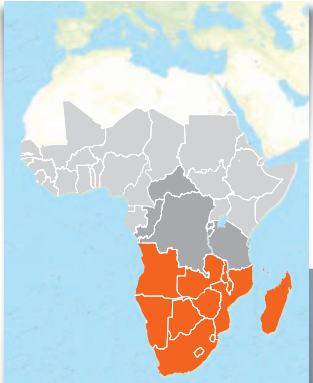


SOUTHERN AFRICA



UNHCR

2013 GLOBAL REPORT

Angola

Botswana

Comoros

Lesotho

Madagascar

Malawi

Mauritius

Mozambique

Namibia

Seychelles

South Africa

Swaziland

Zambia

Zimbabwe



A Rwandan refugee in Malawi provides fingerprints for registration

UNHCR / B. LUM



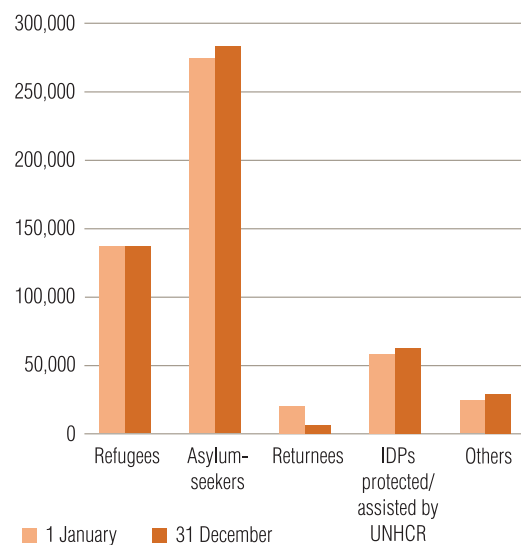
| Overview |



Highlights

- Solutions for Angolan refugees advanced, with Botswana and South Africa joining other countries in the region in declaring the cessation of refugee status for this group of people of concern. Some 1,600 people were assisted to voluntarily return to Angola, and another 10,000 were either locally integrated, or in the process of integrating locally, in Namibia, South Africa and Zambia.
- Almost 4,000 individuals were submitted for resettlement in the region, 22 per cent more than in 2012 and exceeding UNHCR’s target by 11 per cent.
- UNHCR ensured that the basic needs of refugees and asylum-seekers residing in the subregion’s seven refugee camps and settlements were met.
- Nearly 16,000 people of concern (PoC) received legal assistance, while more than 10,000 with specific needs in urban areas of South Africa benefitted from social assistance.
- The organization facilitated 15 training events for 350 government officials on refugee status determination (RSD) and protection in Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

People of concern to UNHCR in Southern Africa | 2013



Working environment

Southern Africa continued to experience a relatively stable political environment. In Zimbabwe, elections took place without any significant increase in the arrival of Zimbabweans into South Africa or other neighbouring countries. The economic situation in Malawi remained strained, leading to some civil unrest and increased negative attitudes towards refugees and foreigners in general. In Mozambique, skirmishes between the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the main opposition party, the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) in the run-up to the November 2013 elections, did not result in any major population displacement.

Mixed migration movements continued to affect nearly all countries in the region. Consequently, tighter border controls were reinforced and foreigners were often publicly blamed for draining available resources. Angola, Malawi, and South Africa were affected by xenophobia.

At the end of 2013, there were some 503,800 people of concern in Southern Africa, including 131,300 refugees, 272,400 asylum-seekers, 1,700 returnees, 68,000 IDPs and 24,000 others of concern (mostly former Angolan refugees). Most of the refugees in Southern Africa were living in protracted situations, though UNHCR identified an increase in new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as secondary onward movements, mostly from the Horn of Africa. Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe maintained strict encampment policies, restricting prospects for self-reliance. The majority of refugees in Mozambique and Namibia also resided either in a camp or a settlement, but had some freedom of movement in order to work. In Zambia, refugees stayed in settlements, whereas in Angola and South Africa, refugees and asylum-seekers had freedom of movement and so lived in various urban areas. Statelessness continued to be a concern in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Achievements and impact

- UNHCR promoted the development of protection-sensitive, regional and national, asylum and immigration systems, in order to address the mixed flows, consisting of migrants and refugees, toward South Africa. The organization advocated for the lifting of reservations that countries in the region had made to the 1951 Refugee Convention and also for accession to the UN Statelessness Conventions. There was reluctance in the region to relax policies on restrictions imposed on movement, the right to work and access to education. With support from UNHCR, Zimbabwe ratified the Kampala Convention. In Angola, the Office provided comprehensive comments on the asylum legislation under review by

the Government, many of which were incorporated into a draft law.

