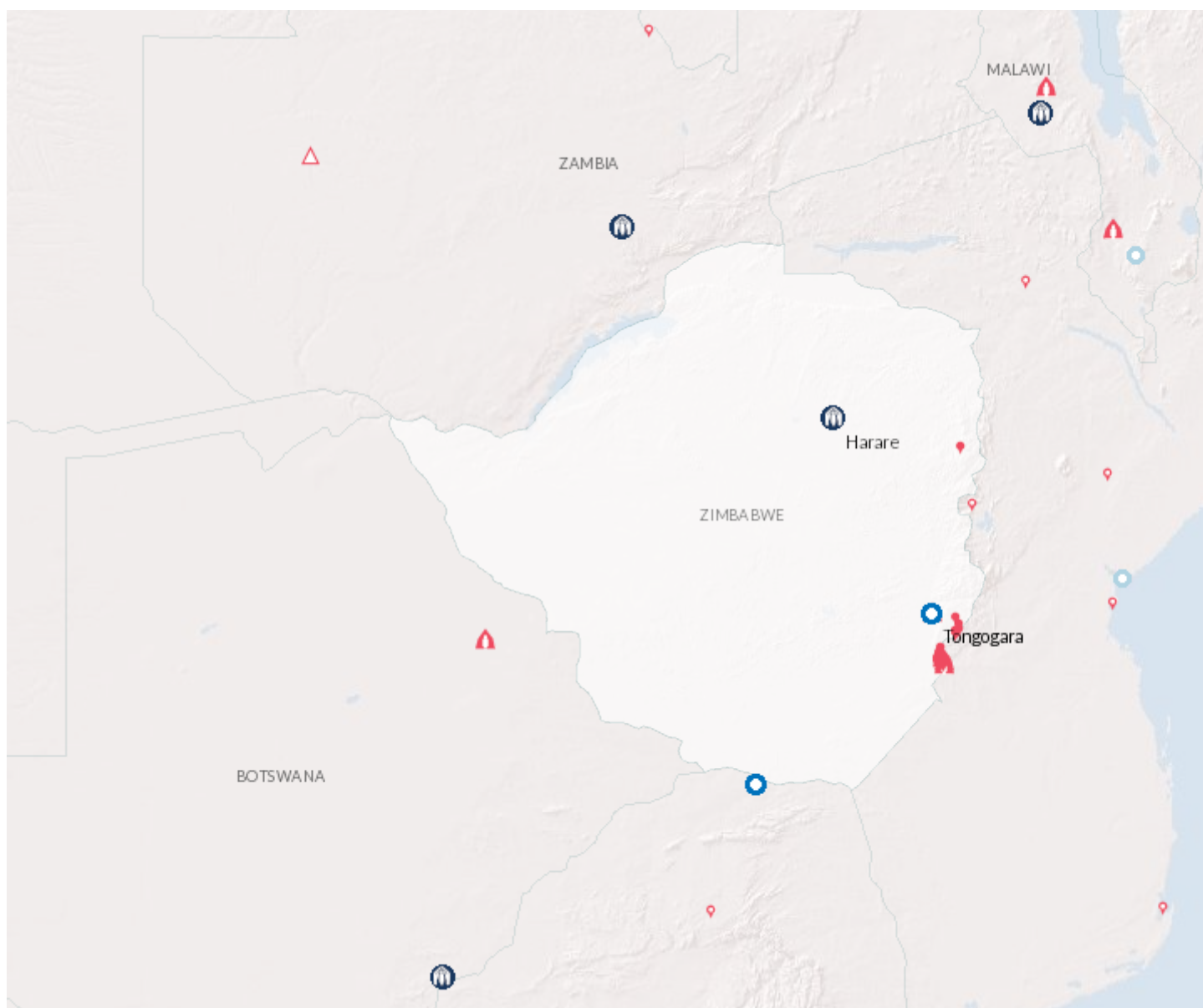


Operation: Zimbabwe



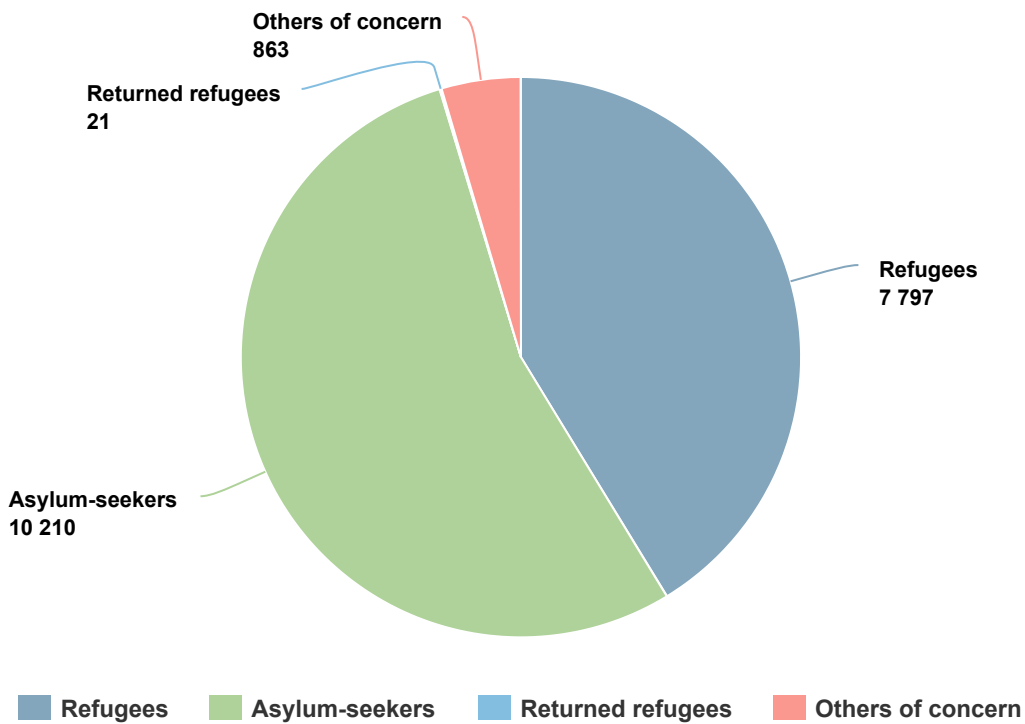
# People of Concern

INCREASE IN  
**0%** 2018

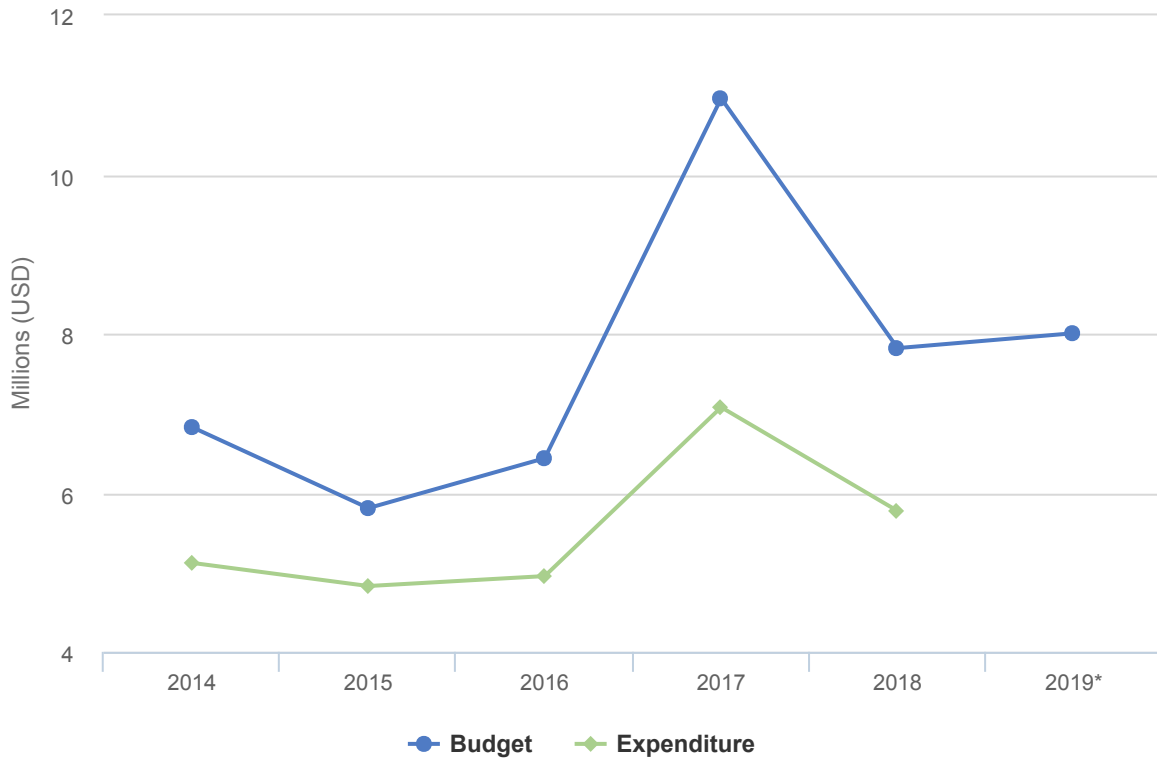
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<b>2018</b>	18,891
<b>2017</b>	18,874
<b>2016</b>	10,064

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# Budgets and Expenditure for Zimbabwe



## Operational environment

The operational context in Zimbabwe remained stable throughout 2018. Government of Zimbabwe continued to maintain a favorable protection environment towards refugees and asylum-seekers in the country despite the political and economic turmoil. UNHCR continued to work closely with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the protection and assistance of refugees, asylum-seekers and other people of concern in Zimbabwe.

New arrivals from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) put increased pressure on existing structures and services in the Tongogara camp. The sudden increase in population coupled with funding constraints had a particular impact on access to shelter, which remained limited. UNHCR and partners promoted the self-reliance of refugees in Tongogara through livelihoods projects to. In addition to Congolese refugees, Zimbabwe continued to host some 7,800 Mozambican asylum-seekers.

## Population trends

At the end of 2018, Zimbabwe was hosting 18,870 people of concern comprising of 7,800 refugees, 10,210 asylum-seekers and 860 other people of concern. The vast majority of refugees and asylum-seekers were from the DRC. Over 1,000 Mozambican asylum-seekers were hosted in Tongogara camp and some 6,500 unregistered Mozambicans were staying in Zimbabwean border communities.

## Key achievements

- UNHCR coordinated with the Government and partners in the provision of lifesaving protection and humanitarian assistance to people of concern, including shelter, health, sanitation and core relief items in Tongogara camp;
- The Government of Zimbabwe, with UNHCR's support, issued 810 birth records, 810 birth certificates and 2,030 refugee identity cards;
- 104 machine readable convention travel documents were issued to refugees to enable legal and safe travel;
- 660 refugee girls were vaccinated against cervical cancer;
- 1,170 households were supported in undertaking livelihoods activities for self-reliance.

## Unmet needs

- Shortage of qualified teachers and infrastructure continued to pose a challenge to the quality of education of refugee children.
  - Shortages of medicines in government referral institutions continued to affect negatively the access to health care for people of concern due to the inability to procure medicines from private pharmacies as result of limited resources.
  - Gaps in meeting the shelter and WASH needs of people of concern remain unmet due to the increase in the population against limited resources.
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