



Australian Government
Refugee Review Tribunal

Country Advice

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe – ZWE37046 – South Africa –
Zimbabwean nationality – Dual nationality
– South African citizenship – Zimbabweans
in South Africa – Ndebele – State protection

10 August 2010

1. Would a person born in South Africa to Zimbabwean parents or a Zimbabwean father acquire Zimbabwean nationality by descent?

Legislation passed in February 2009 repealed Chapter II of Zimbabwe's Constitution, which covers citizenship, and replaced it with a new Chapter II. Under the new Chapter II, a person born in South Africa to Zimbabwean parents or a Zimbabwean father would acquire Zimbabwean nationality by descent if at the time of the birth, either of the parents or grandparents was a citizen of Zimbabwe by birth or descent, or either of the parents was a citizen of Zimbabwe by registration, and the person's birth was registered in Zimbabwe in accordance with the law on registration of births.

In February 2009, the 'Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 19) Act, 2008' came into law. The Act repealed Chapter II of Zimbabwe's Constitution, which covers citizenship, and replaced it with a new Chapter II. According to an unofficial version of the Act distributed by the Veritas Trust, under Section 5(2) of the new Chapter II, a person born outside Zimbabwe is a citizen of Zimbabwe by birth if, at the time of the birth, either of the parents was a Zimbabwean citizen who was "ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe" or was "working outside Zimbabwe for the State or an international organisation." Under Section 6(1) of the new Chapter II, a person born outside Zimbabwe is a citizen of Zimbabwe by descent if, at the time of the birth, either of the "parents or grandparents was a Zimbabwean citizen by birth or descent", or either of the "parents was a Zimbabwean citizen by registration", and the person's "birth is registered in Zimbabwe in accordance with the law relating to the registration of births." Section 6 does not affect a person's citizenship rights by birth under Section 5.¹

According to an article dated 6 February 2009, the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 19) Bill which had been passed by Zimbabwe's parliament the previous day, sought, among other things, to "amend the Citizenship Act".² A copy of the 'Citizenship of Zimbabwe Act' with the above mentioned amendments included was not located in a search of the sources consulted.

A copy of the 'Citizenship of Zimbabwe Act' of 1 December 1984, as amended up to Act 12/2003, is attached. The Act quotes previous versions of Sections 4, 5, 6 & 7 of Zimbabwe's Constitution. Section 5(2) indicates that a person born outside Zimbabwe on or after 18 April 1980 shall be a citizen of Zimbabwe by birth if, at the time of the birth, the person's father or, if the child is illegitimate, the person's mother, is a Zimbabwean citizen and resident outside Zimbabwe by reason of service under the Government, or

¹ Republic of Zimbabwe 2009, 'Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 19) Act, 2008', Act No. 1 of 2009, UNHCR Refworld website, 13 February
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,LEGAL,NATLEGBOD,,ZWE,,4a1ea0df2,0.html> – Accessed 29 July 2010 – Attachment 1

² 'What Amendment (No. 19) Bill Says' 2009, *All Africa*, source: The Herald, 6 February – Attachment 2

“lawfully ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe”, and the “birth is registered in accordance with the law relating to the registration of births.” Section 6 indicates that save as provided by Section 5(2), a person born outside Zimbabwe on or after 18 April 1980 shall be a citizen of Zimbabwe by descent if, at the time of the birth, the person’s father or, if the child is illegitimate, the person’s mother, is “a citizen of Zimbabwe otherwise than by descent” and the “birth is registered in accordance with the law relating to the registration of births.”³

A copy of the ‘Constitution of Zimbabwe’ as amended at 14 September 2005, up to and including Amendment No. 17, is also attached. Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this version of the Constitution differ from those quoted in the ‘Citizenship of Zimbabwe Act’ above, and include amendments regarding persons born on or after the commencement of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 14) Act, 1996.⁴

2. Does Zimbabwe recognise dual nationality?

Under the ‘Citizenship of Zimbabwe Act’, there is a prohibition of dual citizenship in Zimbabwe for persons who have attained the age of 18 years or, if under that age, are or have been married, and are of sound mind. Subject to Section 9 of the Act, a citizen of Zimbabwe of full age and sound mind is not entitled to be a citizen of a foreign country.