- UNHCR supported governments in the region to strengthen their asylum procedures and improve the quality of refugee status determination (RSD). UNHCR fulfilled its observer role in asylum hearings in Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Financial assistance was also provided to the Governments of Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia for RSD activities.
- UNHCR and IOM developed a regional strategy on mixed migration in the region.
- More than 60 journalists in Angola and South Africa were trained on refugee protection in order to reduce misinformation and negative attitudes towards people of concern. On World Refugee Day, on 20 June, the Office highlighted the plight of refugees and demonstrated their contributions to local communities. UNHCR pursued solutions strategies for Angolan and Rwandan refugees affected by cessation. At least 1,600 former Angolan refugees were assisted to return home and nearly 10,000 were either locally integrated or in the process of locally integrating in Namibia, South Africa and Zambia. Only Zambia declared cessation for Rwandan refugees in the subregion and put in place procedures for those who applied for exemption.
- Overall, interest in voluntary repatriation remained low. With limited opportunities for local integration, resettlement remained an effective solution. More than 3,900 individuals were submitted for resettlement in the region, an increase of 22 per cent from 2012, exceeding the target by 11 per cent.
- UNHCR prioritized addressing statelessness in Madagascar, Malawi and South Africa. In Madagascar, a survey of stateless or potentially stateless Karana and Comorian community members was conducted. In South Africa, a report on Statelessness and Nationality in South Africa was launched, which profiled stateless individuals assisted by UNHCR and made recommendations to the Government on how to address statelessness. Comments on amendments to the Citizenship Act, which will help reduce statelessness, were provided to the Government of South Africa. Through UNHCR advocacy, civil registration and reduction of statelessness was included in the UNDAF in Mozambique. In Malawi, a case-by-case review of stateless people of Mozambican origin was conducted.
- In 2013, UNHCR co-chaired the protection cluster for IDPs in Zimbabwe with IOM. The overall protection of IDPs significantly improved with the country's ratification of the Kampala Convention, and fewer political uncertainties.

Constraints

- Restrictions on freedom of movement and the right to work, as well as encampment policies, affected self-reliance prospects for refugees and excluded local integration as a solution.
- In Angola, the low quality of refugee identity cards and attestations issued to asylum-seekers placed them at risk of arbitrary detention.
- Economic constraints faced by the region's governments left them with few resources for the protection of refugees. High staff turnover on refugee decision-making bodies also impacted on the quality of decisions. Delays in issuing Angolan passports slowed down the process of local integration applications in South Africa and Zambia. By year-end, however, the Government of Angola stepped up efforts and made considerable progress in this regard.
- Funding shortages restricted planned UNHCR activities, such as the training centre on refugee law and status determination, aimed at senior government officials. As a result, RSD decisions and appeals were delayed and of poor quality. Available funding was used for life-sustaining activities, meeting basic needs and providing support to the most vulnerable refugees living in urban areas, as well as public information and outreach activities – critical in trying to address negative public perceptions. Thus, support for self-reliance and solutions was limited.

Operations

Angola hosts 20,000 asylum-seekers and 23,000 refugees from 25, mostly African, countries – though the majority are refugees from the DRC. In 2013, UNHCR's comments on the Asylum Bill were taken into account. An agreement was reached with the Ministry of the Interior for regular visits to detention centres. A UNHCR-supported project provided 75 urban refugees with vocational training.

In 2013, 1,666 former Angolan refugees were repatriated from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia. Meanwhile, tripartite meetings were held between Angola, UNHCR and host countries to agree on timetables and action plans for the facilitation of returns and local integration. While repatriation from Zambia recommenced in the second half of 2013, the resumption of returns from the DRC was postponed until 2014.

Botswana hosted some 3,000 refugees and asylum-seekers living mainly in Dukwi refugee camp. The majority originated from the DRC, Namibia, Somalia and Zimbabwe. Refugees in the camp could access basic services. UNHCR also shared comparative refugee legislation in Southern Africa with a working group comprising officials from the Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security; the Department of Immigration and Citizenship; and the Botswana

Red Cross Society, to guide the refugee law review process and align Botswana's refugee legislation with international instruments. The Government invoked cessation for Angolans on 31 October in 2013, and UNHCR assisted 397 Angolans to voluntarily return home. The organization monitored the situation of remaining Angolans – 49 individuals – and advocated that they be considered for local integration. In 2013, 78 people were resettled to various countries and UNHCR submitted 202 others for resettlement consideration.

Lesotho hosted 30 refugees from the DRC, Rwanda and other countries, the majority of whom had locally integrated and were self-reliant.

In **Madagascar**, 13 refugees received material support.

