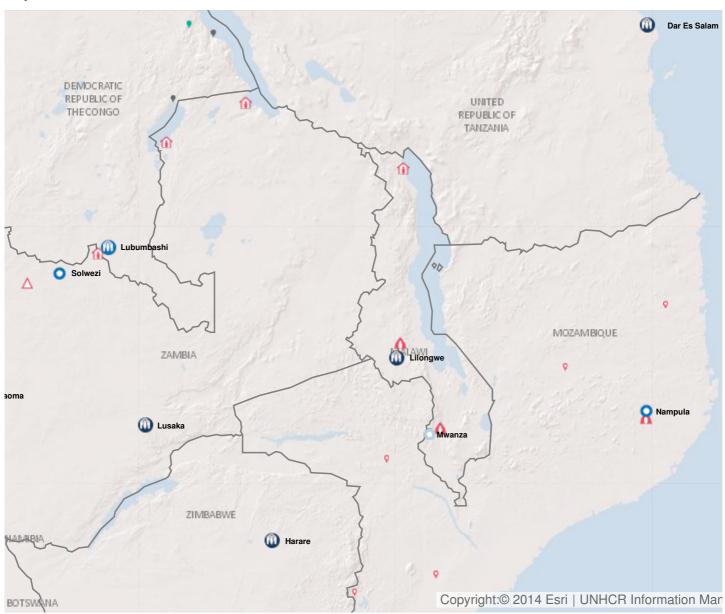


2016 Year-End report

Downloaded on 15/6/2017

Operation: Malawi



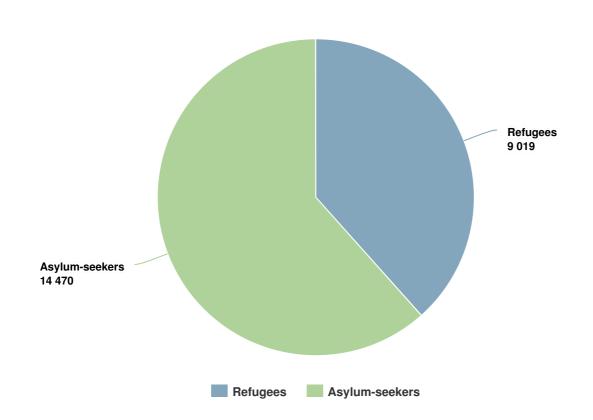
Latest update of camps and office locations 21 Nov 2016.

People of Concern

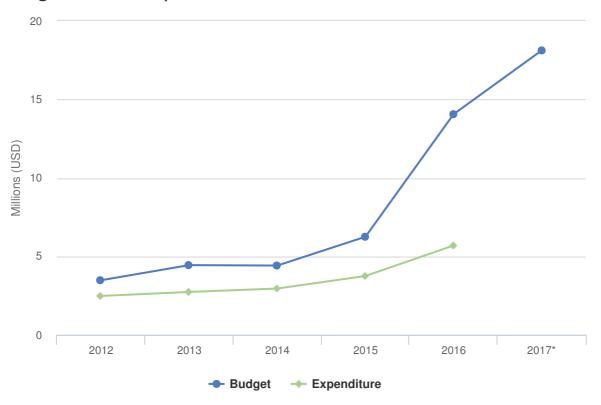
INCREASE IN

15% 2015

2015	23,489
2014	20,373
2013	16,935



Budgets and Expenditure for Malawi



Working environment

UNHCR continued to support the Government of Malawi on refugee status determination; the formulation of accelerated procedures to address the backlog; and in capacity building. The adoption of revised refugee policy and the amendment bill are pending approval.

The Government's decision to relocate refugees and asylum-seekers from Dzaleka camp to Katiri, Karonga district to implement a settlement model will increase access to livelihood opportunities for people of concern, such as in agriculture.

Malawi received an influx of some 10,000 Mozambican asylum-seekers in March 2016. A UNHCR-led inter-agency response was launched to coordinate activities and mobilize resources. A former refugee camp in Luwani was reopened in April to accommodate the Mozambican asylum-seekers.

Population trends

- Malawi received 5,719 new arrivals, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (4,583), Rwanda (576) and Burundi (560).
- Dzaleka camp hosted 27,126 refugees and asylum-seekers.
- Luwani camp hosted 3,135 Mozambican asylum-seekers.

Achievements and impact

- An inter-agency response to manage the influx of Mozambican asylum-seekers was led by UNHCR in collaboration with partners.
- All people of concern are registered on an individual basis and their specific needs were taken into account. Identification of vulnerable persons of concern can now be done using registration data.
- Vulnerability assessments for people of concern with disabilities were conducted.

Unmet needs

- UNHCR faced challenges in meeting the basic and essential needs of refugees and asylum-seekers in Dzaleka camp, including as a result of infrastructure and service provision gaps due to an increase in the population of concern.
- Livelihood and self-reliance programmes were particularly impacted by underfunding.
- Some inter-agency partners in Luwani camp were unable to sustain their assistance.