



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# Annual Results Report

**2022**

**Malawi**

## Acknowledgements

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Political instability and social unrest in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region has resulted in a continuous flow of refugees into Malawi for three decades. The Dzaleka refugee camp was originally designed to accommodate ten thousand people on two hundred hectares piece of land, and the continuous influx of refugees has led to overcrowding.

This has led to development of high-density, congested settlement with widespread public health risks and poor water supply facilities that risk spread of cholera, and Covid 19. The shortfall in funding for World Food Programme has led to reduction of refugee support and implementation of targeted assistance where over 800 families have been removed from the food/Cash log. This situation has compromised the food/ nutrition security of the People we serve which has also fueled increase in negative coping mechanisms.

Despite a generous reception policy, Malawi legal and policy framework still present some challenges. The country has ratified and acceded to both the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees with nine reservations, and translated into a national law, the 1989 Refugee Act.

Reservations are related to exemption from reciprocity, movable and immovable property, rights of association, wage earning employment, liberal professionals, public education, labour legislation and social security, freedom of movement and naturalization.

The UNHCR operation in Malawi is structured around the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). However, in the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019, the Government pledged to incorporate refugee issues into the National Development Agenda, reform the legal and policy framework, support the finalization and adoption of the National Migration Policy, review the Refugees Act, and revisit the reservations on access to public tertiary education, right to work, and freedom of movement.

Congestion at the camp has led to the deterioration of the protection environment to the refugees and asylum seekers leading decrease in access to essential services, including livelihoods, education, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), contributing to the spread of communicable diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis, and COVID-19. The camp currently hosts over 50,000 refugees and asylum-seekers and around 300 individuals arrive each month, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

In response to UNHCR advocacy efforts for the decongestion of the camp, the Government approved the reopening of Luwani refugee settlement, which is located in the southern part of the country.

UNHCR is currently sourcing for funds to rehabilitate the settlement and relocate some of the refugees and asylum seekers from Dzaleka.

In August 2022, the Government of Malawi issued an order of relocation back to Dzaleka refugee camp to all refugees and asylum-seekers residing outside of the camp (approximately 8,000 people). Those living in rural had the return deadline of 30 November 2022, and those living in urban areas of 1 February 2023. As of February 2023, 44 individuals had voluntarily returned to Dzaleka refugee camp. The Government did not enforce the relocation order and both deadlines have elapsed.

However, the status of those refugees living outside the camp and of the families that have returned remain a significant concern. UNHCR continues to appeal to the Government to rescind its directive and implement pledges made to the GRF.

While there are new arrivals regularly, the refugee situation in Malawi is protracted. Services are under strain due to persistent demand and reducing funding.

Partnerships with donors and service delivery in this context are complex, with dynamics deeply affected by the war in Ukraine, the socioeconomic situation in Malawi and the severe devaluation of the national currency, the serious cholera outbreak affecting all provinces, and dwindling interest on a protracted crisis.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**By end of 2022, persons of concern enjoy legal and social protection to realize their rights**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	24.42%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.19%	14.14%

In 2022, the legal environment for refugees in Malawi remained fragile. The nine reservations made by the Government to the 1951 Convention were still in force, as were related unfavorable policies, including the encampment approach. As such, refugees faced considerable challenges for the enjoyment of legal and social protection. The relocation policy, ordering refugees and asylum-seekers living in rural and urban areas to return to Dzaleka refugee camp within a prescribed period, also contributed for the increase in vulnerability among the people UNHCR serves. Dzaleka refugee camp, which was designed to accommodate some 10,000 refugees, is now home to 50,000 people. This congestion leads to intense pressure on basic services and resources, including water, land for livelihood activities, education, and healthcare. The cholera outbreak which Malawi is facing only aggravates the situation.

The encampment policy by restricting access to employment and to favorable business environment, coupled with dwindling humanitarian resources, continues to increase vulnerability among the people we serve, exposing them to risks and leading many to resort to negative coping mechanisms. Reported cases of trafficking are on the rise in the region, and Malawi is no exception. In 2022, UNHCR continued to advocate for the fulfilment of GRF pledges to support the construction of a favorable protection environment for the people UNHCR serves.

### 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**By end of 2022, persons of concern in Malawi enjoy conducive protection environment though improved access to durable solutions and alternative pathways.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100	792
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25	15
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	0

At the beginning of 2022, the resettlement quota for Malawi was set at 2,000 individuals. The UNHCR operation exceeded this number, submitting 2,086 people for resettlement to Canada, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America. As of 31 December 2022, 792 individuals had departed for resettlement.

