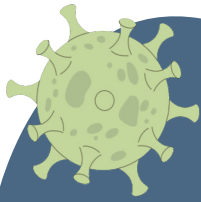


# REFUGEE PROTECTION IN ZIMBABWE DURING COVID-19

“Refugees are not eligible for Covid-19 relief cash transfers and restrictions of mobility have affected supply of food rations in the camp.

– Academic, Zimbabwe



130,485 infected  
4,616 people died

(September 2021, WHO)



11,929 asylum seekers  
9,266 refugees

(2020, UNHCR)



Zimbabwe is primarily  
a transit country

## From our research findings:

- The social isolation of refugees has increased during the pandemic since most are settled in camps and thus are far away from urban centres. Due to restrictions and closures, many are unable to pursue their largely informal work and experience issues with registration and documentation.
- Since the Zimbabwean government is economically and politically struggling, it has been greatly dependent on humanitarian support for refugee protection, but field workers and offices have been reduced and closed as a health prevention measure.
- Due to the encampment of refugees in rural places, there were no increased tensions between refugees and host communities.

Read more about our research [here](#).