Section 9 of the Act includes time limits within which citizens of Zimbabwe who have acquired foreign citizenship must renounce their foreign citizenship or lose Zimbabwean citizenship. A citizen of Zimbabwe of full age who acquires the citizenship of a foreign country by a voluntary act other than marriage immediately ceases to be a citizen of Zimbabwe. A citizen who acquires foreign citizenship by marriage must renounce the foreign citizenship within one year of the date of the marriage to avoid losing Zimbabwean citizenship. A citizen of full age who acquires foreign citizenship by means other than by voluntary act or marriage must renounce the foreign citizenship within one year of its acquisition or cease to be a citizen of Zimbabwe. Also, a citizen of Zimbabwe who becomes of full age and who is also a citizen of a foreign country must renounce the foreign citizenship within one year of becoming of full age to avoid losing Zimbabwean citizenship. The Section also covers persons of full age who become Zimbabwean citizens by registration, Zimbabwean citizens of full age who were foreign citizens at the date of commencement of the Citizenship of Zimbabwe Amendment Act, 2001, and the rights of persons ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe prior to 1 December 1984 who have subsequently ceased to be citizens of Zimbabwe. Under the Section, the President of Zimbabwe may grant an individual an exemption from all or any of the provisions of the Section.⁵

Section 9 of Chapter II of Zimbabwe’s Constitution, substituted for the previous Chapter II pursuant to the ‘Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 19) Act, 2008’, indicates

³ Republic of Zimbabwe 1984, ‘Citizenship of Zimbabwe Act’, [Chapter 4:01], (as amended up to Act 12/2003), UNHCR Refworld website, 1 December
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,LEGAL,NATLEGBOD,,ZWE,,4a1ea4462,0.html> – Accessed 26 July 2010 – Attachment 3

⁴ Republic of Zimbabwe 1980, ‘Constitution of Zimbabwe’ As amended at the 14 September, 2005 (up to and including Amendment No. 17), Parliament of Zimbabwe website, 18 April
<http://www.parlzim.gov.zw/cms/UsefulResources/ZimbabweConstitution.pdf> - Accessed 28 July 2010 – Attachment 4

⁵ Republic of Zimbabwe 1984, ‘Citizenship of Zimbabwe Act’, [Chapter 4:01], (as amended up to Act 12/2003), UNHCR Refworld website, 1 December
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,LEGAL,NATLEGBOD,,ZWE,,4a1ea4462,0.html> – Accessed 26 July 2010 – Attachment 3

that the powers of Zimbabwe's parliament in relation to citizenship include that an Act of Parliament may provide for the prohibition of dual citizenship.⁶

3. Does South Africa recognise dual nationality?

A South African adult citizen can, with prior approval, remain a South African citizen and also acquire the citizenship of another country. A citizen of South Africa "who by a formal and voluntary act acquires the citizenship of another country, automatically loses his or her South African citizenship." He or she, however, may apply to retain their South African citizenship, but this "must be done and be approved before acquisition of the other citizenship to prevent automatic loss of the South African citizenship."⁷ Section 6 of the South African Citizenship Act of 1995 covers loss of citizenship.⁸

A South African citizen under 18 years of age does not require approval providing they acquire the foreign citizenship prior to their 18th birthday. A document on dual citizenship on the South African High Commission in Australia website indicates that:

South African citizens under the age of eighteen (18) years are exempt and do not require permission as long as they acquire the foreign citizenship before their eighteenth (18th) birthday. They automatically retain their South African citizenship for life unless; once they have reached the age of eighteen (18) years and they then wish to acquire a further foreign citizenship. They will then have to apply for prior permission to retain their South African citizenship - failing to do so, they will automatically lose their South African citizenship.⁹

4. Would a child born in Australia to a mother with South African citizenship also be South African by descent?

Under the South African Citizenship Act of 1995, a child born in Australia to a mother with South African citizenship, and whose birth was properly registered in South Africa, would be a South African citizen by descent.