UNHCR piloted a biometrics registration in **Malawi** that captured iris scans, fingerprints and facial recognition data of refugees and asylum-seekers, most of whom originated from the DRC and the Great Lakes region. Owing to a strict encampment policy, nearly all resided in Dzaleka refugee camp. Progress to strengthen the institution of asylum was hindered by limited funding and the Government's stringent stance. UNHCR supported RSD efforts: recommendations for over 2,600 people and 1,365 case reviews were finalized and awaiting a Government decision at year-end. Resettlement, as a durable solution, benefitted many refugees: some 700 submissions of individual cases were made, while 70 refugees were assisted to voluntarily return home to Burundi and Rwanda.

New arrivals during the year increased the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in **Mozambique** to more than 17,000. At least half resided in Maratane refugee camp, with others living in urban areas. Most originated from Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda and Somalia. Mixed migration movements through Mozambique, heading to South Africa, put pressure on camp services. To address this issue, registration and verification were strengthened to ensure targeting assistance to those most in need. Members of the task force on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) received refresher training, during which standard operational procedures were updated. The organization supported refugee students' access to primary and secondary education and refurbished a kindergarten with supplies and support for school feeding, benefitting nearly 200 pupils from both the refugee and host population. Meanwhile, 267 people were resettled.

Namibia hosted some 5,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. As the refugee status of an additional 1,700 former Angolan refugees had ceased as of 30 June 2012 UNHCR, with Government support, began implementing a local integration strategy for them. The Office also assisted the Government in recruiting five staff to carry out RSD activities. During their tenure, 239 cases were adjudicated.

With UNHCR cooperation, the Government continued to provide financial support to refugees, mainly in

the areas of health and education. The organization provided the population of concern with shelter, water, and sanitation. A significant reduction in the number of refugees in Namibia led to the consideration of a phase-out strategy for the Government to take over responsibility for the refugee programme by the end of 2014.

A large number of asylum-seekers continued to arrive in **South Africa**. UNHCR provided advice to the Government on proposed changes to the asylum system and management of mixed migration, in relation to reception conditions and RSD. With national legal frameworks and policies that allowed for freedom of movement, right to work and rights to access social services, the organization focused on promoting self-reliance, with some 3,250 people benefitting from vocational training, language or business skills or small business grants. More than 10,000 of the most vulnerable people of concern received material or shelter assistance, counselling, and support in accessing government-funded social programmes. Another 15,870 received legal assistance.

Through implementing partners, UNHCR provided specific material support to SGBV survivors, and further advocated access for them to the same services and support as nationals. Foreigners, including people of concern, continued to be viewed negatively by host communities. To address this, the Office conducted outreach activities and broadcast themed discussions on refugee-related issues on 14 community radio stations reaching nearly 900,000 listeners. A further 35,000 national youth were reached through education outreach programmes.

In line with its urban refugee policy, UNHCR carried out two protection needs assessments, reaching over 7,800 people of concern, with many of them referred for appropriate protection or social support interventions. The comprehensive solutions strategy for Angolans was successfully implemented: of the 5,740 refugees affected by cessation, some 2,000 received alternative permits after obtaining their passports and another 34 voluntarily returned to Angola. The organization assisted another 32 people to return home to various countries, while nearly 1,500 were referred for resettlement consideration, exceeding the organization's 2013 target by 17 per cent.

UNHCR continued to advocate for the Government's accession to the UN Statelessness Conventions, as pledged in 2011. UNHCR provided comments on amendments of the Citizenship Act, which should help reduce statelessness, and launched a campaign to highlight statelessness. Moreover, at least 200 people were assisted to obtain nationality or documentation.

With 113 new arrivals in **Swaziland**, the number of refugees and asylum-seekers increased to 1,045. Of these, some 30 per cent resided in the Malindza

reception centre. UNHCR and partners improved water and sanitary conditions there, resulting in some 1,200 refugees and local community members gaining access to safe drinking water and 22 new or rehabilitated latrines.

Zambia had 53,000 people of concern. They resided mainly in two refugee settlements, as well as in urban centres or rural areas. Working with the Government of Zambia, UNHCR continued to pursue durable solutions, such as voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement.

More than 1,000 Angolans repatriated from Zambia in 2013, while over 5,500 former Angolan refugees residing in the two settlements, whose refugee status ceased in 2012, were approved for local integration. Angolan identity cards were issued to at least 2,000 former Angolan refugees while Zambia's Government considered the local integration criteria for Rwandans, which could allow 4,000 to integrate.

To support the local integration programme, socio-economic projects in refugee-hosting communities around the two settlements were implemented. Zambia exceeded its resettlement target by 14 per cent, referring 913 people for processing, with 282 people departing for resettlement in 2013.

