

Southern Africa

Angola
Botswana
Comoros
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Seychelles
South Africa
Swaziland
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Osire Primary School principal, Carlos Sukuakueche, reviews the work of the 5th grade class in Namibia.



| OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS |

- Over 9,200 Congolese refugees were repatriated from Zambia to Katanga Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). This allowed UNHCR to close two refugee camps and complete its voluntary repatriation programme for refugees from the DRC.
- UNHCR completed a detailed review of national capacities for refugee status determination (RSD) and of the level of adherence to international standards in Southern Africa, with a view to establishing regional norms for RSD procedures and protection.
- Large-scale verification exercises were carried out in Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland. In Zambia alone, more than 14,000 refugees received new individual identity cards for the first time. The Government of Swaziland is now using the *proGres* registration software to manage refugees and asylum-seekers.
- More than 2,000 refugees in the Southern Africa region were considered for resettlement, with South Africa providing the largest group. They included critical cases, such as victims of xenophobia, identified through the protection needs assessment exercise, UNHCR intake sessions and referrals from partners.
- In Zimbabwe, UNHCR assisted some 1,700 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to obtain civil-status documents, which are necessary when accessing government services.
- UNHCR helped organize a Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration in the United Republic of Tanzania, which focused on the phenomenon of mixed migration from the East and Horn and Great Lakes regions to Southern Africa.



Working environment

The political environment in Southern Africa remained calm. However, the outflow of Zimbabweans to South Africa continued at an average of 200-300 people per day. The Government of South Africa introduced new measures aimed at regularizing the stay of Zimbabweans, giving people who were migrating for non-protection reasons an alternative to lodging an application in the overburdened asylum system.

With the exception of those in Angola and South Africa, most refugees in Southern Africa live in camps or settlements. Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe have strict encampment policies. In Namibia and Zambia. Although most refugees live in camps or settlements, they are allowed some freedom of movement for self-reliance activities. Mozambique allows refugees who demonstrate the capacity for self-reliance to settle in urban areas.

Mixed flows of migrants and asylum-seekers continued during the year. Somalis and Ethiopians began arriving in Mozambique directly by boat, with some 9,000 people, mostly young men, being registered at Marratane camp before making their way to South Africa. By the end of the year only about 10 per cent remained in the camp. Some governments reacted to mixed migration by enforcing stricter encampment policies and restrictions on movement or by denying access to their territory. With severely constrained national asylum systems, authorities in many countries in the region have difficulty identifying those who are in need of international protection in a timely manner.

Achievements and impact

UNHCR aimed to counter rising xenophobia and improve the asylum environment by joining forces with governments, NGOs, civil society actors and community-based organizations to facilitate public tolerance of foreign migrants and raise awareness of the plight of refugees and asylum-seekers.

To promote implementation of national asylum legislation and RSD, UNHCR provided training in Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia that benefited 80 government officials from the region. Significant improvements were reported in the quality of RSD decisions in Botswana, Namibia and Zambia, and several countries provided professional interpreters for RSD interviews. National eligibility committees addressed the specific needs of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Botswana and Namibia.

Voluntary repatriation continued to be facilitated, and some 10,000 individuals returned to their places of origin from Southern African countries. The majority were Congolese refugees who returned from Zambia to Katanga province in the DRC. Some 600 Angolan refugees also returned home from Botswana, Namibia and Zambia. Other refugees repatriated to Burundi, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

In 2010, UNHCR submitted some 2,000 people for resettlement. They originated from Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda and Somalia. The primary criteria for individuals to be put forward for resettlement were that they had been victims of violence or torture, had legal and physical protection needs, or were women at risk. The number of resettlement departures in 2010 exceeded 1,200 people.

UNHCR helped organize the Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration, which

brought together officials from Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The conference aimed to strengthen regional dialogue and research on mixed-migration flows. Its recommendations and resulting plan of action will provide the framework for future work in the area of mixed migration.

| Constraints |

In some countries, strict implementation of encampment policies reduced opportunities for refugees to become self-reliant. The application of the “first country of asylum” rule to new arrivals restricted protection space and meant that only asylum-seekers coming from the neighbouring countries were favourably considered, as opposed to those crossing multiple international borders.

The mixed flow of a large number of migrants and asylum-seekers has overwhelmed national asylum systems and had a negative impact on the speed and quality of RSD decisions. This has restricted the regional environment for refugee protection while spurring an increase in xenophobia.

Except for those in Zambia, voluntary repatriation was not seen as a durable solution by the majority of refugees. Many were willing to accept only resettlement in third countries, even though it was not a realistic option for most of them.

| Operations |

UNHCR's operations in **Angola, South Africa** and **Zambia** are described in separate chapters.