Pursuant to Section 3(1) of the Act, a person born outside South Africa on or after the commencement of the Act and one of whose parents was, at the time of the birth, a South African citizen, and whose birth is registered according to the provisions of section 13 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992, shall, subject to Section 3(2) of the Act, be a South African citizen by descent.

According to Section 3(2) of the Act, if a person ceases to be a South African citizen and subsequently acquires South African citizenship by naturalisation in South Africa, the person shall not be a South African citizen by descent.¹⁰

⁶ Republic of Zimbabwe 2009, 'Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 19) Act, 2008', Act No. 1 of 2009, UNHCR Refworld website, 13 February

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country.LEGAL.NATLEGBOD.,ZWE.,4a1ea0df2.0.html> – Accessed 29 July 2010 – Attachment 1

⁷ South African Department of Home Affairs (undated), 'South African Citizenship', South African Department of Home Affairs website http://www.home-affairs.gov.za/sa_citizenship.asp - Accessed 26 May 2010 – Attachment 5

⁸ Republic of South Africa 1995, 'South Africa Citizenship Act, 1995' (Act No. 88 of 1995), UNHCR Refworld website, 6 October <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country.LEGAL...ZAF.,3ae6b50514.0.html> – Accessed 26 May 2010 – Attachment 6

⁹ South African High Commission in Australia (undated), 'Dual South African Citizenship', South African High Commission in Australia website http://www.sahc.org.au/citizenship/Dual_Citizenship.htm - Accessed 27 May 2010 – Attachment 7

¹⁰ Republic of South Africa 1995, 'South Africa Citizenship Act, 1995' (Act No. 88 of 1995), UNHCR Refworld website, 6 October <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country.LEGAL...ZAF.,3ae6b50514.0.html> – Accessed 26 May 2010 – Attachment 6

5. Would a child born in Australia to a Zimbabwean father or a Zimbabwean mother have Zimbabwean citizenship?

Under Section 5(2) of Chapter II of Zimbabwe's Constitution, substituted for the previous Chapter II pursuant to the 'Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 19) Act, 2008', a child born in Australia in December 2009 to a Zimbabwean father or a Zimbabwean mother would have Zimbabwean citizenship by birth if, at the time of the birth, either of the child's parents was a Zimbabwean citizen who was ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe or was working for the State or an international organisation outside Zimbabwe. Under Section 6(1) of the new Chapter II, the child would be a citizen of Zimbabwe by descent if, at the time of the birth, either of the child's parents or grandparents was a citizen of Zimbabwe by birth or descent, or either of the child's parents was a citizen of Zimbabwe by registration, and the child's birth was registered in Zimbabwe in accordance with the law on registration of births. Section 6 does not affect the child's citizenship rights by birth under Section 5.¹¹

6. Are there any recent reports of Zimbabweans in South Africa having been targeted for harm?

There are recent reports of Zimbabweans leaving South Africa because of fears of attacks on foreigners, and of Zimbabweans being injured in recent violence. On 11 July 2010, it was reported that thousands of Zimbabweans were fleeing South Africa because they feared reprisals against foreigners following the end of the World Cup. Zimbabweans from Cape Town had said that threats by neighbours had driven them from their homes. The threats appeared to have been prompted by an expected increase in unemployment after the jobs generated by the World Cup finished up. There had also been attacks on foreigners in Cape Town, including an attack in early July 2010 against a Zimbabwean named Reason Wandi. Wandi, who claimed his attackers told him that all foreign black Africans should leave immediately; he suffered serious injuries when passengers threw him from a moving train.¹²