UNHCR also focused on complementary pathways, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees by advocating for family reunification and third-country education opportunities. In May 2022, the operation supported the World University Service of Canada (WUSC) scholarship programme in conducting application interviews for 40 refugee students. Out of this total, 16 were selected for the 2022-2023 Scholarship award.

Between April and May 2022, UNHCR facilitated family reunification of eligible refugees to Canada by coordinating 46 interviews conducted by Canadian immigration authorities in Dzaleka refugee camp. Similarly, UNHCR supported the Australian High Commission in interviewing 328 people for resettlement in August 2022. Of the total interviewed, 31 benefited from private sponsorship.

Lastly, the operation supported the University Corridors for Refugees (UNICORE) programme, which provides scholarships for master's degrees studies in Italy. Six refugee students were selected for the programme and two departed in 2022 and four are scheduled to depart in 2023.

## Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Malawi	2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.98%	88.62%
Malawi	2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Malawi	3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.17%	0.15%
Malawi	3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.25%	71.25%
Malawi	3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	42.58%

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The UNHCR operation in Malawi is underfunded, thus interventions in 2022 had to prioritize basic needs and the quality of delivery in other sectors were compromised. Vital areas affected included quality of primary health care due to reduced number of health workers. Almost half of the refugee population were not able to access quality health care and sexual and reproductive Health services.

Access to quality education was also compromised only 56% of primary-aged children accessed education in 2022 and only 23% of secondary school-aged learners accessed education. These were due to lack of adequate teachers and teaching and learning resources.

The operation was also not able to provide nonfood items (NFIs) and only 300 new arrivals received NFIs like soap and dignity kits

On livelihoods only 1% of the refugees benefited from the livelihood interventions and no new participants were enrolled due to funding constraints. WFP reduced the food ration to 75% in 2020 and introduced targeted distribution in 2021. Relocation order by the Malawi Government for the refugees living in rural and urban areas of the country to go back to the refugee camp stifled some business interventions for refugees. Due to these challenges comprehensive responses to protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV) were compromised.

Lastly, delays in conclusion of the review of the migration policy and the 1989 Refugee Act and in the adoption of the CRRF road map have posed challenges for local integration and initiatives to build

refugee self-reliance. Moreover, issues with obtaining certified documents have created obstacles for students who received tertiary education scholarships to realize these complementary pathway efforts.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

The Malawi Government and the UN Country Team launched the process to develop the 2024 to 2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) of which UNHCR is part. The Framework is a strategic tool for the planning and implementation of development activities in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Malawi Vision 2063. The development of the Framework is a participatory and inclusive process, informed by evaluations and lessons learned during the implementation of the 2019-2023 UNSDCF and by the Common Country Analysis. UNHCR is actively involved in the process and has shared inputs to ensure refugees and asylum seekers are included in the planning.

In addition to the UN Country Team, UNHCR is also a member of the UN Programme Management Team, the Monitoring and Evaluation and Data groups, the Gender and Human Rights group, and also the UN Communication group.

The operation also has key collaborations with the World Food Programme (WFP), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Women, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and UNAIDS, with the overarching aim of 'delivering as one'. In 2022, UNHCR also collaborated with development actors, such as the European Union and the Governments of Japan, United Kingdom, and United States of America, for advocacy work against the return-to-camp directive.

In the reporting year the operation also implemented activities through several key partner organizations, including the Churches Action in Relief and Development, Jesuit Refugee Services, Ministry of Homeland Security, Ministry of Health and Population Plan International Malawi and Welt Hunger Hilfe, supported by additional efforts from operational NGOs such as WUSC, 500 Miles, Fraternidade sem Fronteiras, and There is Hope.

The partnerships and collaborations helped the operation in implementing of Health, Education, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, food and shelter needs of the people we serve. The UNCT and other development partners also helped the operation in advocating for the Government not to implement its order for refugees and asylum seekers living outside the camp to relocate back to the Dzaleka camp.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

**Persons of Concern have access to civil registration and documentation processes that conform to international standards.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	93.12%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.99%	100.00%	16.16%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In the reporting period, UNHCR facilitated the training of 37 border officials from Chitipa, Karonga, Mzuzu City, and Nkhata Bay on international protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and child protection.

To ensure asylum-seekers have access to territory, UNHCR successfully advocated for various cases of asylum-seekers whose entry in Malawi had been denied. This was achieved by engaging the Minister of Homeland Security, the Commissioner for Refugees, senior immigration officers, and the Malawi Human Rights Commission.

The number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Malawi registered in ProGres increased from 52,678 individuals in 2021 to 56,576 individuals in 2022. This is due to the registration of new-borns and to the arrival of new asylum-seekers. Most asylum-seekers in Malawi came from the DRC, mainly from the Eastern provinces.

