

ZIMBABWE



Working environment

The context

The overall context in Zimbabwe remains complex, although economic and humanitarian conditions have stabilized and

improved markedly since 2009. Political tensions arising from the ongoing constitutional reform process and possible national elections on the horizon for 2011 create some uncertainty regarding the future trajectory of events in Zimbabwe.

In 2009, Zimbabwe hosted a total of 4,600 refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom over 3,400 were living in Tongogara

Planning figures for Zimbabwe

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	3,000	3,000	3,300	3,300
	Burundi	500	500	460	460
	Rwanda	600	600	600	600
	Various	160	160	180	180
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	500	500	300	300
	Burundi	30	30	20	20
	Rwanda	40	40	30	30
	Various	30	30	10	10
Returnees (refugees)	Zimbabwe	20,000	5,000	20,000	5,000
IDPs	Zimbabwe	1,000,000	25,000	1,000,000	25,000
Stateless*	Stateless	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Others of concern	Zimbabwe	50	50	60	60
Total		1,024,910	34,910	1,024,960	34,960

* Not available - There are currently no accurate estimates of stateless persons or those at risk of statelessness in Zimbabwe.



Angolan refugee children celebrate World Refugee Day in Mayukwayukwa settlement.

refugee camp, and the remainder mostly in Harare. Almost 70 per cent originate from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), followed by Burundi and Rwanda. Zimbabwe receives between 50 and 75 new asylum-seekers each month from the Great Lakes region, notably the DRC. There is little interest in voluntary repatriation. The refugee population is expected to increase slightly in 2011, while resettlement will offer a solution for only a limited number of refugees.

Refugees in Zimbabwe are recognized under the country's 1983 Refugees Act, which is substantially in conformity with the provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention and with the 1969 OAU Convention, to which Zimbabwe is a party. The Zimbabwe Refugee Committee decisions are based on provisions of this Act and the OAU Convention.

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) remains unclear, with estimates ranging from 80,000 to 1 million. Plans for a second phase IDP assessment are under discussion with the Government, with the aim to obtain common and agreed figures for the displaced population. UNHCR launched its programme for IDPs in late 2008, and the progressive development of the programme will continue in 2011, with a focus on providing legal counselling and assisting IDPs to access personal documentation.

Zimbabwe is among the few States Parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons on the African continent. Together with UNHCR, Zimbabwe has established a Steering Committee to investigate the scope of statelessness in the country and develop responses to the problem. Many stateless persons in Zimbabwe are also internally displaced.

● The needs

Refugees in Zimbabwe require full care and maintenance support owing to the encampment policy and lack of self-reliance opportunities. The facilities and services available at Tongogara refugee camp need improvement.

UNHCR is pursuing durable solutions, including resettlement, for Congolese refugees from areas of the DRC that remain affected by conflict, in cases where return is not a viable option. Solutions are also needed for Burundian and Rwandan refugees, within the framework of comprehensive strategies and the roadmaps leading to cessation of status for these refugees. Interest in voluntary repatriation is very limited and prospects for local integration are unclear.

IDPs in Zimbabwe face severe difficulties in gaining access to key services, such as health and education. The cost of replacing national identity cards is prohibitive, and without such documentation it is impossible to gain access to these services. IDPs often have limited knowledge regarding their rights and the procedures for realizing them in practice. Zimbabwe has signed the 2009 Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa, and the ratification and implementation of this instrument in domestic law would provide an important framework for the protection and assistance of IDPs. Sensitization on IDP issues remains essential.

Zimbabwean refugees returning from South Africa, often also return to situations of internal displacement. Although their numbers are limited, returnees require material support as well as legal advice and assistance to obtain documentation and the return of property.

Main objectives and targets

Fair protection processes

- Access to civil status documentation is improved.
 - ☞ About 15,000 IDPs are assisted with access to national identity documents.
 - ☞ All newborns in the refugee camp are issued with birth certificates.
- Access to asylum procedures is improved.
 - ☞ All asylum-seekers have access to status-determination procedures.

Basic needs and services

- The health of the population of concern is improved or stabilized.
 - ☞ All refugee children between 9-59 months of age in Tongogara refugee camp are vaccinated against measles.
- Populations of concern are provided with sufficient supplies of basic domestic and hygiene items.
 - ☞ All adolescent girls and women of childbearing age receive sanitary materials every month.
- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
 - ☞ An average of 20 litres of potable water per person per day is made available.

Community participation and self-management

- The level of self-reliance is improved and livelihoods are enhanced.
 - ☞ Up to 15,000 adult IDPs earn income in both the formal and informal sectors.

Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
 - ☞ Up to 900 individuals are submitted for resettlement.
- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
 - ☞ All persons of concern with the intention of returning do so voluntarily.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	3
□ Total staff	32
International	7
National	22
UNVs	3

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Department of Social Welfare, including the Commissioner of Refugees, within the Ministry of Labour and Social Services

NGOs:

CARITAS
Christian Care

Others:

UNV

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Department of Immigration
Ministry of Regional Integration and International Cooperation
Registrar General

NGOs:

Jesuit Refugee Services
Save the Children

Others:

ICRC
IOM
OCHA
UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP

In addition to assistance, stateless persons require legal support to determine if they are entitled to Zimbabwean or other citizenship. UNHCR needs to bolster institutional capacity to identify and respond to stateless persons and persons at risk of becoming stateless.

○ Constraints

The challenging economic and political environment places constraints on the implementation of humanitarian programmes in Zimbabwe. With most refugees restricted to Tongogara camp, the possibilities for moving away from dependence on humanitarian assistance and towards self-reliance are limited. The Government has made land available for cultivation, but the lack of irrigation prevents their full utilization. Ongoing conflict in the region, especially in eastern DRC and Somalia, will likely continue to generate asylum-seekers, which might strain the capacity of the Government and UNHCR to fully address their needs.

| Strategy and activities in 2011 |

UNHCR's main objective is to improve living conditions for refugees, enhance their access to livelihoods and skills-training opportunities, and increase their access to durable solutions. To attain these goals, UNHCR will implement camp-based income-generation projects, improve access to education and health facilities and provide help to obtain civil status documentation. It will also refurbish infrastructure and engage in advocacy and capacity-building related to status determination process, with a view to strengthening Zimbabwe's management of refugee claims.

UNHCR will continue the progressive development of the IDP programme and expand its activities on behalf of stateless persons and person at risk of statelessness. The limited number of Zimbabwean refugees expected to return from neighbouring countries in 2011 will also benefit from these activities and services. UNHCR will continue to provide leadership for the protection cluster, working to strengthen the coordination and collective effectiveness of agencies working with IDPs.

For IDPs, UNHCR's strategic objective is to monitor, mitigate and respond to new displacement while seeking durable solutions. This will call for greater legal advocacy and support for access to civil status documentation, community-based livelihoods activities in areas of displacement or return, and advocacy on access to land for those displaced from farms and urban areas.

UNHCR aims to identify persons at risk of statelessness and provide them with support similar to that given to IDPs, especially with regard to civil status documentation and livelihoods. In addition, there will be enhanced advocacy with Zimbabwe and neighbouring countries to find durable solutions for the stateless.

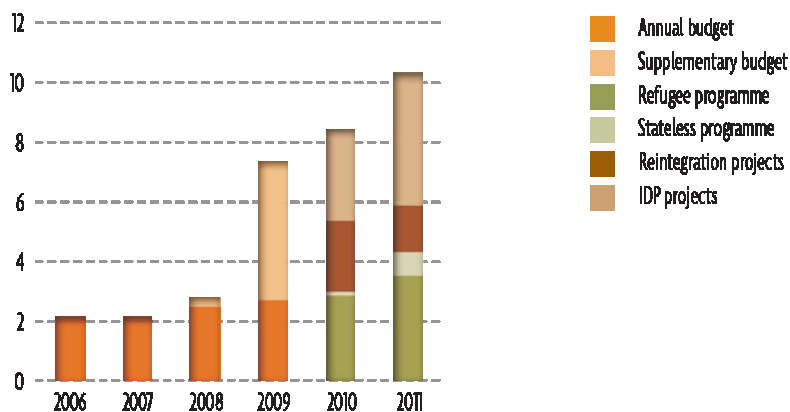
| Organization and implementation |

○ Coordination

In its overall protection coordination role, UNHCR ensures regular dialogue, assessment of needs, response planning and implementation by various humanitarian stakeholders and the Government. It also plays an active role in the UN Country Team, the UN Humanitarian Country Team, and the

UNHCR's budget in Zimbabwe 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)



Security Management Team. The Office has been actively engaged in the UNDAF process with other key stakeholders. In addition, UNHCR participates in the IASC Inter-Cluster Forum and leads the protection cluster, providing overall coordination for the sub-clusters and focal points related to IDPs, gender-based violence, child protection and human rights, as well as the rule of law.

Current implementing partner arrangements with the Government, Christian Care and CARITAS will be maintained. As UNHCR becomes more engaged on the issue of statelessness, it may need to identify an implementing partner to support these efforts. The Office will continue to form new partnerships with UN agencies, the civil society and other operational partners, while nurturing those that exist.

Financial information

The budget for Zimbabwe programme remained more or less the same in 2006 and 2007. In 2008, the budget increased by 31 percent due to new interventions for persons displaced by violence in the aftermath of the disputed national election. In 2009, the budget rose by 162 percent, with the expansion of the IDP programme in the country. The budget increase of 15 percent in 2010 related to the introduction of the comprehensive needs assessment approach, planned activities for Zimbabwean returnees and the introduction of new activities in the area of statelessness. The 2011 budget, which reflects an increase of 23 per cent, includes expanded refugee, IDP and statelessness programmes to respond to assessed needs and an increase in the population of concern.

2011 UNHCR Budget for Zimbabwe (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment					
National legal framework	19,411	62,404	26,266	32,013	140,095
National administrative framework	20,671	0	0	0	20,671
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	0	87,570	87,570
Prevention of displacement	0	0	99,521	360,131	459,652
Prevention of statelessness	0	89,197	0	0	89,197
Cooperation with partners	15,998	47,976	21,307	25,983	111,264
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	15,998	0	0	0	15,998
Access to territory	18,911	0	0	0	18,911
Subtotal	90,988	199,577	147,094	505,698	943,357
Fair protection processes and documentation					
Reception conditions	92,297	0	0	0	92,297
Registration and profiling	160,276	0	66,447	122,736	349,459
Access to asylum procedures	22,955	0	0	0	22,955
Fair and efficient status determination	74,566	78,635	0	0	153,201
Family reunification	18,414	0	12,461	0	30,875
Civil status documentation	29,437	171,112	58,961	145,072	404,581
Subtotal	397,945	249,747	137,869	267,807	1,053,368
Security from violence and exploitation					
Law enforcement	19,588	0	34,199	0	53,787
Gender-based violence	25,303	0	52,809	48,345	126,456
Protection of children	21,303	0	13,484	29,163	63,950
Freedom of movement	11,122	0	0	0	11,122
Non-arbitrary detention	21,209	0	0	0	21,209
Access to legal remedies	16,018	0	79,491	293,553	389,061
Subtotal	114,542	0	179,982	371,060	665,584

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- The amount of sanitary material provided to adolescent girls and women of childbearing age each month is reduced by 30 per cent.
- The standard 20 litres of potable water available per person per day is reduced to 15 litres.
- Some 5,000 adult IDPs will not be able to earn income due to reductions in the number of livelihoods projects and other income-generating activities.
- Some 6,000 IDPs will not be given assistance to obtain national identity documents.
- Only 70 per cent of newborn children will be issued birth certificates.
- Only 500 individuals will be submitted for resettlement.
- There will be a 30 per cent reduction in UNHCR's ability to assist persons of concern who wish to return home voluntarily.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Basic needs and essential services					
Food security	41,778	0	0	0	41,778
Nutrition	637,316	0	0	0	637,316
Water	38,579	0	0	0	38,579
Shelter and other infrastructure	65,079	0	0	0	65,079
Basic domestic and hygiene items	177,542	0	23,498	340,529	541,570
Primary health care	187,162	0	0	0	187,162
HIV and AIDS	54,905	0	19,360	34,821	109,087
Education	271,326	0	0	0	271,326
Sanitation services	92,473	0	0	0	92,473
Services for groups with specific needs	59,117	0	0	0	59,117
Subtotal	1,625,278	0	42,858	375,351	2,043,487
Community participation and self-management					
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	81,311	0	34,362	0	115,674
Community self-management and equal representation	67,324	0	0	0	67,324
Self-reliance and livelihoods	88,406	0	557,252	2,061,241	2,706,898
Subtotal	237,041	0	591,614	2,061,241	2,889,896
Durable solutions					
Durable solutions strategy	83,397	0	0	0	83,397
Voluntary return	92,465	0	0	0	92,465
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	0	63,320	0	63,320
Resettlement	135,164	0	0	0	135,164
Subtotal	311,026	0	63,320	0	374,346
External relations					
Public information	47,085	44,036	32,773	57,288	181,182
Subtotal	47,085	44,036	32,773	57,288	181,182
Logistics and operations support					
Supply chain and logistics	210,273	85,097	104,756	182,738	582,864
Programme management, coordination and support	464,641	211,698	261,188	611,110	1,548,637
Subtotal	674,914	296,794	365,944	793,848	2,131,501
Total	3,498,819	790,154	1,561,454	4,432,293	10,282,720
2010 Revised budget	2,816,511	176,752	2,344,521	3,027,517	8,365,301