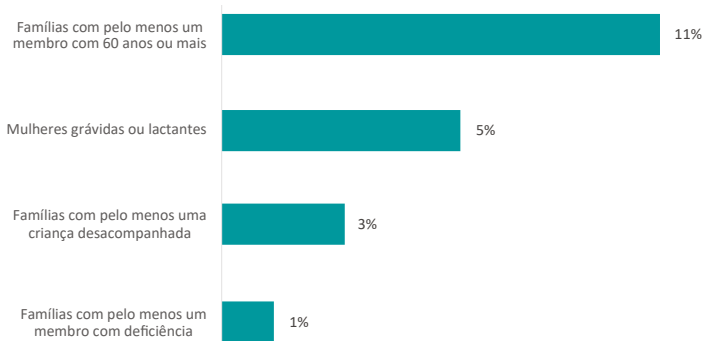


In this round, more women than men were interviewed, especially in the 20 to 39 age group.

Of the persons interviewed, 39% reported traveling with part of their family. The majority of refugees and migrants (70%) have family members living in Brazil.

SPECIFIC POPULATION PROFILES

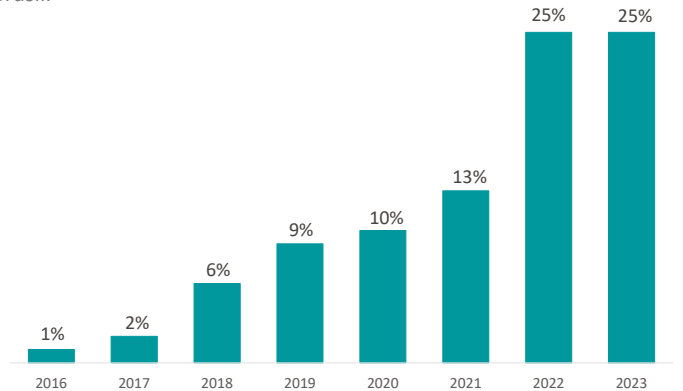
Gráfico 2 - Percentual dos entrevistados que declararam que há pelo menos um membro da família com perfis específicos.



When asked about having specific characteristics, 20% of families reported having some characteristic, with 11% highlighting the presence of elderly people, 5% stating that they had pregnant or lactating women, 3% mentioned the presence of people with disabilities, and 1% reporting having families with serious medical conditions.

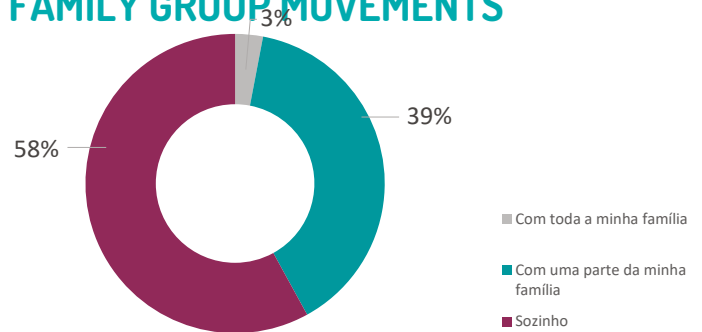
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN BRAZIL

Gráfico 3 - Percentual dos entrevistados por ano de chegada ao Brasil.



Of the people interviewed, 50% arrived between 2022 and 2023. There was a shift in the trend during the period when the border with Venezuela was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the flow resumed in 2021. Finally, 9% of those interviewed arrived in Brazil before 2016.

FAMILY GROUP MOVEMENTS



Traveling without companions (58%) was the condition most frequently presented among the interviewees, 39% reported traveling with part of the family, 3% reported traveling with the entire family.

