

Overview

Displacement profile

Situation in host country

UNHCR has implemented a Protection Monitoring assessment to understand the profiles, needs and situation of vulnerable Venezuelans living in Guyana. This factsheet presents the main findings from 1,022 household-level interviews, representing 3,286 persons, between 14 September and 28 December 2023. The results are meant to inform, strengthen and promote an evidence-based protection response in Guyana.

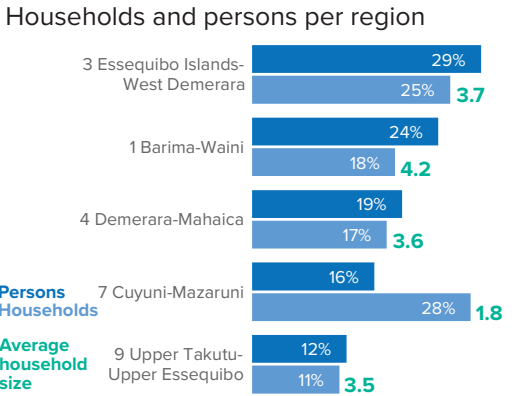
Respondents: **3,285 persons in 1,022 households**
 Locations reached: **5 out of 10 regions, 72 communities**

Methodology

The surveys were conducted through in-person interviews during visits to households, where at least one household member was Venezuelan. Eight Spanish-speaking enumerators, trained by UNHCR and partner HIAS codified answers on smartphones and tablets, using the Kobo Collect app.

Results are representative to a 95% confidence level and a 2% margin of error for the Venezuelan population at Guyana national level.

Due to geographic limitations to visit the most remote communities and hard-to-reach regions of Guyana, where the presence of Venezuelans was unknown, the protection risks described here might not represent the realities of the most isolated settlements.



RESPONDENT PROFILE

The assessed household members were mainly foreign-born (87%), from Venezuela (99% of foreign-born) and from nine other countries (64% of them being children). The average household size was three people, and most of the household members assessed were women (52%). The average age of the head of household was 34 years, and 22 for all members. Adults represented 54% of members.

Country of origin

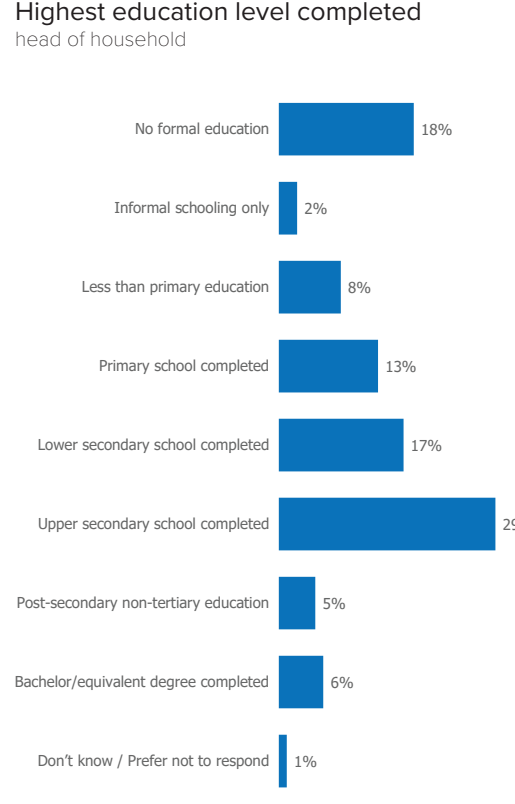
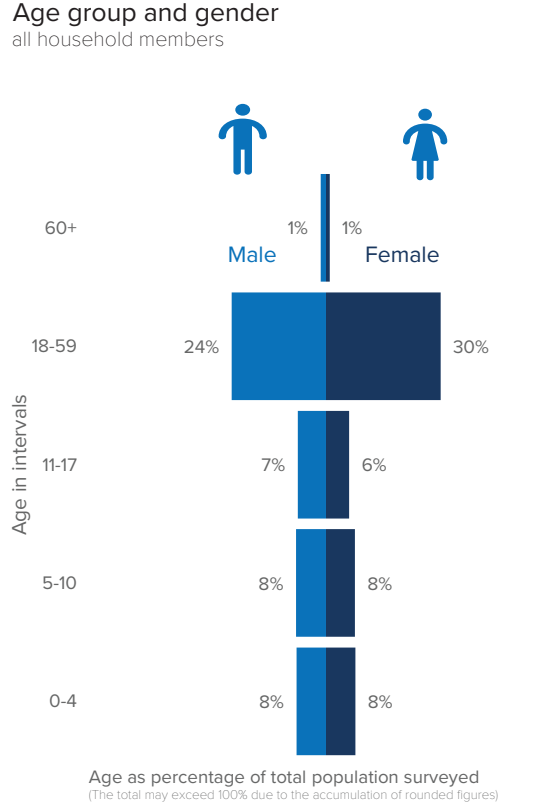
- 86% Venezuela
- 13% Guyana
- 1% Other countries: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago

Nationality

- 6% had a second nationality
- 33% identified as Indigenous: 83% Warao, 9% E'nepas

Gender

- 52% of household members were women
- 3% of households had an LGBTIQ+ member. An additional 1% did not know or would rather not answer.



Disability (proportion of total population reported)

- 10% visual disability
- 5% mental disability
- 5% physical disability
- 3% hearing disability

Acknowledgements

UNHCR is grateful for the extensive involvement and support of UNHCR's partners, particularly HIAS, for conducting these surveys in a challenging environment.

UNHCR appreciates the support of the Guyanese authorities, civil society, international organizations, and donors. Most importantly, UNHCR would like to acknowledge the resilience, strength, and trust of forcibly displaced persons in Guyana, who continue to share their challenges, fears and hopes with us.

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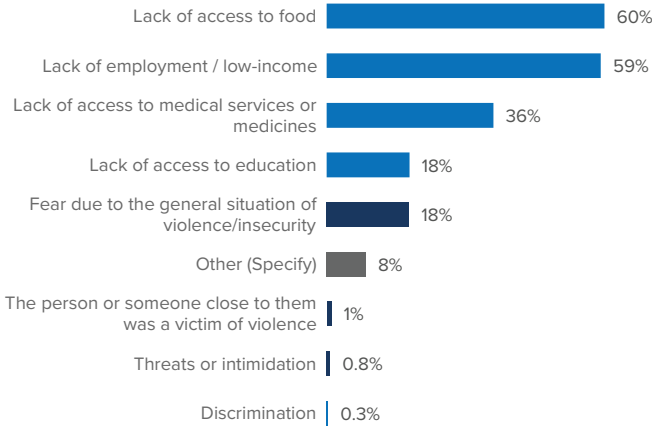
Situation in host country

The main reasons for leaving Venezuela, related to accessing rights (85%), specifically, access to food, employment/enough income, medical services or medicines, and education.

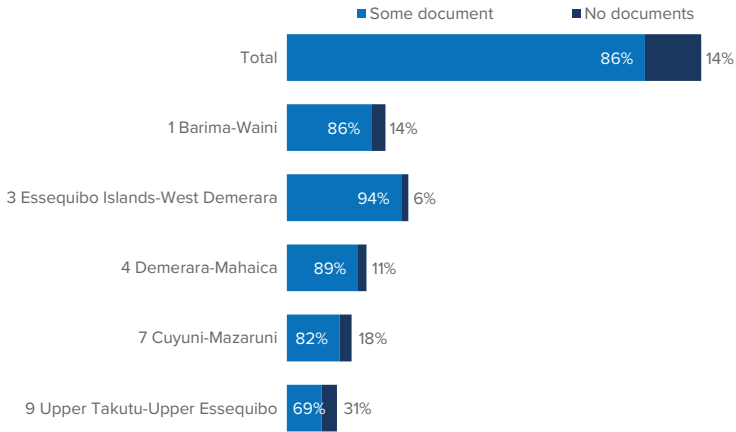
One in five persons also left due to security reasons (19%), such as generalized insecurity where they lived to direct threats against them or a family member.

Reasons for leaving country of origin

Multiple selections possible, hence percentages exceed 100%



Proportion of persons with legally recognized identity documents or credentials in Guyana by region



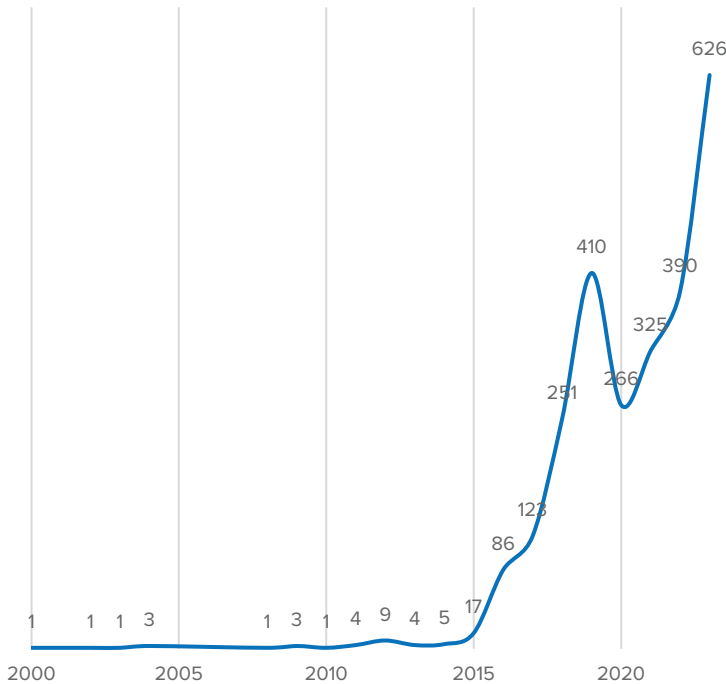
14% did not have documentation or legal status in Guyana. 14% of foreign-born and 13% of Guyana-born were undocumented

28% of children under 5 had not been registered with civil authorities in any country

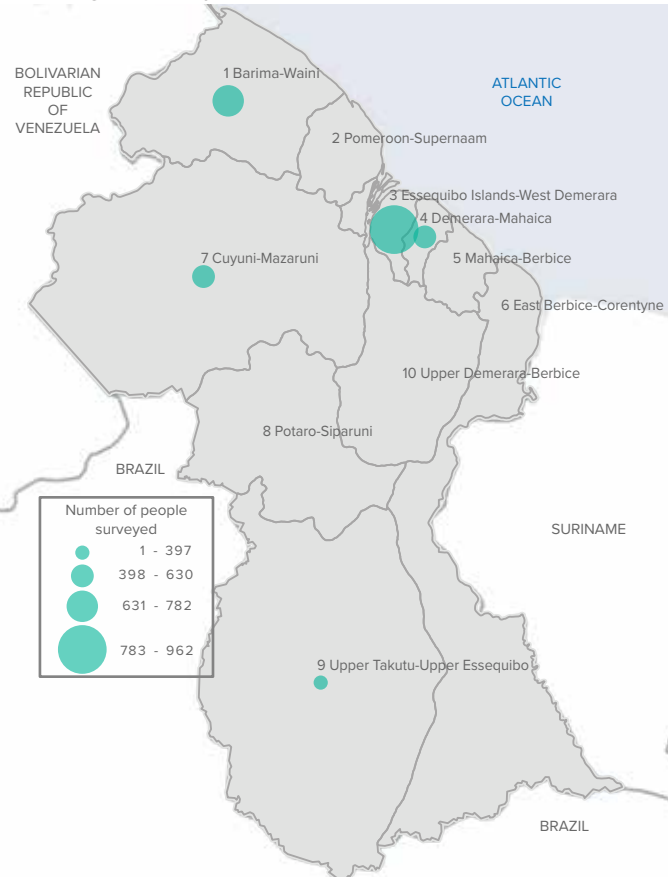
51% of Indigenous children under 5 did not have their births registered with civil authorities

38% of Indigenous children under 5 did not have a birth certificate

Year of first arrival to Guyana, if foreign-born



Mapping of surveyed population



Overview

Displacement profile

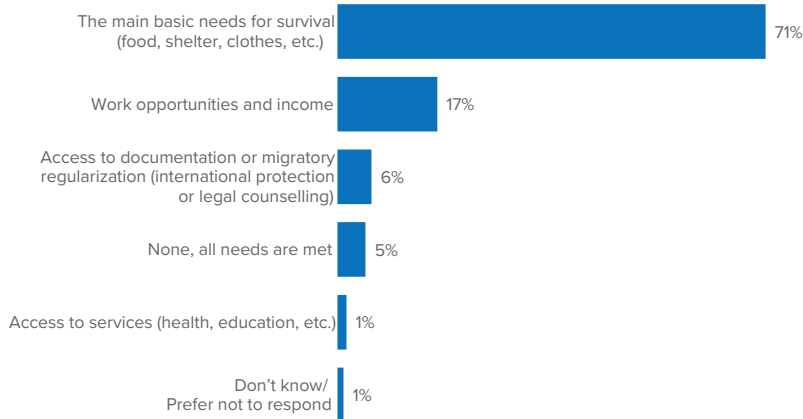
Situation in host country

Meeting the household's essential needs, including **food and housing**, remains the main priority of Venezuelan households in Guyana.

Housing is a particular concern, especially for people residing in Region 4, Demerara-Mahaica, where half of households reported their incomes decreased compared to the previous year (53%) and 64% saw their purchasing power reduced.

Most people rented a house (57%), but only around half (44%) can afford to pay rent on time consistently. 9% have been previously evicted in Guyana, and 10% have been threatened with eviction.

Urgent and main needs during last month


60%

of non-citizens have an irregular/expired migratory status
 57% of which are adults.

44%

have at least one household member with a specific need.

57%

of adults 18-65 were employed during the last week,
 98% of them for profit.

8%

resorted to sex work since they had left Venezuela.

96%

did not have access to a bank account or mobile money service.

Access to rights

33%

of household members required medical attention during the previous three months, 94% could procure the needed care. Obstacles to access care were attributed to discrimination, long waiting times, lack of time to attend, and the language barrier. Access to primary healthcare for foreigners is high in Guyana compared to other countries in South America.

In Region 3, access to healthcare for those who needed reached 88%.

46%

did not feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark. In Region 4, 65% felt unsafe, especially women (69%).

Education

62%

of children enrolled in primary education at the expected age range.

34%

are enrolled in secondary education at the expected age range.

26%

between 5 and 24 years of age have never attended school. In Region 9 it is 45%, and 37% in Region 1.

76%

between 19-24 years of age had not attended school, university, or vocational training during the 2023 school year, at the time of the survey.

Housing

27%

sleep in a crowded living space (three or more persons per room)

49%

do not have regular access to electricity

83%

do not have access to improved sources of drinking water nearby

32%

do not live in habitable housing conditions

Incidents experienced in Guyana