According to a coordinator of People Against Suffering, Suppression, Oppression and Poverty (PASSOP), which is a Cape Town-based NGO advocating refugee and migrant rights, they had been aware for about five months of circulation of rumours and intimidation against foreigners, but there had been no solid evidence of planned attacks once the World Cup ended on 11 July 2010. A senior researcher at the Forced Migration Studies Programme at the University of the Witwatersrand said that foreigners were also leaving Johannesburg, but because migrant populations were generally mobile, it was difficult to say how many people were leaving because of fear of xenophobia. The researcher also said that the government, security services and national disaster organisations were on high alert to prevent a repeat of xenophobic violence that occurred in South Africa in May 2008.¹³

¹¹ Republic of Zimbabwe 2009, 'Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 19) Act, 2008', Act No. 1 of 2009, UNHCR Refworld website, 13 February

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,LEGAL,NATLEGBOD,,ZWE,,4a1ea0df2,0.html> – Accessed 29 July 2010 – Attachment 1

¹² McDougall, D. 2010, 'World Cup is over: leave now or be burnt alive', *The Sunday Times*, 11 July – Attachment 8

¹³ Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) 2010, 'South Africa: Rumours of xenophobia send foreign nationals fleeing', UNHCR Refworld website, 7 July

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,ZAF,,4c3adde92,0.html> – Accessed 30 July 2010 – Attachment 9

Some Zimbabweans who live in South Africa were reported to believe that rumours of possible xenophobic violence could be exaggerated and might not be carried out.¹⁴ Ministers in the South African government “appeared determined to play down warnings of xenophobic violence”,¹⁵ and an article dated 13 July 2010 indicates that the government had called for responsible reporting by the local media “so as to avoid spreading unsubstantiated claims that could inflame hostilities.” The Minister of Police said the rumours had been driven by sinister forces bent on spoiling the aftermath of the World Cup, that the World Cup infrastructure would be used to deal with any xenophobic violence and there was a government campaign to promote tolerance and understanding.¹⁶ He was also reported to have been adamant that the attacks were criminal acts disguised as xenophobia. The leader of South Africa’s opposition Democratic Alliance, however, told journalists that xenophobia was a real phenomenon and that she didn’t think that xenophobia could be dismissed as purely the work of criminal elements.¹⁷

On 15 July 2010, it was reported that many Zimbabweans in Gauteng province in South Africa had fled their homes in the previous 48 hours following sporadic incidents of violence. It was alleged that gangs were moving from door to door in areas surrounding Johannesburg robbing foreigners, including Zimbabweans, of household goods and cash.¹⁸ On 20 July 2010, the South African military joined police to patrol the Johannesburg township of Kya Sands after at least 11 foreign migrants, including Zimbabweans, were injured in assaults. There had been at least ten arrests on suspicion of assault. On the previous day, there had been running battles after a robbery in Kya Sands provoked anger between the local people and foreigners.¹⁹

Zimbabweans seeking to cross the border from Zimbabwe into South Africa are also reported to have been preyed upon by guma guma (criminal) gangs. Zimbabweans had to chance with corrupt border guards on both sides and to risk rape, beatings and robbery by the guma guma gangs.²⁰

A recent RRT research response dated 10 June 2010 includes information on the treatment of Zimbabweans in South Africa.²¹

7. Are there any recent reports of people from the Ndebele tribe being targeted for harm in South Africa?

Recent specific reports regarding people from Zimbabwe who are members of the Ndebele tribe, as opposed to Zimbabweans in general, being targeted for harm in South Africa, were not located in a search of the sources consulted. An earlier article from April 2008 in relation to the treatment of Zimbabweans in South Africa refers to the Ndebele being originally from KwaZulu-Natal, but “when they return to South Africa, to the land of their ancestors, they too are killed.” The article also indicates that when Zimbabweans speak in the languages of Zimbabwe, Ndebele or Shona, people look at them “like you are

¹⁴ Mavhumashava, K. 2010, ‘Zimbabweans Dismiss Threats’, *All Africa*, source: The Herald, 13 July – Attachment 10

¹⁵ McDougall, D. 2010, ‘World Cup is over: leave now or be burnt alive’, *The Sunday Times*, 11 July – Attachment 8