New arrivals were partially offset in the figures by deaths (estimate of 266 individuals), departures on complementary pathways (estimate of 247 individuals), spontaneous departures (estimate of 111 individuals), departures on resettlement (estimated 793 individuals), no-show during the verification exercise (estimate of 619 individuals), and adjustments in duplicated registration records.

Approximately 1,600 households of newly arrived refugees registered in Progress were provided with a family composition document while waiting for the issuance of ID cards to individuals aged 16 and above.

At Dzaleka health centre, 895 new births were registered for birth certificate issuance and 1,725 birth certificates were issued under regular and late birth registration procedures. UNHCR reviewed and updated the GBV and Child protection Standard Operation Procedures and strategies.

#### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Lack of travel documents has been a major issue for asylum-seekers and refugees in Malawi, affecting their freedom of movement and access to territory. Cases have been recorded of asylum-seekers being denied entry in certain areas. Besides lack of sensitization training on refugee rights, authorities also have limited capacity to process asylum-seekers for registration, leading refugees, in some instances, to leave the transit centers without documentation. Technical difficulties, such as poor quality of the internet network at Dzaleka refugee camp and Chipita and Karonga transit centers, often delayed the synchronization of data,



interfering with registration. Finally, lack of updated Standard Operating Procedures to accommodate ProGres' newly introduced features and the lack of constant presence of UNHCR registration staff in reception centers also slow the process of registration of new arrivals.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**Persons of concern benefit from Government lifting of the nine reservations made to the 1951 convention.**

**Persons of Concern have access to quality status determination procedures.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Favorable	Adequate	Favorable

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The legal and policy environment in Malawi was not conducive to an unobstructed enjoyment of rights by the people we serve in 2022. The Government has committed to lifting the nine reservations made to the 1951 Convention, but progress in this area was limited. UNHCR continued advocating and providing support for the fulfilment of GRF pledges, and in November 2022, the Government initiated the process of review of the Refugee Act.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The Government of Malawi took measures to advance the encampment policy in 2022, approving a directive ordering some 8,000 refugees and asylum-seekers living in rural and urban areas (most of whom are independent from humanitarian assistance) to return to Dzaleka refugee camp within a prescribed period. While the order was not enforced, it still had deep impacts on the protection environment, increasing the vulnerability of refugees and asylum-seekers and destabilizing peaceful coexistence.

### 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**Persons of concern experience reduced cases of GBV and improved child protection.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.77%	70.00%	56.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.00%	76.00%	84.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	70.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, GBV cases were reported from the refugees and asylum seekers and host community survivors. The survivors received health assistance, psychosocial support, material and legal support and camp courts were also convened. Child protection teams also managed cases and some of the cases are ongoing.

Best Interests Assessments (BIAs) were undertaken and Interests Determination procedures (BIDs), and a number of panel meetings were held. Some of the BID cases, were approved for resettlement.

Child protection and GBV awareness-raising campaigns reached were undertaken both at the camp and the host community. Youths including those with specific needs, were reached with sexual reproductive health rights activities. UNHCR also supported community-led GBV door-to-door campaigns reaching. In addition, girls participated in dialogues on harmful practices and gender equality and minority women were engaged in activities to increase representation in decision-making platforms. Boys and young men were also engaged in GBV prevention and response trainings and campaigns in monitoring harmful practices.

In 2022, 35 UNHCR and partner staff received training on GBV risk mitigation. Two orientation sessions on safeguarding and PSEA were held, reaching safe house occupants, security guards, and human rights volunteers. Over 35 young people were enrolled in vocational skills trainings. Some 310 volunteers, caregivers, and child-friendly space workers were trained on childrens' rights, positive parenting, and identification of vulnerable children. The skills of 272 young people were strengthened through participation in platforms at district, national, and international levels.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Limited resources were a major challenge in 2022, leading to insufficient service provision and imposing constraints to the support provided to people with specific needs, vulnerable children, and their families. GBV responses, including safe house support, was particularly affected, with two out of three safe houses closing due to limited funds and one being relocated to the camp. UNHCR, through partners supported the management of a safe house that currently only accommodates 11 individuals.

Non-adherence to existing referral pathways and lack of coordination among stakeholders for information-sharing and collaboration, coupled with frequent rotation of police officers, led some child protection and GBV cases to fall through the cracks or not receive proper follow-up.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

### Persons of concern are able to participate in decision making

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	80.00%	60.94%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.13%	100.00%	94.81%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45.07%	50.00%	45.07%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In line with a community-based, rights-based, and age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach, the people UNHCR serves were involved in various meetings and activities, such as food and NFI distributions, WASH decongestion exercises, and the Cholera Taskforce. In particular, the UNHCR operation in Malawi worked to ensure that potentially marginalized groups, such as people with disabilities, women, and girls, and all different nationalities were included and represented. In addition to town hall meetings conducted in different zones in Dzaleka refugee camp, notice boards and the community radio were used to inform people of procedures. Sessions were also conducted to counter misinformation and provide accurate information on UNHCR's and partners' services.