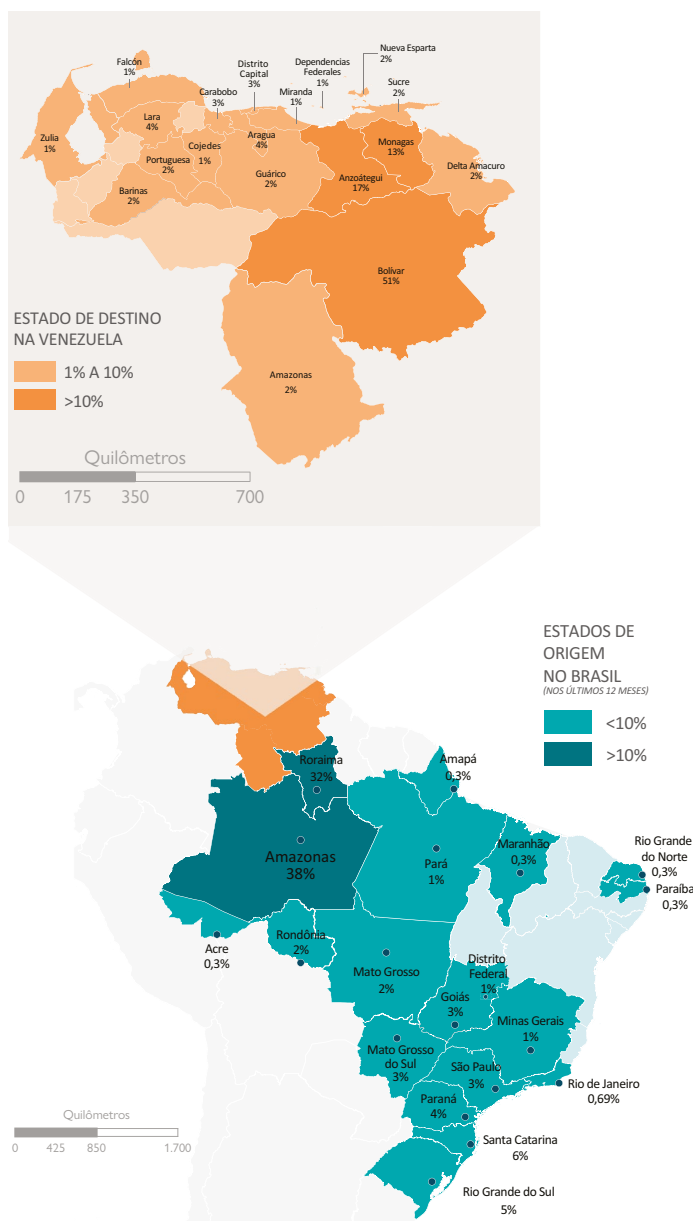
DESTINATION, ORIGIN AND PLACE OF HOUSING

At the time of the interview, 99% of the interviewees lived in Brazil, while 1% lived in Paraguay or Argentina. Among those living in Brazil in the past 12 months, 70% reported living in the North region, of which 38% in the state of Amazonas and 32% in the state of Roraima.

Other Brazilian states were mentioned as places of residence, such as: Acre, Amapá, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Santa Catarina e São Paulo.

The main destination in Venezuela are the states closest to the border: Bolivar, Monagas, Anzoátegui.

Mapa 1 - Mapa com os principais estados de origem e de destino da viagem.

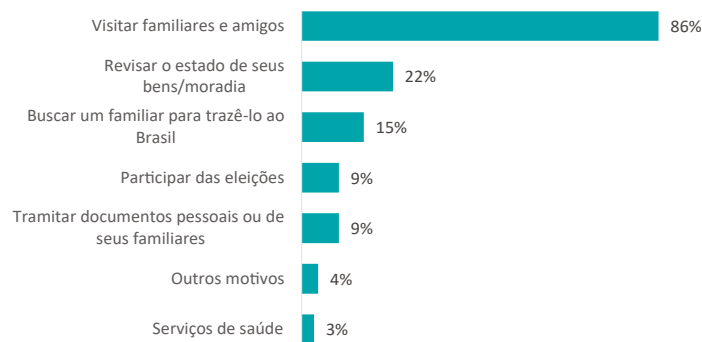


LENGTH OF STAY

Of those interviewed, 85% said they would go to Venezuela temporarily and only 15% said they would return to Venezuela permanently. Among those who said they would return temporarily, 27% of people intend to return to Brazil within 3 months, 21% in less than a month and only 8% in more than 3 months.

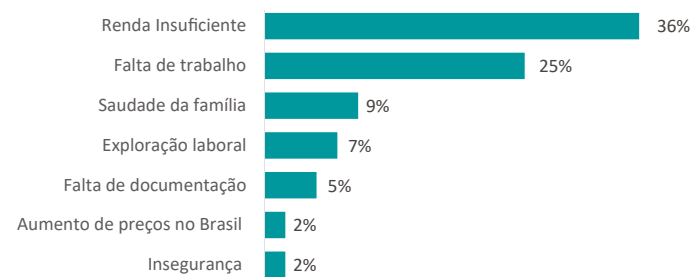
MOTIVATION

Gráfico 4 - Percentual de respostas em relação ao motivo de ida temporamente à Venezuela.



The graph shows that 86% of respondents said the main reason for traveling was “visiting family or friends.” Other reasons mentioned were: reviewing the status of assets and properties (22%), bringing a family member to Brazil (15%), processing documents for themselves or family members (9%), participating in elections (9%), other reasons (4%) and access to health services (1%).

Gráfico 5 - Percentual de respostas em relação ao motivo de saída definitiva do Brasil.



Of those who reported wanting to return to Venezuela permanently, 36% said the reason was insufficient income, 25% mentioned lack of work, and 9% said they missed their family, labor exploitation (7%), lack of documentation (5%), insecurity and rising prices in Brazil (2%). Among those interviewed, 14% mentioned having other reasons.

ACCESS TO PUBLIC POLICIES IN BRAZIL

Regarding access to documentation, 91% of the population reported that the entire family had access to a residence permits or to asylum seeker requests. Regarding access to benefits received from the federal government, 24% reported having received some form of assistance. Of these, 84% said they received Bolsa Família, while the rest received other types of benefits or assistance, such as the Continuous Payment Benefit (BPC), rental assistance, basic food baskets, and money/cards provided by NGOs.

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