¹⁶ Mavhumashava, K. 2010, ‘Zimbabweans Dismiss Threats’, *All Africa*, source: The Herald, 13 July – Attachment 10

¹⁷ Guma, L. 2010, ‘Five People Hurt in More Xenophobic Violence’, *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 21 July – Attachment 11

¹⁸ Sibanda, T. 2010, ‘Zimbabweans Flee as Xenophobic Attacks Break Out’, *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 15 July – Attachment 12

¹⁹ Tostevin, M. & Herskovitz, J. 2010, ‘Army sent to S.Africa township after migrants attacked’, *Reuters News*, 21 July – Attachment 13

²⁰ Skelton, R. 2010, ‘Braving a perilous crossing’, *The Age*, 24 July – Attachment 14

²¹ RRT Country Advice 2010, *Research Response ZWE36705*, 10 June, (Question 4) – Attachment 15

a rotten banana.”²² It was also reported in April 2008 that as the Ndebele language is closely related to Zulu, which is one of main languages in South Africa, Zimbabweans who speak Ndebele could pass themselves off as South Africans.²³

There are also members of the Ndebele tribe who are South African.²⁴ There were no recent reports found in a search of the sources consulted regarding members of the Ndebele tribe from South Africa being targeted for harm in South Africa.

8. To what extent do the South African authorities provide protection against such harm to Zimbabweans or Ndebele?

As previously mentioned, Ministers in the South African government were reported to appear determined to play down warnings regarding possible xenophobic violence against foreigners in South Africa following the end of the World Cup.²⁵ Government officials had mostly dismissed fears of fresh attacks on foreigners “as being fuelled by rumours and not by actual violence.”²⁶ The Minister of Police was reported to have accused the media of exaggerating the problem and to have been adamant that attacks against foreigners were criminal acts disguised as xenophobia.²⁷ He said the rumours had been driven by sinister forces bent on spoiling the aftermath of the World Cup. He also said the rumours would not be ignored by Cabinet, that the World Cup infrastructure “would be used to deal decisively with any xenophobic violence and that the government had mounted a campaign to promote tolerance and understanding.”²⁸

According to Duncan Breen, an advocacy officer for the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa, an NGO promoting refugee and migrant rights, “[t]he primary difference [between 2008 and the present] is the greater preparedness from government”. He also said that civil society had “taken a strong and vocal stand against xenophobia in recent months to counter the widespread rumours of another large-scale attack.”²⁹ Local and international human rights organisations are reported to have put pressure on the South African government to increase security to protect immigrants facing xenophobic threats. According to Amnesty International, immigrants were “already unable to secure adequate police protection against xenophobic attacks,” and “may become increasingly vulnerable.” It called on the government “to act swiftly to stop violence against foreigners”.³⁰

On 7 July 2010, it was reported that a South African government inter-ministerial committee to counter possible xenophobic attacks against foreigners was due to meet the following day to map out an integrated programme of action by the government and civil

²² Low, D. 2008, ‘Stop killing your fellow Africans’, *Pretoria News Weekend*, 19 April – Attachment 16

²³ ‘Choosing hard life in exile over life under Mugabe; Well-educated Zimbabweans survive as waiters, security guards in neighbouring South Africa’ 2008, *The Toronto Star*, 11 April – Attachment 17

²⁴ ‘Ndebele’ in Byrnes, R.M. (ed) 1997, ‘South Africa: a country study’, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress website <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/zatoc.html> - Accessed 2 August 2010 – Attachment 18

²⁵ McDougall, D. 2010, ‘World Cup is over: leave now or be burnt alive’, *The Sunday Times*, 11 July – Attachment 8

²⁶ Tostevin, M. & Herskovitz, J. 2010, ‘Army sent to S.Africa township after migrants attacked’, *Reuters News*, 21 July – Attachment 13

²⁷ Guma, L. 2010, ‘Five People Hurt in More Xenophobic Violence’, *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 21 July – Attachment 11

²⁸ Mavhushava, K. 2010, ‘Zimbabweans Dismiss Threats’, *All Africa*, source: The Herald, 13 July – Attachment 10

²⁹ ‘Xenophobia Given a Red Card’ 2010, *All Africa*, source: UN Integrated Regional Information Networks, 14 July – Attachment 19

³⁰ ‘Citizens in SA Appeal for Protection’ 2010, *All Africa*, source: Zimbabwe Standard, 6 July – Attachment 20

society. The committee includes officials from various government departments and the meeting was convened by the Minister of Police.³¹

The government-created inter-ministerial task force encouraged “dialogue and education through churches, community policing forums and civic groups” to prevent new outbreaks of xenophobic violence. The South African police were also reported to have increased patrols in several impoverished communities after some foreign-owned shops were looted and foreigners reported being threatened. The spokesperson for South Africa’s Institute of Race Relations warned that the threat of xenophobic violence was real and “praised the government for deploying additional security forces in tense areas and urged it to use its leadership to change perceptions of migrants in the country.”³² On 14 July 2010, it was reported that ministers had “warned of ‘harsh action’ against those attacking foreign nationals.”³³

An article dated 24 July 2010 which refers to Zimbabweans being attacked in Kya Sands and to shops owned by foreigners being looted in Western Cape, indicates that South Africa’s president Jacob Zuma had called for calm and for the respectful treatment of refugees.³⁴

An earlier Amnesty International report from February 2010 indicates that police at the local and provincial level had failed to protect refugees who received threats in the Siyathemba/Balfour area of Mpumalanga province. Senior police had been alerted, but provincial police appeared to have failed to prevent an escalation of violence. Amnesty International acknowledged that by late 2009, senior police at the national level were responding positively to an initiative to improve the police prevention of and responses to violence against refugees and other non-nationals. There remained, however, “a culture of impunity for crimes against refugees and migrants” and “low public awareness of the country’s human rights obligations towards refugees and others in need of international protection.”³⁵

According to the Amnesty International 2010 report on South Africa, the police response to incidents of violence against refugees and migrants in South Africa during 2009 “varied from complicity or negligence to, in some cases, a visible effort to prevent violence from escalating. Towards the end of the year the work of civil society and humanitarian organizations was beginning to achieve an improved police emergency response.”³⁶

An article from March 2010 refers to Zimbabweans being injured when South African police opened fire with rubber bullets on travellers boarding buses to Zimbabwe at Johannesburg Park Station. A spokesman for the MDC in South Africa reported, however, that it was likely that the passengers had been caught up in a war between the police and transport operators. The spokesman also said that xenophobia in South Africa had always manifested within government departments, structures and apparatus.³⁷

³¹ Kawadza, S. 2010, ‘South Africa in Bid to Thwart Xenophobia’, *All Africa*, source: The Herald, 7 July – Attachment 21

³² Bobb, S. 2010, ‘South African Police Take Measures to Protect Foreigners’, *VOA News*, 14 July <http://www1.voanews.com/zimbabwe/news/South-African-Police-Take-Measures-to-Protect-Foreigners-98423549.html> - Accessed 2 August 2010 – Attachment 22

³³ ‘Xenophobia Given a Red Card’ 2010, *All Africa*, source: UN Integrated Regional Information Networks, 14 July – Attachment 19

³⁴ Skelton, R. 2010, ‘Braving a perilous crossing’, *The Age*, 24 July – Attachment 14

³⁵ Amnesty International 2010, *South Africa: grave concern at continuing violence against refugees and migrants*, 8 February, AFR53/004/2010 <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR53/004/2010/en/d4499baf-cf4e-42de-b0b4-573b57f0f059/af530042010en.pdf> - Accessed 30 July 2010 – Attachment 23

³⁶ Amnesty International 2010, *Amnesty International Report 2010 – South Africa*, 28 May – Attachment 24

³⁷ Sibanda, T. 2010, ‘South African Police Use Rubber Bullets on Zimbabweans in Johannesburg’, *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 13 March – Attachment 25