UNHCR, in collaboration with the Government and partners, also deployed multiple accessible channels of communication, including a complaints box, protection and resettlement SMS hotlines, protection and fraud response emails, protection and resettlement consultations, distribution help desks, social media communications, case management systems, quarterly meetings with children, persons with specific needs, and community leaders, youth interface meetings with duty bearers, and townhall meetings. The UNHCR operation in Malawi also has individual case management, child protection, GBV, and resettlement operating procedures, which include processes for handling referrals and follow-up. In 2022, 844 individuals were seen in protection consultations, 1,882 letters and SMS through the protection hotline were received, 459 individuals were given feedback through resettlement consultations, and eight town hall meetings (four on fraud, three on UNHCR protection services, and one on the verification exercise) were conducted with an average attendance of 110 individuals per session.

To strengthen community-based protection, the capacity of various community structures was increased through training for each thematic area. Information sessions and trainings were also provided to girls, women, and caregivers on positive parenting. Dzaleka refugee camp has two women's centers that various women groups utilize as safe spaces for their activities. In various community structures, gender is mainstreamed to ensure women's representation. Currently, women make up 47 per cent of leadership roles in the camp, including 15 Somali women who boosted minority women's representation in decision-making platforms.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The election for refugee representatives has not taken place for 6 years due to the COVID-19 pandemic and funding constraints. This has led to mistrust in the leadership and hindered UNHCR's outreach to the community through refugee leaders.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**Persons of concern enjoy a peaceful and safe environment.**

**Persons of concern enjoy food security**

**Persons of concern have access to sufficient basic and domestic items**

**Government adopts the five pledges made at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum**

**Persons with specific needs have access to services**

**Effective operations management, coordination and support are in place**

**Effective coordination and partnerships and donor relations exist**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	92.13%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.00%	10.00%	50.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to provide essential domestic items to the people we serve in Dzaleka refugee camp in 2022. Due to the lack of resources to procure NFIs and the devaluation of the local currency, the UNHCR operation in Malawi prioritized the distribution of soap for the general population and dignity kits for women and girls to improve Menstrual Hygiene Management, the amount of these supplies provided, however, had to be reduced – soap was distributed until July 2022, and dignity kits were provided for four months. The operation received nearly 375,000 pieces of clothing from Fast Retailing, which were distributed to the entire population in Dzaleka refugee camp. UNHCR also conducted another distribution targeting 2,512 people with specific needs, including the older people, people with disabilities, the chronically ill, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), and child-headed households. The remaining items were distributed to new arrivals. The distribution was conducted in February 2022, before the cold weather hit the camp. In a consultation with the community, women raised the need for underwear and warm layers. This need was later mitigated with support from private partners.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Due to funding constraints, the ration size of soap was reduced by half, and the age range of women and girls who received dignity kits was restricted to 10 to 20. There were also incidences of insecurity at the camp. This was triggered by the introduction of targeted cash assistance to the refugees and asylum seekers by the World Food Programme in October 2022. This prevented UNHCR from carrying out distribution of the non-food items in a timely manner. This compromised efforts to respond to the cholera outbreak.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**Persons of concern live in a decongested camp and have access to shelter that meets UNHCRs minimum standard**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.53%	15.00%	7.50%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00%	50.00%	30.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To offer more accommodation to the refugees and asylum seekers fifteen houses were constructed and occupied. Eleven family tents and four refugee housing units (RHUs) were pitched. The operation also

conducted joint assessments of shelters at the camp with the government officials at New Katubya and Dzaleka Hills. The assessments were undertaken to identify unoccupied and also damaged shelters that needed maintenance and repair.

In order to support in the decongestion of Dzaleka camp the government allocated Luwani refugee settlement to the operation. The settlement is located in the southern part of Malawi in Neno district. A number of assessments were undertaken at the settlement site and the findings were that the settlement has capacity to accommodate thirty thousand persons we care for and currently the operation is mobilizing resources to support in rehabilitation of the settlement in order for it to be habitable to the refugees and asylum seekers.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main challenge was lack of funds to rehabilitate Luwani refugee settlement to help in decongesting of the Dzaleka camp as the camp was meant to accommodate ten thousand refugees and asylum seekers and currently it has over fifty thousand inhabitants with monthly new arrivals of an average of two to four hundred persons we care for. Lastly lack of funds to support in improvement of the existing shelters and also to support in developing shelters for the new arriving refugees and asylum seekers.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