As of 31 December 2013, there were just over 8,400 refugees in **Zimbabwe**, of whom over 7,200 were living in the Tongogara refugee camp and a smaller number in Harare and other urban areas. More than 70 per cent of the population originated from the DRC, with smaller numbers from Burundi, the Horn of Africa and Rwanda. The arrival of more than 1,700 asylum-seekers, along with economic migrants, continued to place a strain on resources. With UNHCR support, partners held six RSD sessions with 525 cases adjudicated. The Zimbabwean Government opted to delay declaring cessation for Rwandans.

The organization provided food and material assistance to all Tongogara refugee camp residents and built additional classrooms, as both the school and the health centre also served the surrounding host population. A camp irrigation system was rehabilitated, allowing 325 families to have access to arable land, growing beans and other crops to supplement their diet, and UNHCR supported workshops and awareness-raising campaigns to address SGBV – reaching nearly 500 people. Despite efforts to promote voluntary repatriation, only four individuals opted to return home. UNHCR therefore focused on resettlement, with 428 people submitted for resettlement during 2013.

In 2013, Zimbabwe ratified the Kampala Convention, with UNHCR support. The organization will now work with the Government and other organizations to develop corresponding national legislation.

| Financial information |

UNHCR's initial financial requirements for the subregion in 2013, USD 83.5 million, were lower than the USD 90.4 million required in 2012, owing to the implementation of the solutions strategy for Angolan refugees. Of the total requirements of the operation in South Africa, USD 37.6 million, available funding allowed for expenditure of USD 11.1 million.

Total overall expenditure in 2013 stood at USD 40.8 million, leaving significant gaps in UNHCR's response to establishing fair protection processes, social cohesion, self-reliance and livelihoods, shelter, durable solutions and statelessness.

Budget and expenditure in Southern Africa | USD

Operation		PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
Angola	Budget	4,697,332	0	0	4,697,332
	Expenditure	3,580,250	0	0	3,580,250
Botswana	Budget	5,457,590	0	0	5,457,590
	Expenditure	3,394,882	0	0	3,394,882
Malawi	Budget	4,438,716	0	0	4,438,716
	Expenditure	2,730,366	0	0	2,730,366
Mozambique	Budget	4,583,332	445,457	0	5,028,790
	Expenditure	3,054,308	445,457	0	3,499,765
Namibia	Budget	3,752,034	0	0	3,752,034
	Expenditure	3,174,555	0	0	3,174,555
South Africa Regional Office	Budget	35,572,435	2,069,208	0	37,641,642
	Expenditure	10,748,974	354,818	0	11,103,792
Zambia	Budget	14,996,456	0	0	14,996,456
	Expenditure	8,009,418	0	0	8,009,418
Zimbabwe	Budget	5,261,268	371,226	1,826,904	7,459,399
	Expenditure	4,647,291	0	673,844	5,321,135
Total budget		78,759,162	2,885,892	1,826,904	83,471,958
Total expenditure		39,340,045	800,275	673,844	40,814,164

Voluntary contributions to Southern Africa | USD

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
ANGOLA					
Private donors in Japan	31,708				31,708
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	30,000				30,000
ANGOLA Total	61,708				61,708
BOTSWANA					
Botswana				13,288	13,288
Private donors in Japan	102,140				102,140
BOTSWANA Total	102,140			13,288	115,428
MOZAMBIQUE					
Private donors in Japan	29,622				29,622
World Food Programme	202,030				202,030
MOZAMBIQUE Total	231,652				231,652
NAMIBIA					
Namibia				88,399	88,399
Private donors in Japan	39,000				39,000
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	30,000				30,000
NAMIBIA Total	69,000			88,399	157,399
SOUTH AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE					
Private donors in Japan	29,078				29,078
South Africa				26,148	26,148
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	472,280				472,280
United States of America	120,000				120,000
SOUTH AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE Total	621,358			26,148	647,506
ZAMBIA					
Denmark	120,000				120,000
Japan	3,000,000				3,000,000
Private donors in Japan	64,023				64,023
United States of America				2,300,000	2,300,000
ZAMBIA Total	3,184,023			2,300,000	5,484,023
ZIMBABWE					
Private donors in Japan	43,831				43,831
Switzerland		183,585	86,393		269,978
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS		30,000			30,000
ZIMBABWE Total	43,831	213,585	86,393		343,809
MALAWI					
Private donors in Japan	135,200				135,200
MALAWI Total	135,200				135,200
Total	4,448,912	213,585	86,393	2,427,835	7,176,726

Note: Includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM)