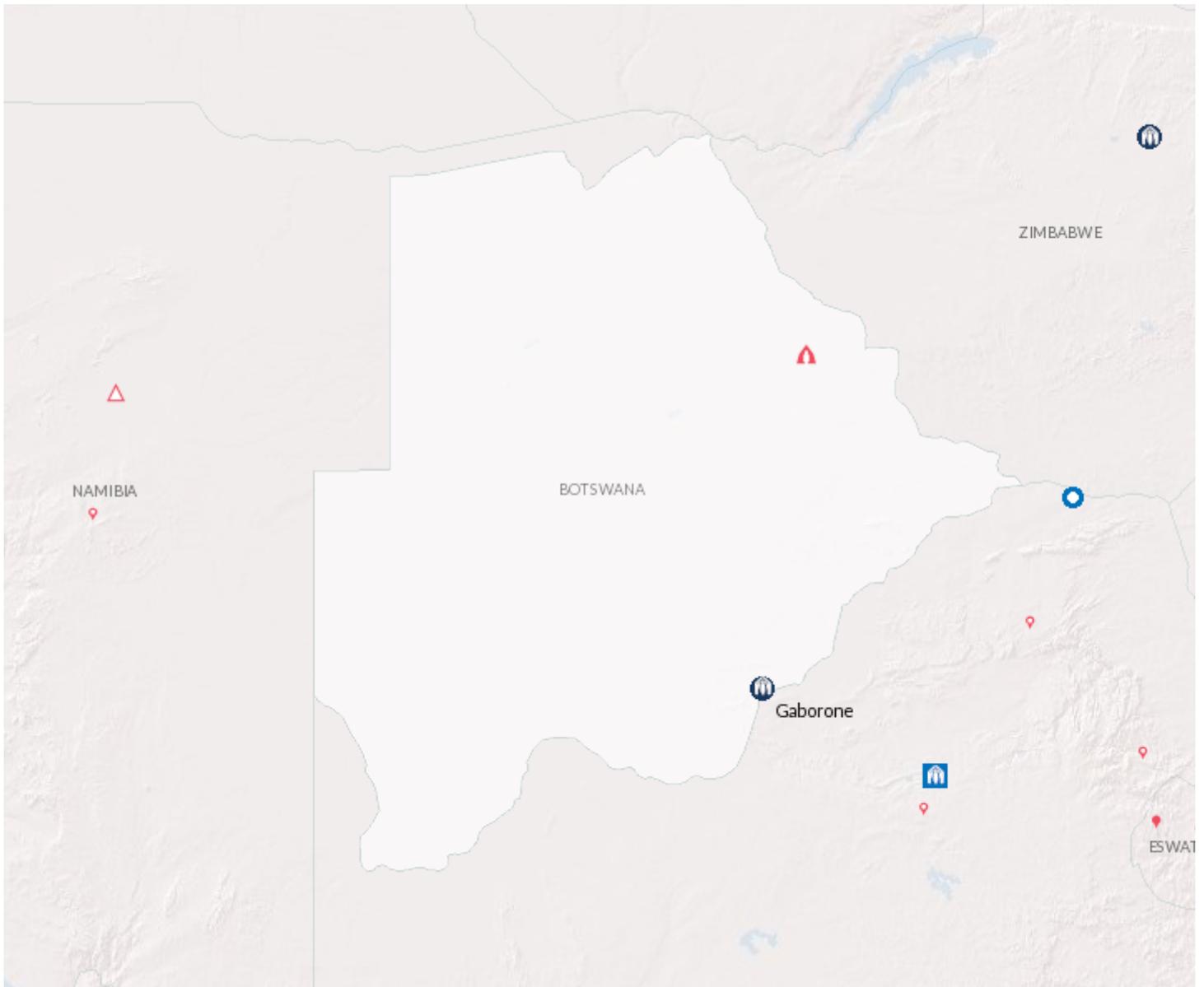


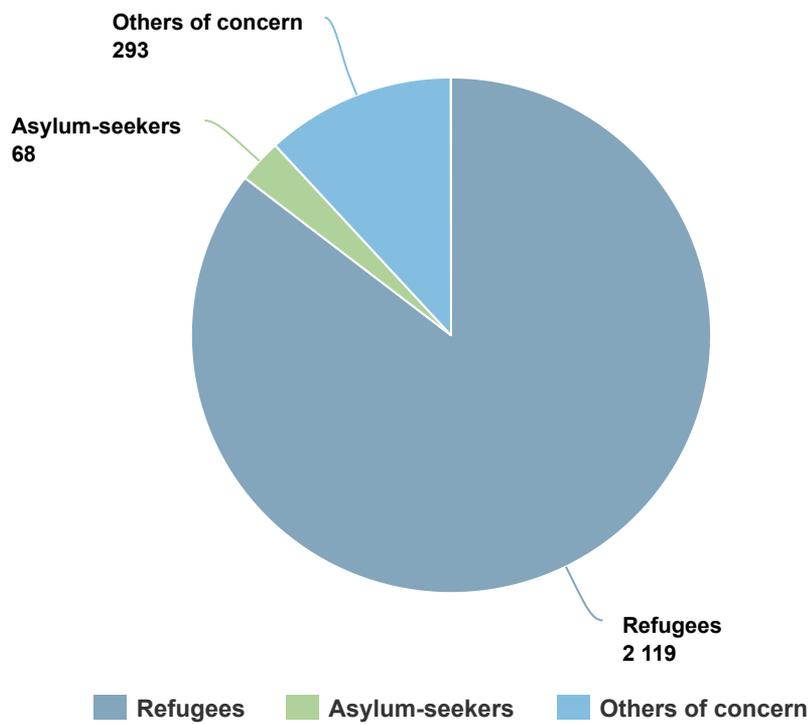
Operation: Botswana



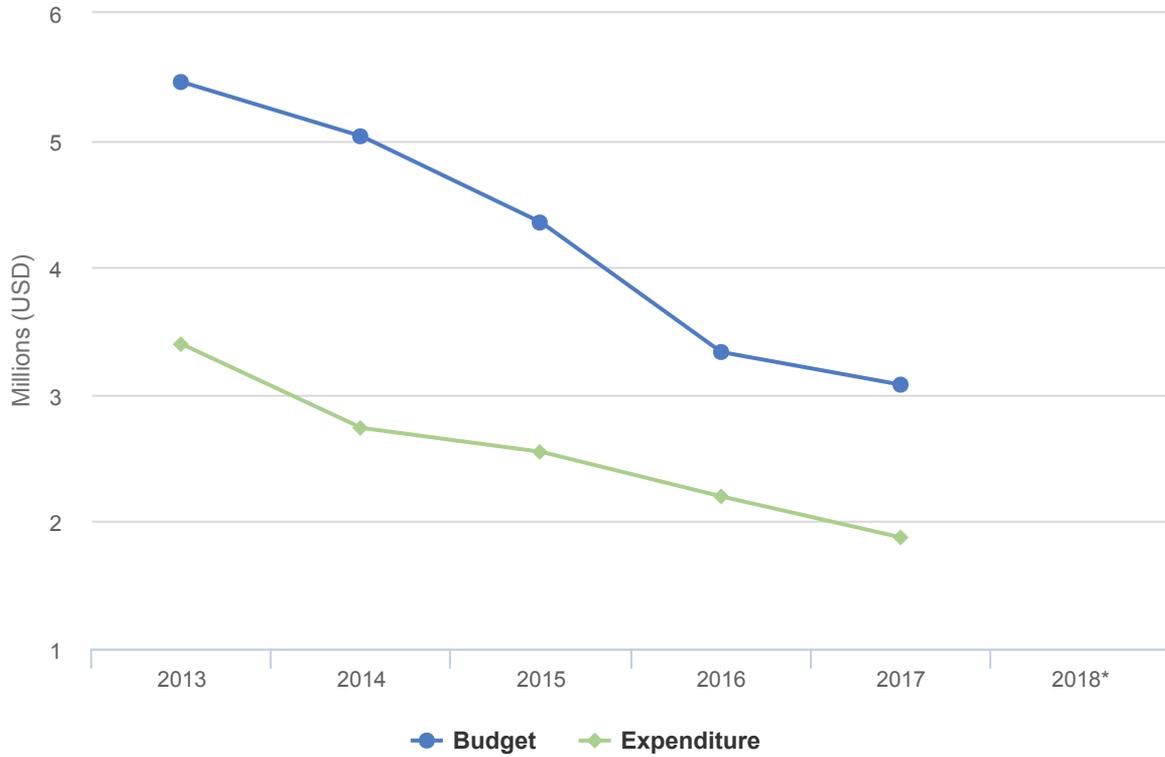
People of Concern

**12% DECREASE IN
2017**

2017	2,480
2016	2,832
2015	2,265



Budgets and Expenditure for Botswana



Operational context

The asylum space in Botswana remained limited due to the policies restricting refugees and asylum-seekers to Dukwi refugee camp. The strict encampment policy, coupled with the reservation to the right to work, hampered the self-reliance of people of concern and led to increased dependency and social challenges, including harmful coping mechanisms and increased sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Furthermore, asylum-seekers have been detained at the Centre for Illegal Immigrants for indefinite periods of time. UNHCR continued to advocate for fair and efficient asylum processes as well as the relocation of detained asylum-seekers to Dukwi camp.

Population trends

In 2017, Botswana hosted 2,480 people of concern to UNHCR, consisting of 2,120 refugees, close to 70 asylum-seekers, and some 290 others of concern. They came mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Key achievements

- As a result of UNHCR advocacy, the Government of Botswana has indicated that it will review the Refugee and Control Act of 1968.

Unmet needs

- UNHCR was not able to identify a partner to provide legal support to refugees.
 - Medical care provided to people of concern by the Government did not include antiretroviral treatment.
 - Refugees did not have access to machine readable convention travel documents, which affected particularly those with medical needs that required travel to outside of the country
 - There is a lack of access to tertiary education for people of concern.
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