A verification exercise during the year showed that **Botswana** hosted some 3,200 refugees and asylum-seekers, 3,100 of them in the Dukwi settlement. About 29 per cent were from Namibia, 24 per cent from Zimbabwe, 16 per cent from Angola, 15 per cent from Somalia and the rest from Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda.

Botswana's strict implementation of an encampment policy had an impact on refugees' access to essential health services and self-reliance activities. A consequent rise in substance abuse and domestic violence in the camp was reported. Resettlement from Botswana increased as 115 submissions were made during the year and 27 people departed for resettlement in third countries. Some 100 people repatriated to Angola, Burundi, Kenya, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Lesotho hosted 52 refugees from the DRC, Rwanda and other countries. The majority of them are locally integrated and self-reliant. UNHCR supported the Government of Lesotho's plan to provide them with identity cards. In **Madagascar**, 12 refugees received assistance.

Malawi hosted some 11,700 refugees and asylum-seekers in Dzaleka Camp. Most were from Burundi, the DRC and Rwanda. UNHCR ensured that the refugees had access to basic needs and services. The Government, with assistance from UNHCR, initiated a review of its asylum systems and

Budget and expenditure in Southern Africa | USD

Country		PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
Angola	Budget	8,128,128	0	4,710,000	0	12,838,128
	Expenditure	3,398,486	0	862,394	0	4,260,880
Botswana	Budget	3,849,645	0	0	0	3,849,645
	Expenditure	2,682,725	0	0	0	2,682,725
Mozambique	Budget	3,693,709	130,000	0	0	3,823,709
	Expenditure	3,014,870	125,988	0	0	3,140,858
Malawi	Budget	3,637,874	0	0	0	3,637,874
	Expenditure	2,585,093	0	0	0	2,585,093
Namibia	Budget	4,850,069	0	60,000	0	4,910,069
	Expenditure	3,442,596	0	55,100	0	3,497,696
South Africa Regional Office¹	Budget	27,556,294	750,000	0	0	28,306,294
	Expenditure	12,266,051	720,993	0	0	12,987,044
Zambia	Budget	12,273,937	0	0	0	12,273,937
	Expenditure	9,892,334	0	0	0	9,892,334
Zimbabwe	Budget	3,611,588	210,000	1,691,865	2,970,875	8,484,328
	Expenditure	2,328,796	202,280	968,469	2,125,122	5,624,667
Total budget		67,601,244	1,090,000	6,461,865	2,970,875	78,123,984
Total expenditure		39,610,951	1,049,261	1,885,963	2,125,122	44,671,297

¹ Includes regional activities in Southern Africa.

policies, especially the restrictive encampment policy, which hinders self-reliance. Some 60 refugees repatriated voluntarily during the year to Burundi and Rwanda. Another 220 refugees departed for resettlement in third countries.

There were some 9,200 people of concern in

Mozambique: 3,700 recognized refugees and 5,500 asylum-seekers. They originate mainly from Burundi, the DRC and Rwanda. The Government has instituted flexible and practical arrangements in terms of freedom of movement and business and employment opportunities. This has allowed UNHCR to gear assistance towards enhancing self-reliance, resulting in more than 50 per cent of the refugees being able to support themselves.

In 2010, some 9,200 Somalis and Ethiopians arrived in Mozambique's Marratane Camp in Nampula and received basic assistance, including temporary shelter, food, blankets and household items. Most departed after a short period of time, generally for South Africa. This caused a strain on the resources available for residents of the camp, and created problems between the new arrivals and longer-term residents. UNHCR worked with the Government to defuse tensions and ensure access to services.

Of the almost 8,800 persons of concern in **Namibia**, the large majority are refugees from Angola (70 per cent) and the DRC (22 per cent). More than 80 per cent reside in the Osire refugee settlement, with the remainder staying in urban areas. The Government has gradually begun providing basic needs and services, including education and health.

Following lobbying by UNHCR and UNICEF, the Government of Namibia has begun issuing non-citizen birth certificates to newborn refugee children. The authorities have indicated that some 5,000 Angolan refugees who comply with set criteria will be able to integrate locally. A number of refugees from the settlement are also allowed to work and trade in neighbouring villages and towns. A renewed effort to promote the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees resulted in the signing of a tripartite agreement by UNHCR and the Governments of Angola and Namibia. In 2010 nearly 100 refugees repatriated voluntarily, 83 of them to Angola. Some 150 people were submitted for resettlement while 16 actually departed for resettlement in third countries.

The number of refugees in **Swaziland** at the end of 2010 stood at 1,500, which included some 70 new arrivals. Of these, over 1,400 resided in Malindza Camp. The Government considered 40 new refugee applications and granted asylum to 26 of them. A comprehensive registration exercise resulted in comprehensive data on the refugee population. Assistance was provided to refugees in Malindza in terms of access to social services. Refugee children were included in the Free Primary Education Initiative, resulting in 35 of them receiving free education in Grades 1 and 2. Overall enrolment in 2010 totalled almost 140 students.

In **Zimbabwe**, UNHCR provided assistance to more than 4,800 refugees in Tongogara Camp, located close to the Mozambique border. Most of these refugees were from Burundi, the DRC and Rwanda. The camp continues to receive new arrivals from these countries, with some 90

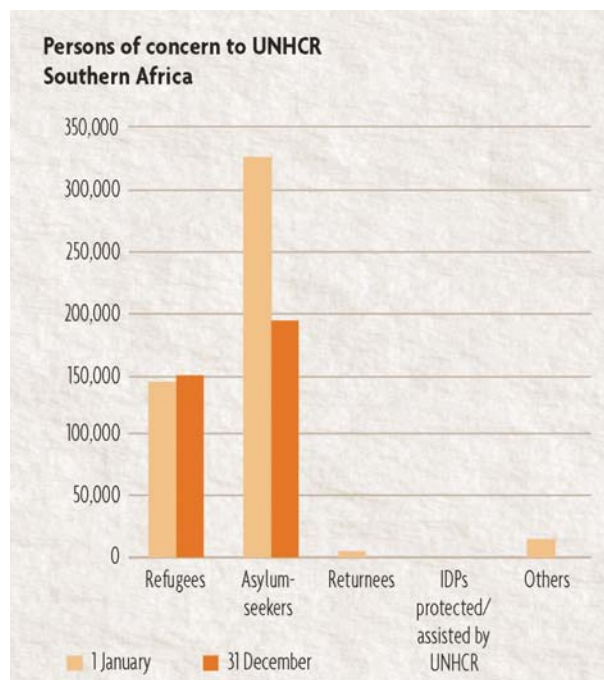
arriving during 2010. UNHCR provided food and assistance to the residents of the camp, and set up schools and health centres which also serve the surrounding host population. Zimbabwe applies an encampment policy and the environment is not conducive to local integration at this stage. Resettlement was pursued as a durable solution, with some 180 departures in 2010.

In 2010, UNHCR assumed leadership of the protection cluster, and helped draft a framework for the resettlement of IDPs in Zimbabwe. The framework offered guidance to humanitarian workers in assessing the possibilities of relocating displaced persons to permanent communities. UNHCR also works closely with the Organization for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration. In addition, it was part of an inter-agency initiative that assisted some 130 IDP households, (more than 1,000 IDPs), to resettle in a permanent community.

Some 1,700 Zimbabwean IDPs were assisted to obtain national identity documents. Another 5,600 IDP households received support for agricultural activities, gardening and small-scale livestock activities or benefited from cash-for-work programmes. Senior government officials at provincial and district level were sensitized on the rights of IDPs and returnees.

Financial information

The level of funding received was adequate to ensure that life-sustaining activities could be conducted. However, with most of the country operations receiving substantially less than the required funding, several programmes could not meet targets. In Botswana, for example, activities in the areas of shelter, self-reliance and community security were curtailed. The renovation of shelters damaged by heavy rains in Namibia's Osire refugee settlement was put on hold owing to the lack of adequate funding. In Zambia, peace-building activities to improve relations among residents of Meheba settlement could not take place.



Voluntary contributions to Southern Africa | USD

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
SOUTHERN AFRICA SUBREGION				
Canada			938,086	938,086
Southern Africa subtotal	0	0	938,086	938,086
ANGOLA				
Private donors in Angola	306,824			306,824
South Africa			107,721	107,721
United States of America			1,300,000	1,300,000
Angola subtotal	306,824	0	1,407,721	1,714,545
BOTSWANA				
United States of America	430,030			430,030
Botswana subtotal	430,030	0	0	430,030
MOZAMBIQUE				
UN Delivering as One	406,000			406,000
Mozambique subtotal	406,000	0	0	406,000
SOUTH AFRICA				
UN Programme on HIV and AIDS	167,484			167,484
United States of America	300,000			300,000
South Africa subtotal	467,484	0	0	467,484
ZAMBIA				
European Commission	256,410			256,410
Japan Association for UNHCR	66,972		35,174	102,147
United States of America	250,000		1,100,000	1,350,000
Zambia subtotal	573,382	0	1,135,174	1,708,557
ZIMBABWE				
Japan		500,000		500,000
United States of America			800,000	800,000
Zimbabwe subtotal	0	500,000	800,000	1,300,000
Total	2,183,720	500,000	4,280,982	6,964,702

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) reserve.