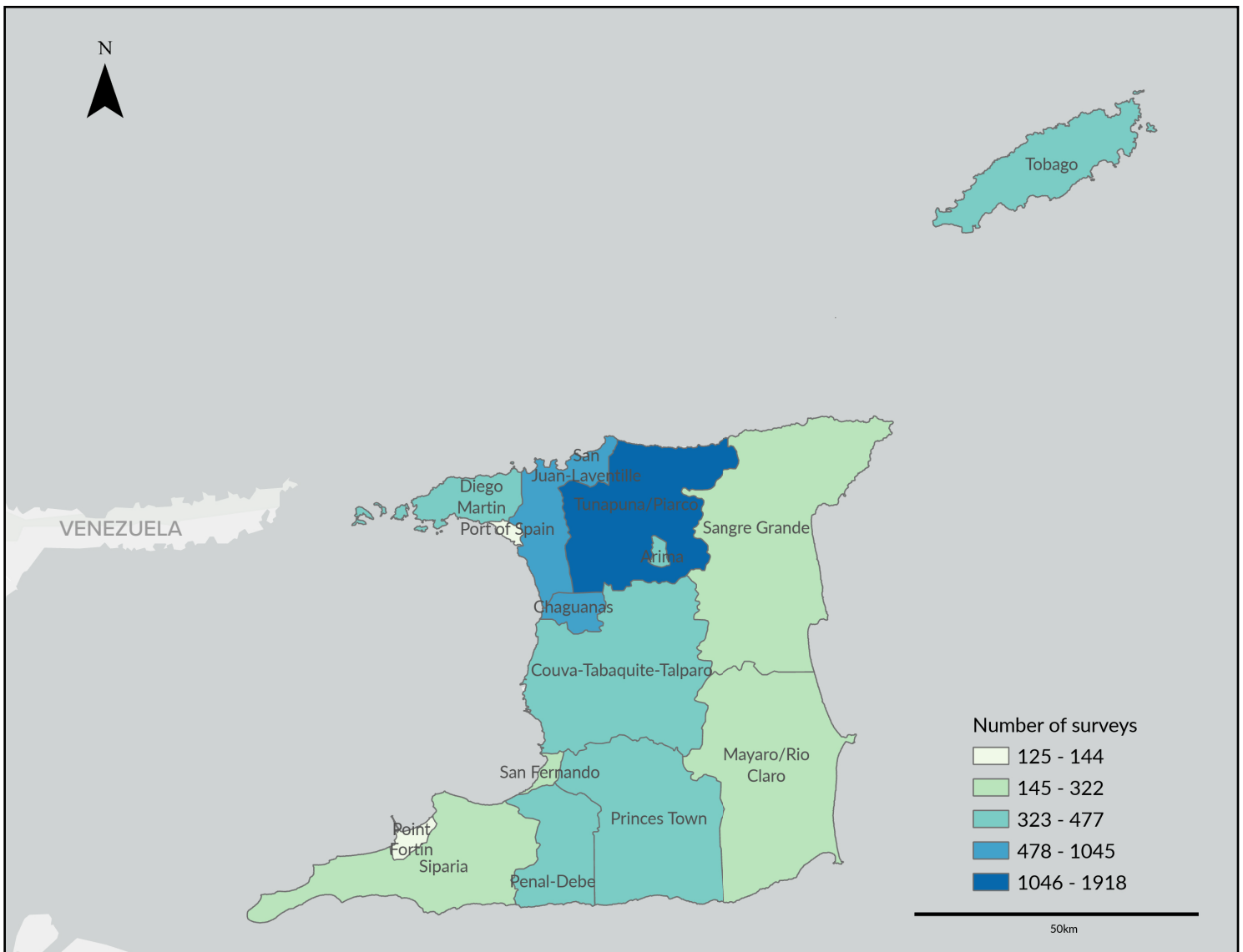
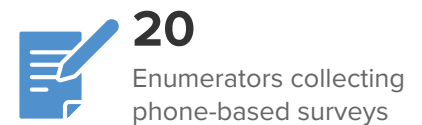
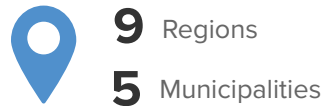
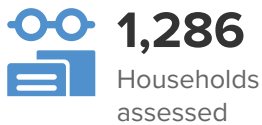