The RRT research response dated 10 June 2010 includes information on the treatment of Zimbabweans by the authorities in South Africa.³⁸ Although in relation to Ghanaians in South Africa, another RRT research response dated 15 April 2010 provides information on how the police and army had responded to vigilante and criminal attacks on foreign Africans in South Africa, and on the ANC response to xenophobic attacks.³⁹

Attachments

1. Republic of Zimbabwe 2009, 'Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 19) Act, 2008', Act No. 1 of 2009, UNHCR Refworld website, 13 February
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,LEGAL,NATLEGBOD,,ZWE,,4a1ea0df2,0.html>
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2. 'What Amendment (No. 19) Bill Says' 2009, *All Africa*, source: The Herald, 6 February. (FACTIVA)
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8. McDougall, D. 2010, 'World Cup is over: leave now or be burnt alive', *The Sunday Times*, 11 July. (FACTIVA)
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<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,ZAF,,4c3adde92,0.html> – Accessed 30 July 2010.
10. Mavhumashava, K. 2010, 'Zimbabweans Dismiss Threats', *All Africa*, source: The Herald, 13 July. (FACTIVA)

³⁸ RRT Country Advice 2010, *Research Response ZWE36705*, 10 June, (Question 4) – Attachment 15

³⁹ RRT Country Advice 2010, *Research Response ZAF36373*, 15 April, (Questions 3 & 4) – Attachment 26

11. Guma, L. 2010, 'Five People Hurt in More Xenophobic Violence', *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 21 July. (FACTIVA)
12. Sibanda, T. 2010, 'Zimbabweans Flee as Xenophobic Attacks Break Out', *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 15 July. (FACTIVA)
13. Tostevin, M. & Herskovitz, J. 2010, 'Army sent to S.Africa township after migrants attacked', *Reuters News*, 21 July. (FACTIVA)
14. Skelton, R. 2010, 'Braving a perilous crossing', *The Age*, 24 July. (FACTIVA)
15. RRT Country Advice 2010, *Research Response ZWE36705*, 10 June.
16. Low, D. 2008, 'Stop killing your fellow Africans', *Pretoria News Weekend*, 19 April. (FACTIVA)
17. 'Choosing hard life in exile over life under Mugabe; Well-educated Zimbabweans survive as waiters, security guards in neighbouring South Africa' 2008, *The Toronto Star*, 11 April. (FACTIVA)
18. 'Ndebele' in Byrnes, R.M. (ed) 1997, 'South Africa: a country study', Federal Research Division, Library of Congress website <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/zatoc.html> - Accessed 2 August 2010.
19. 'Xenophobia Given a Red Card' 2010, *All Africa*, source: UN Integrated Regional Information Networks, 14 July. (FACTIVA)
20. 'Citizens in SA Appeal for Protection' 2010, *All Africa*, source: Zimbabwe Standard, 6 July. (FACTIVA)
21. Kawadza, S. 2010, 'South Africa in Bid to Thwart Xenophobia', *All Africa*, source: The Herald, 7 July. (FACTIVA)
22. Bobb, S. 2010, 'South African Police Take Measures to Protect Foreigners', *VOA News*, 14 July <http://www1.voanews.com/zimbabwe/news/South-African-Police-Take-Measures-to-Protect-Foreigners-98423549.html> - Accessed 2 August 2010.
23. Amnesty International 2010, *South Africa: grave concern at continuing violence against refugees and migrants*, 8 February, AFR53/004/2010 <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR53/004/2010/en/d4499baf-cf4e-42de-b0b4-573b57f0f059/af530042010en.pdf> - Accessed 30 July 2010.
24. Amnesty International 2010, *Amnesty International Report 2010 – South Africa*, 28 May.
25. Sibanda, T. 2010, 'South Africa Police Use Rubber Bullets on Zimbabweans in Johannesburg', *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 13 March. (FACTIVA)
26. RRT Country Advice 2010, *Research Response ZAF36373*, 15 April.