



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
International migrants (2015)	15,400
New asylum applications (2019)	57

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/americas/guyana>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	Not Available	2019	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
Criminal prison population	2,113	2016	Percentage of foreign prisoners	1.5	2013
	1,962	2011		2.5	2010
	2,122	2010			
	2,171	2007			
	1,280	2004			
	1,507	2001			
	1,697	1998			
	1,531	1995			
	1,404	1992			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	278	2016			
	260	2011			
	281	2010			
	289	2007			
	172	2004			
	205	2001			
	232	1998			
	210	1995			
	194	1992			

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	767,000	2015	International migrants	15,400	2015
International migrants as a percentage of the population	2	2015	Refugees	14	2019
				7	2016
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.01	2014	Total number of new asylum applications	57	2019
				0	2014

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION		
Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Common law	2017
	Civil law	2017
COVID-19 UPDATES		
Latest Update	Update Status	Observation Date
	<p>As of 12 August 2020, Guyana had registered 602 cases of Covid-19 and 22 deaths related to the disease. Guyana has been an important destination for Venezuelans leaving their country. In 2019, the International Crisis Group reported that there were more than 36,000 Venezuelans in Guyana.</p> <p>According to the aid group Response for Venezuelans (R4V), the Government of Guyana maintained a commendable open door policy to Venezuelans and introduced a digitalised system for biometric registration and documentation of new arrivals. As of May 2020, the government had conducted the registration of 2,090 refugees and migrants from Venezuela. The government of Guyana adopted several measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19. On 18 March, the Director of the Guyana Civil Aviation Authority announced that airports in the country would be partially shut down for at least 14 days. A curfew was also imposed from 6PM to 6AM and domestic travel by land, sea or air, was strictly limited to travel for governmental purposes and travel to obtain or provide essential goods and services. Some measures were lifted from 3 July onwards but international travel restrictions are still in place. Before border closures brought on by Covid-19, Immigration Officers issued a "household registration certificate" to Venezuelans upon entry to the country, which includes a provision against forced return and a renewable three-month stay permit. The pandemic has nonetheless increased the vulnerability of Venezuelan nationals. They face a lack of access to formal employment and livelihood opportunities as well as language barriers (English is the official language of Guyana), thus hindering their access to basic services such as health care and education. R4V reported that, in coordination with a local partner, they had provided temporary accommodation and emergency shelter to 34 highly vulnerable persons (including 32 Venezuelan refugees and migrants). Education services were provided to 186 Venezuelan nationals. As regards the country's penitentiaries, on 7 April, the Guyana Prison Service began releasing certain prisoners in order to reduce the risk of Covid-19 entering the overcrowded prisons across the country. Prisoners considered for release were those who suffer from chronic illnesses and those who had served the majority of their sentences and would be out within the next three to four weeks. The Guyana Human Rights Association had been calling for measures to be taken to reduce overcrowding in prisons due to the potential risks presented to prison staff and inmates by the virus. In addition, other measures including regular cleaning and sanitation; the installation of sinks for hand washing purposes; the monitoring of the movement of prison staff in and out of the facilities; and the provision of products and hand sanitisers have been implemented in the country's prisons.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaties	Name		Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		11/19
	ICRMW, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families		
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime		
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children		
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child		
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations			
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year	Observation Date
	ICCPR Article 14	1977	1977
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Individual complaints procedure	Name		Acceptance Year
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966		1999
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number		Observation Date
	1/8		
	1/8		
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	CBDP, Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem do Para)		1996
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name		Year of Visit
	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance		2003
			2015

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2010	2017
	No	2015	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

More information about immigration detention in Guyana is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)

Global Detention Project | 1-3 rue de Varembeé | T: +41 (0) 22 548 14 01 / +41 (0) 22 733 08 97 | E: admin@globaldetentionproject.org