**Persons of concern enjoy medical services and have optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	100.00%	50.56%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.92%	100.00%	99.55%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

With the decline in the number of COVID-19 cases nationwide in 2022, activities continued at a normal pace and were carried out effectively. The Ministry of Health and Population, as the main health services provider, was able to address the health needs of the population in Dzaleka refugee camp and all transit centres of karonga and Chitipa. The essential health package provided by the Government includes free access to a variety of primary healthcare services, including reproductive health and HIV treatment. Throughout the year, essential medications were readily accessible, and the people UNHCR serves who required services from tertiary healthcare facilities were promptly assisted. Both the quarantine and the isolation centres in the camp were kept open for new arrivals and any emergency COVID-19 cases. As a result of the cholera outbreak in Malawi, the isolation centre was designated as a temporary treatment facility to assist those who have fallen ill in the camp and the surrounding area.

Community health volunteers were trained to support tuberculosis patients in accessing a treatment programme, as Dzaleka refugee camp was one of the sites with the highest number of cases in the Dowa district.

Health workers were given updated information and training on HIV treatment and management. Despite the fact that family planning services are still underutilized, there have been some noticeable improvements in the use of these resources in 2022.

The people UNCHR serves who have terminal illnesses and poor prognoses were enrolled in the palliative

care program, where nurses and clinicians customize their care to the patient's needs.

At all levels of the response, including recruitment of volunteers and resource management, Age Gender and Diversity approach was used. Young people were encouraged to use the youth-friendly health services, thereby improving their health outcomes.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The significant reduction of health funding in 2022 made it difficult for the health facility in Dzaleka refugee camp to respond to the needs of refugees. This is in addition to a growing population, limited space, and an increase in service demand, which have put pressure on resources, particularly medicines, staff, and logistics.

Despite achievements, UNHCR was unable to provide people who needed specialized medical care offered by private institutions with assistance. The majority of patients are enrolled in palliative care programs because of systemic gaps in the management of medical cases in Malawi.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

### Persons of concern have access to education

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	25.00%	17.15%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	40.00%	26.25%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Advocacy efforts with the Ministry of Education for refugee inclusion have led to the deployment of eleven primary school teachers and six secondary school teachers to Dzaleka refugee camp. Advocacy has also increased refugee visibility in education decision-making circles, leading to increased interest from the district education team in supporting education interventions in the camp. As a result, the district education team has taken steps to support the registration and licensing of refugee-led private schools, measures that will help improve the quality of services offered and ensure children's safety while learning as they provide legal ground for quality inspection and monitoring by the Government and other education actors.

In 2022, collaboration among education providers in and around Dzaleka improved, facilitating data collection and the identification of gaps. Although education targets were not fully met in 2022, UNHCR was able to efficiently use the limited resources available to reach 86 per cent of pre-primary education targets, 74 per cent of primary education targets, and 71 per cent of secondary education targets. The dropout rate was reduced in 2022 as a result of complementary education programs for students facing language and performance challenges. Through continued engagement of community centres, 3,010 children out of a target of 3,500 accessed Early Childhood Development services. The gender parity index in preschool and primary education was 1 and 0.9, respectively.

The Digital Inclusion project increased access to durable solutions in education, supporting fifty students to access remote working opportunities. Over one twenty students received tertiary education scholarships in Malawi and seven learners were offered scholarships to study in Kenya. Over 300 others accessed diploma and degree programmes online.

Improved infrastructure, with the construction and furnishing of six classrooms for primary education, helped increase access to education in 2022. UNHCR and partners also built additional water points and conducting maintenance of existing ones, ensuring students had access to safe water and helping prevent disease contamination.

UNHCR and partners expanded connected learning interventions expanded in primary and secondary schools. Capacity-building activities with teachers to improve teaching through digital learning were conducted. In addition, 500 tablets were provided to the secondary school and 150 tablets were provided to the primary school to support digital education.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Inadequate support for teaching and learning in Dzaleka refugee camp, in particular for community and refugee-led schools, affected learning outcomes and student performance. Moreover, a lack of resources for the training of teachers, the provision of extracurricular activities, and for psychosocial support services were important obstacles to the achievement of education targets. As a priority, more advocacy with the Ministry of Education is needed for the deployment of government teachers to schools in Dzaleka refugee camp.

Due to a lack of travel documents, qualified students selected to receive scholarships to pursue university studies in Kenya, much like students enrolled in exchange programmes and signed up to participate in conferences, were unable to travel.

Students completing tertiary education in Malawi are restricted from accessing work opportunities, which creates feelings of frustration and hopelessness among graduates. Girls' access to and performance in secondary education remains challenging due to external factors, affecting the percentage of girls qualifying for tertiary education opportunities.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Persons of concern have access to sufficient water supply and minimum sanitation and hygiene standards are met.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.00%	40.00%	97.14%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR and partner Welt Hunger Hilfe Malawi (WHH) improved WASH services at the Dzaleka refugee camp despite limited resources. Two solarized water supply systems were constructed, and one aridev borehole was converted into a motorized water system, increasing water supplies from 11 litres per person per day to 15 litres per person per day. Water chlorination systems were installed in all seven piped water supply points to improve water quality. Lastly, as part of efforts to ensure the provision of safe water and to prevent cholera contamination, 13 boreholes in the camp were fenced out.

Sanitation activities involved the construction of 35 household latrines and a disability-friendly bathroom. Around 10 communal latrines were rehabilitated, and 24 institutional and communal latrines that were dislodged.

In the reporting year 1,000 liquid soap bottles, 3,300 bars of soap, 700 hand sanitizers, 200 buckets, and 30



mobile bins were distributed in the camp. UNHCR conducted six clean-up campaigns, aired 48 hygiene promotion campaigns on the community radio, organized five zone meetings, and set up 14 road shows. These were aimed at sensitizing the refugees and asylum seekers on the importance of hygiene in controlling the spread of covid 19 pandemic and cholera at the camp and the host community.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Apart from funding challenges in 2022, encroachment around water points resulted in water contamination in some boreholes. Leading to challenges in managing the spread of cholera at the camp. Limited space in Dzaleka refugee camp affected the construction of household latrines. Lastly, the limited groundwater aquifer around the camp resulted in elevated costs for water projects and in the drilling of boreholes in locations distant from the camp.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

### Persons of concern have access to livelihood opportunities and are self reliant

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	80.00%	80.76%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	50.00%	43.00%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	45.00%	38.02%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR implemented livelihoods activities through its implementing partner Church's Action in Relief and Development (CARD). Main activities in 2022 included livestock farming, crop farming, business enterprises, and insect farming. In total only 1% of the refugees and asylum-seekers, in Dzaleka refugee camp received support.

Under crop production, high value crops were promoted in addition to staple food crops, for both rain-fed and irrigation farming. Advocacy for increase access to land was also pursued. Targeted individuals received training on improved and efficient farming practices that provide better results. Under livestock activities, production that included pigs, quails, boilers, and layers was supported through the provision of inputs, expansion of services, and capacity-building.

Business enterprises were supported with emphasis on the development of sound business plans, the establishment of market linkages, business diversification and growth, and promotion of new products to cater to market demand. All enterprise groups (including milk processing, meat processing, production of peanut butter, briquettes, quails, and mushrooms, oil extraction, chicken processing, feed making, vegetable processing, and legume packaging) were registered in accordance with the Government's Business Act.

In 2022, 30 people were trained on insect farming. One production site has been constructed and



completed out of the two planned sites Sensitization of local leaders on the insect farming project was conducted by CARD. The production cycle of the Black Soldier fly has been completed and upscaling of larvae production is still ongoing. UNHCR procured the equipment that were required in the project. Three UNHCR and two CARD staff underwent training of trainers in Zimbabwe ahead of project implementation.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Lack of funding has restricted livelihood activities in Dzaleka refugee camp in 2022, the projects supported only 800 refugees and asylum-seekers. Livelihoods initiatives are key to increase self-reliance and reduce dependence on aid. UNHCR continues to advocate for the government to implement the Comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) this will include the review of the encampment policy, and this will allow the refugees and asylum seekers seek for more livelihoods opportunities outside the camp and also include them in the National development plan.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

### Persons of concern have access to increased resettlement opportunities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,500	2,000	2,086
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	730.00	730.00	730.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23	30	15

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, the UNHCR operation in Malawi exceeded the resettlement quota by submitting 2,086 individuals to resettlement. Departures reached 792 people throughout the year. Most of the individuals assessed and departed on resettlement were refugees from the DRC. With UNICORE, two students departed to Italy to pursue master's degrees. Thirteen students departed to Canada on the WUSC scholarship programme. For 2023, the resettlement target is of approximately 2,600 people, and Malawi has the highest resettlement quota among countries in the Southern Africa region. Despite less than 1 per cent of refugees around the world are being resettled each year and resettlement opportunities continues to dwindle, resettlement will remain a key solution to the plight of vulnerable refugees who facing challenges to meeting their needs in Malawi, including women and girls at risk, persons with albinism, members of the LGBTQI+ community, high-profile individuals, and people with severe medical conditions.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Technical issues with the ProGres database continue to challenge activities. ProGres requires a stable internet connection to function properly, but the network in Dzaleka refugee camp is intermittent. Furthermore, ProGres is constantly being updated, processes that result in various errors that impact resettlement casework.

Vulnerable asylum-seekers who are still awaiting decision on their Refugee Status Determination (RSD)

procedures cannot be considered for resettlement. Moreover, even though the most vulnerable cases are prioritized for submission, the evaluation process is still lengthy. The lack of proper documentation also keeps refugees from departing on resettlement or complementary pathways.

Managing refugee expectations in 2022 was challenging due to overreliance on resettlement as a durable solution. The UNHCR operation in Malawi continued to strengthen integrity measures to reduce fraud risks through activities such as dissemination of information on notice boards, interview rooms, and radio stations and the organization of consultations and town hall meetings. Feedback mechanisms were also made more accessible.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

All data collected by the UNHCR operation in Malawi is disaggregated by age, gender, and diversity UNHCR has been conducting awareness campaigns on the rights of persons with specific needs, including people with disabilities, older people, members of the LGBTIQ+ community, people with chronic illnesses, women at risk, and unaccompanied children.

The operation deploys the following channels, which are accessible to all, to ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP), complaints boxes, protection and resettlement hotlines, protection and resettlement consultations, distribution help desks, emails contacts for reporting protection issues and fraud, social media communications, case management systems, quarterly meetings with children and leaders, youth interface meetings with duty bearers, and community townhall meetings.

Women's representation in community leadership structures is 45 per cent, and they are fully engaged in all decision-making processes and in meetings with UNHCR, the Government, and partners. Elections for a new refugee leadership will be held in 2023. Girls and young women also participate equally and meaningfully in all community youth structures and engagements with stakeholders. Women and girls have access to GBV services and are reached with targeted sexual and reproductive health information sessions and education opportunities. In addition, women and girls are the preferred primary recipients of aid provided to a household. The UNHCR operation in Malawi has four main GBV referral pathways that are fully functional and accessible to all survivors.

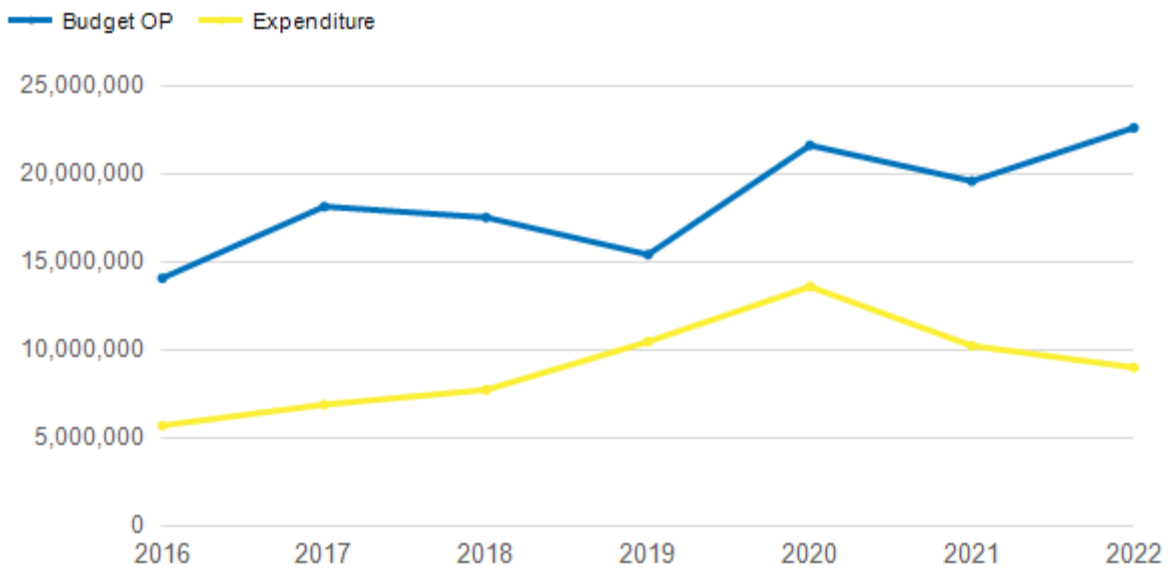
## Section 3: Resources

### 3.1 Financial Data

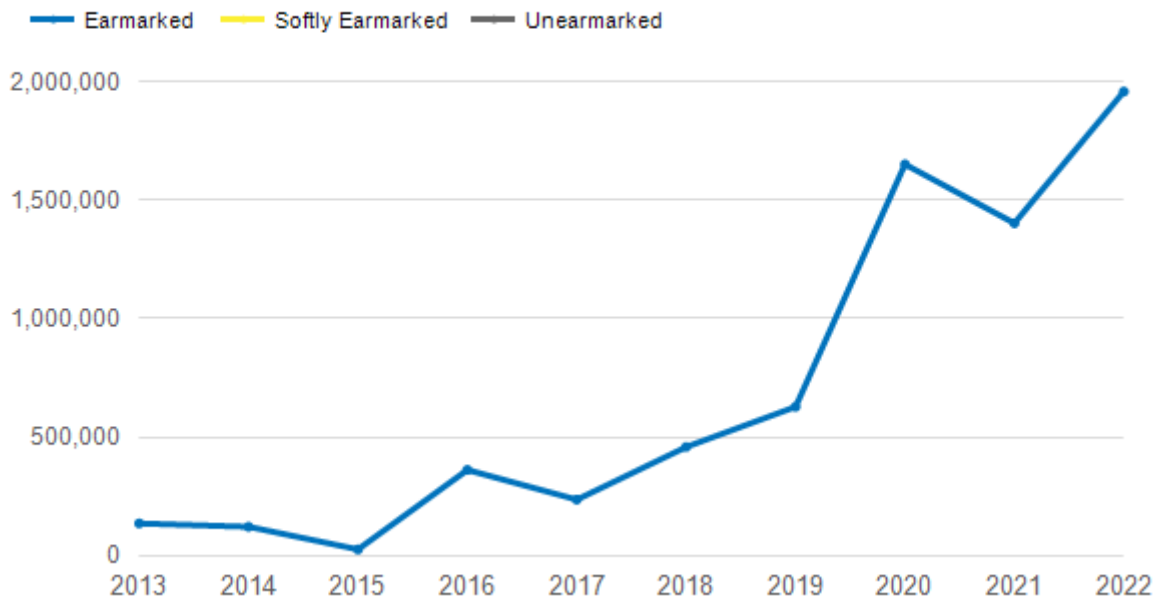
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	4,976,164	3,179,139	63.89%	3,179,139	100.00%
IA4: Solve	17,612,857	5,754,277	32.67%	5,808,776	100.95%
All Impact Areas		54,729	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,589,021</b>	<b>8,988,144</b>	<b>39.79%</b>	<b>8,987,915</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	1,679,034	1,505,918	89.69%	1,505,918	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	681,855	370,556	54.35%	370,556	100.00%
OA4: GBV	1,573,504	742,392	47.18%	742,392	100.00%
OA7: Community	458,671	100,638	21.94%	100,638	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	5,799,304	3,431,063	59.16%	3,485,563	101.59%
OA9: Housing	1,257,589	251,653	20.01%	251,653	100.00%
OA10: Health	1,600,893	737,659	46.08%	737,659	100.00%
OA11: Education	2,651,367	923,360	34.83%	923,360	100.00%
OA12: WASH	3,397,819	385,432	11.34%	385,432	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	3,345,771	375,213	11.21%	375,213	100.00%
OA14: Return		408	0.00%	408	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	143,215	109,124	76.20%	109,124	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		54,729	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,589,021</b>	<b>8,988,144</b>	<b>39.79%</b>	<b>8,987,915</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2022 UNHCR Malawi continued to have a good relationship with development partners, namely: the United States of America, Japan, the European Union, Denmark, and Qatar (Educate a Child), UN organizations (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and UN Malawi SDG acceleration Fund).

In the reporting year the overall Budget requested by the operation was USD 22.6 million. However, only USD 9 million of funding was received to support in running all the operation activities. This led to deficit in the budget and the operation needed more financial resources to support the Government in finalizing the revision of the legal framework, strengthening RSD processes, and expanding refugee services in terms of livelihoods, shelter, education, health, and WASH. The current unsustainable funding situation for WFP also required joint efforts to mobilize donors and frequent

donor missions to the camp.

In 2022, the operation, therefore, lacked funds to expand livelihood activities to empower people of concern and the host community. Funding was also needed to enhance our programming that reduces protection risks, including human trafficking, GBV, Child protection, and crime due to the encampment policy. The ongoing advocacy and provision of technical support to the Government of Malawi in implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) was also hampered due to limited funding. In health, staffing gaps continued to compromise the quality of health service delivery.

In line with access to Quality Education: 2022 saw a reduction in school enrolments, 56% for primary school, and only 45% would be able to access education in 2023. On average, 900 new students were enrolled yearly for the past three years. During the 2022 academic year, 23% of secondary school-aged learners accessed education. A lack of adequate teachers and teaching and learning resources denied over 500 learners' access to education.

On livelihoods, only 1% of the refugees benefited from the livelihood interventions. However, there was need to increase access to agricultural production (crop and livestock) in the camp, host communities, and self-employment/businesses. These have a huge multiplier effect of high employment absorption and more access to financial services.



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