Context

By December 31st 2022, Trinidad and Tobago was hosting more than 24,600 refugees and asylum seekers from 38 countries. UNHCR, the UN Agency for Refugees, in close collaboration with Living Water Community (LWC), conducted the Results Monitoring Survey (RMS), with the aim to better understand the profiles and humanitarian situation of refugees and asylum seekers in Trinidad and Tobago. Data collection was conducted through phone-based surveys with 1,286 households, and assessing 4,265 people between 19th October and 19th November 2022. The findings are representative for Venezuelan households with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%.

Key Figures



Demography



3 people

Average household size

36 years

Average age of head of household



50%

Men



49%

Women



81%

Adults



19%

Children

Nationalities of assessed individuals



87%

Venezuela



6%

Cuba



2%

Trinidad and Tobago



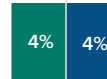
1%

Jamaica

Other nationalities (4%) included: Nigeria, Guyana and Dominican Republic

Female Male

+50



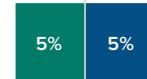
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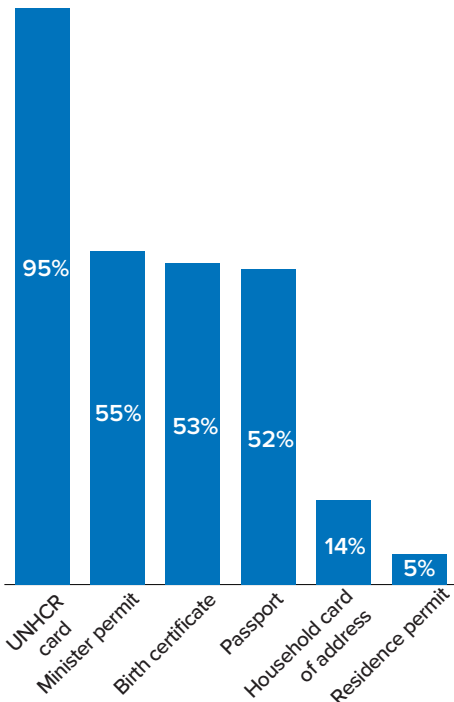
5-17



0-4



Documentation the head of household possesses:



19%

of assessed children under five years old had not been registered with the civil authorities.

Arima, Tunapuna-Piarco and Chaguanas had the highest proportions of non-registered children under 5-years old.



10%

of assessed children under five had documentation such as passport, minister permit or residency permit at the moment of data collection



45%

of interviewed adult individuals reported not having any civil/government-issued ID card

San Juan - Laventille, Chaguanas and Tunapuna - Piarco with highest proportions of adults without ID card



34%

of assessed children were registered with UNHCR or had a UNHCR ID card or certificate

Health



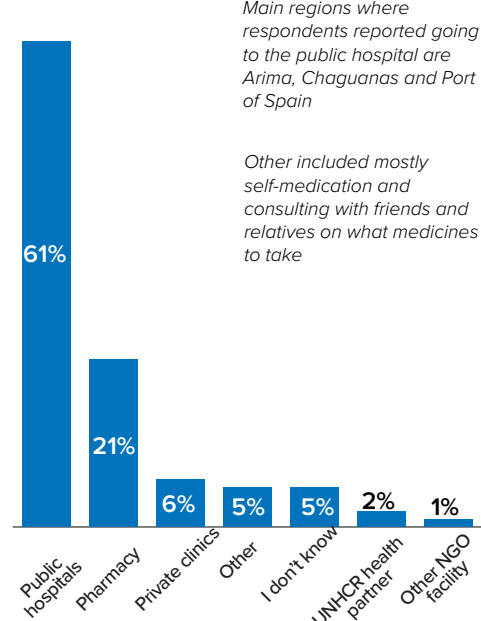
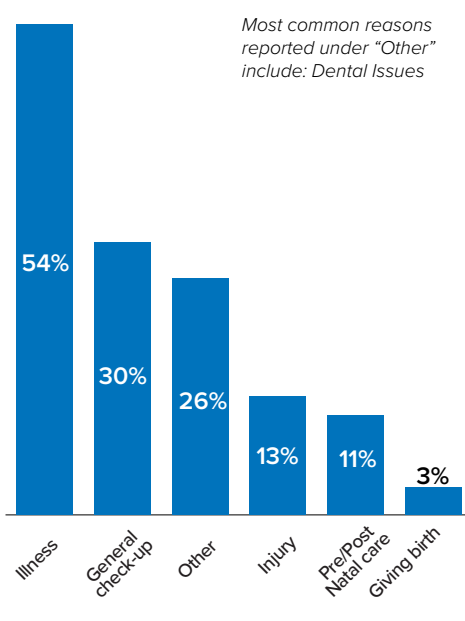
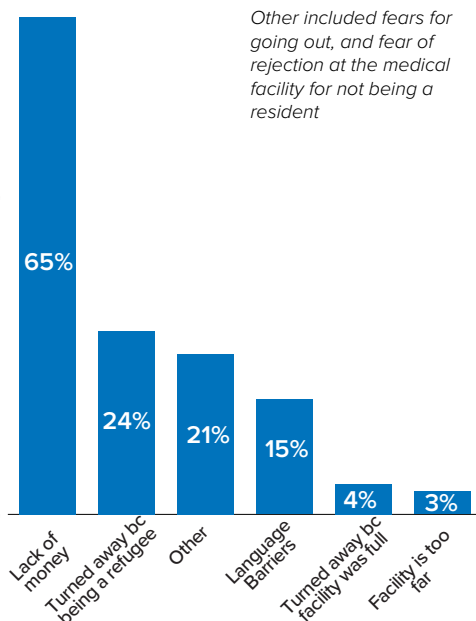
19%

of respondents reported not having access to needed health services in the last year. **Arima, San Fernando and Chaguanas regions** had the highest proportions of individuals not accessing health services when needing them

Main reasons for not receiving health care when needed in the last 12 months:

Most common health problems reported in the last 12 months:

Most common health facility assessed individuals sought health care:



Disabilities reported by the head of households:

10%

reported having a lot or a complete difficulty to see, even if wearing glasses

2%

reported having a lot or a complete difficulty to hear, even if using hearing aid.

10%

reported having a lot or a complete difficulty to walk or climb steps

4%

reported having a lot or a complete difficulty to remember or concentrate

1%

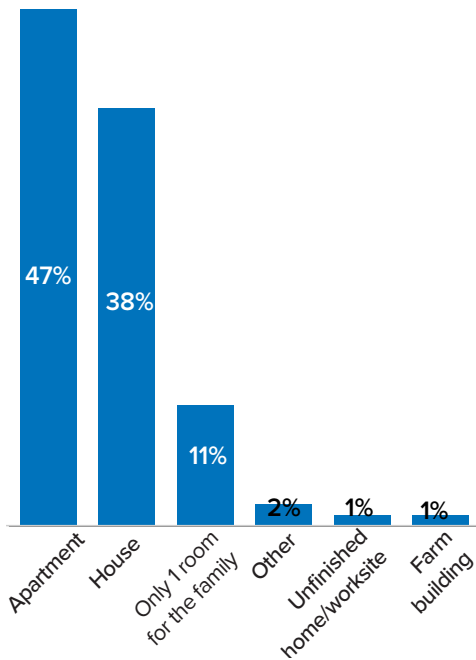
reported having a lot or a complete difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing

2%

reported having a lot or a complete difficulty to communicate with others, for example understanding or being understood

Housing

Shelter type where assessed households live:



 **2 rooms**

is the average number of separate habitable rooms assessed household members occupy

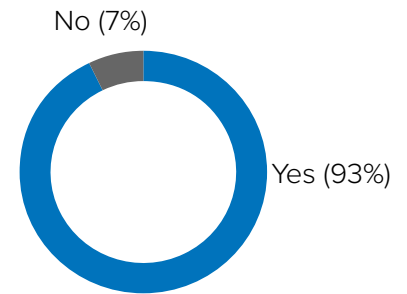
 **45%**

of interviewed individuals do not have a rental contract for their current housing, but a verbal agreement

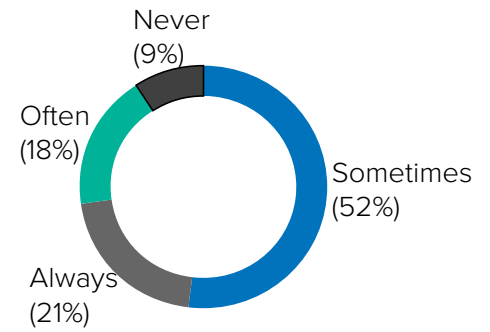
 **44%**

of assessed households reported it was very likely or somewhat likely to lose the right over the house they were living in the next 12 months

Proportion of assessed households that reported paying rent:



Proportion of assessed households that reported paying rent without major economic difficulties



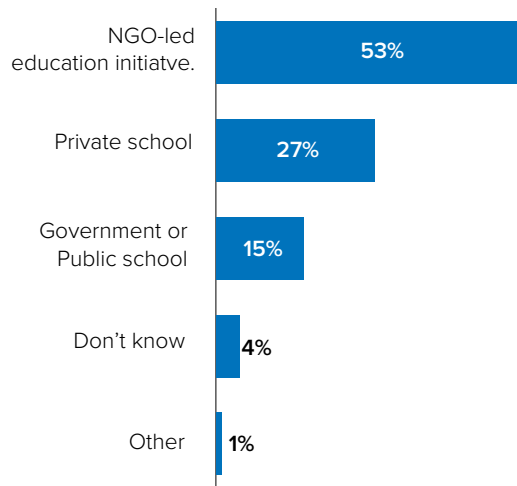
Education

 **51%**

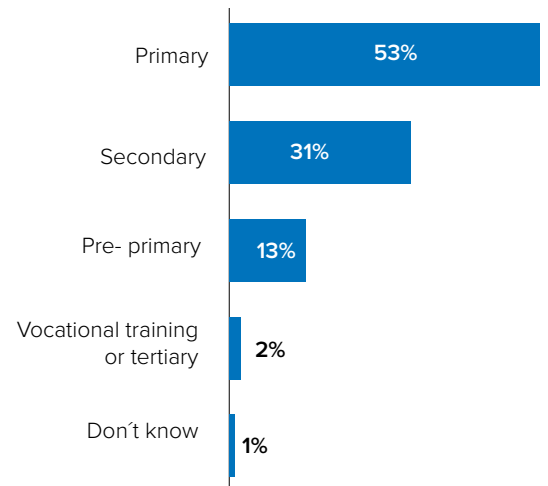
of interviewed households have at least one child in scholar age who has never attended school (from formal or informal education)

For those interviewed households that reported having children in school age attending school, **only 15% were accessing the public school system**, while most reported accessing a parallel education program Equal Place and DAWERE supported by UNICEF and UNHCR, and non-governmental organizations such as Living Water Community, Heroes Foundation and PADF, and other community-based informal education initiatives.

Type of school attended:



School level child attended:



Livelihoods



61%

interviewed individuals of working age reported had worked in the past seven days for pay, for at least one hour

Arima, San Fernando and Chaguanas reported the highest proportion of people who didn't work



9 in 10

interviewed households do not have an account in a bank or another type of formal financial institution in Trinidad and Tobago



13%

interviewed individuals of working age reported running or doing business, farming or other activity to generate income in the last seven days

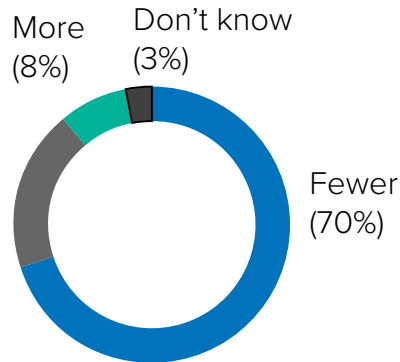


16%

interviewed individuals of working age reported doing farming, rearing farm animals or fishing in the last seven days

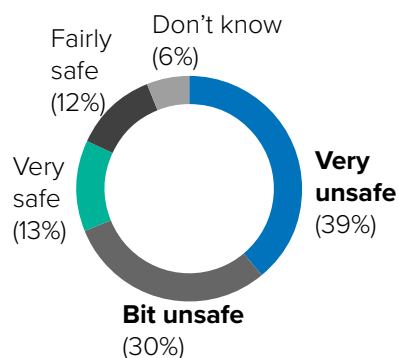
Compared to the same time last year, do you think your household can afford more, fewer or the same amount of goods and services?

The same
(19%)



Safety

How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood after dark:

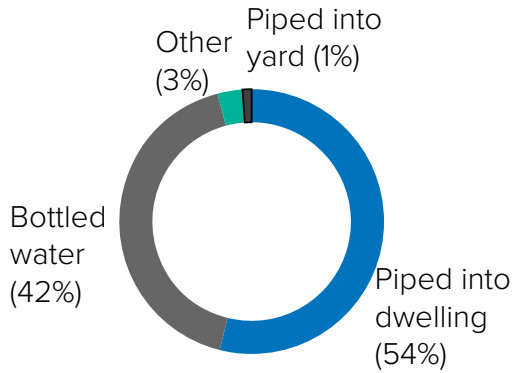


Arima, Chaguanas and Tunapuna - Piarco and Port of Spain with highest proportions of people reporting feeling unsafe

Female headed households reported feeling very unsafe and bit unsafe (74%) more than male headed households (65%).

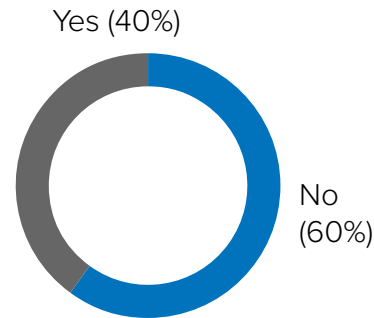
Essential services

Main reported source of drinking water by assessed households:



100%
of assessed households reported having access to drinking water under 30 minutes

Proportion of assessed households reporting lack of sufficient quantity of water when needed in the last 30 days:



98%
of interviewed households have access to electricity (mostly from the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission Grid).

Accountability to affected populations



9 in 10
interviewed participants reported feeling completely and mostly safe at all times accessing and receiving the assistance.



97%
of interviewed households reported the agency/NGO/contractor staff treated them with respect during the intervention



92%
of interviewed households reported feeling satisfied with the assistance or the service provided



49%
interviewed households reported they did not feel their views were taken into account by the organization about the assistance that the household received



65%
of interviewed households reported not knowing how to channel a suggestion or lodge a complaint in regards to the assistance/service received



88%
of interviewed households felt informed about the assistance and services that were available

UNHCR National Office in Trinidad and Tobago

Data Sources: UNHCR Results Monitoring Survey 2022 implemented with the support of the Living Water Community (LWC)

Feedback: ttopo@unhcr.org



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency