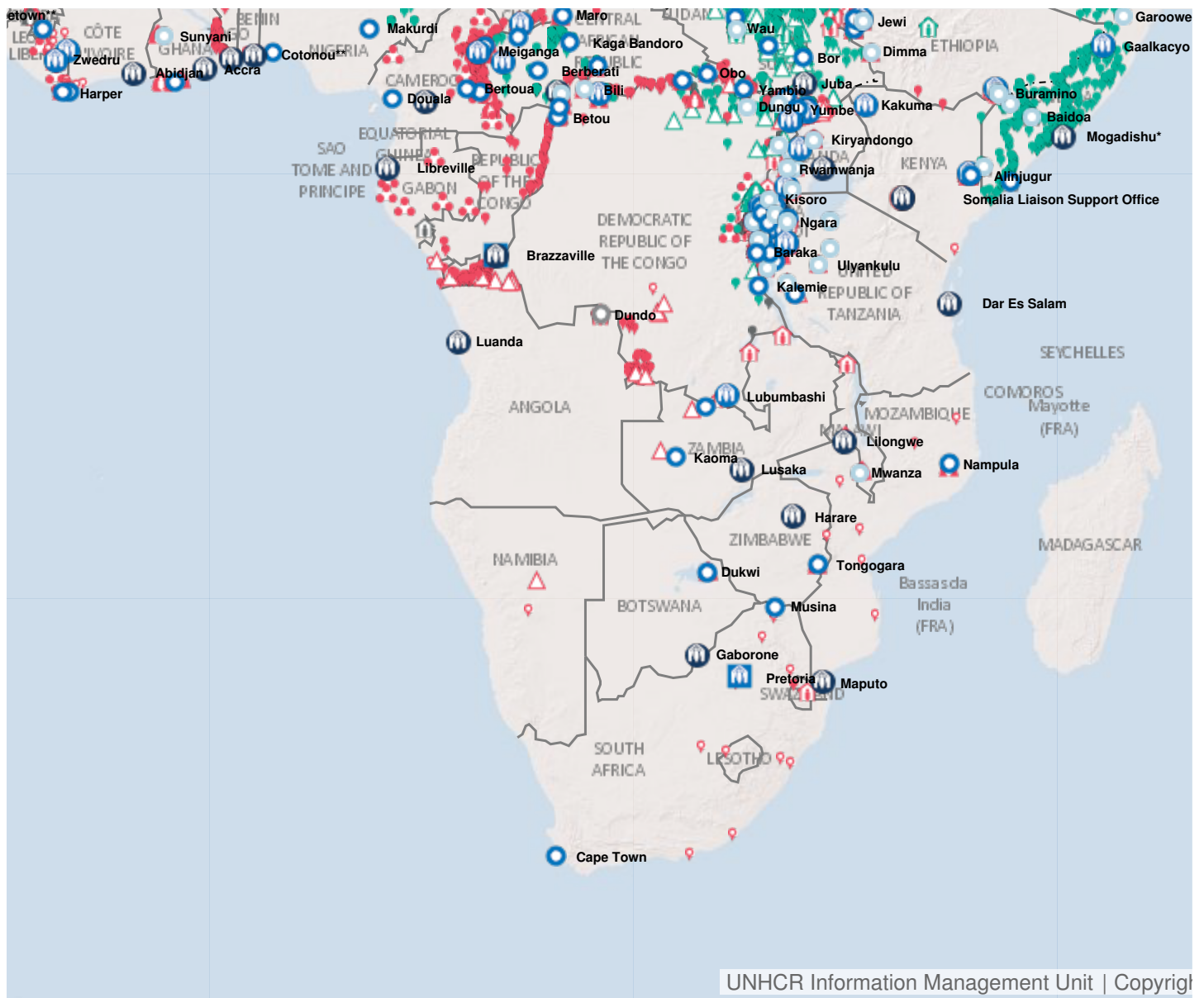


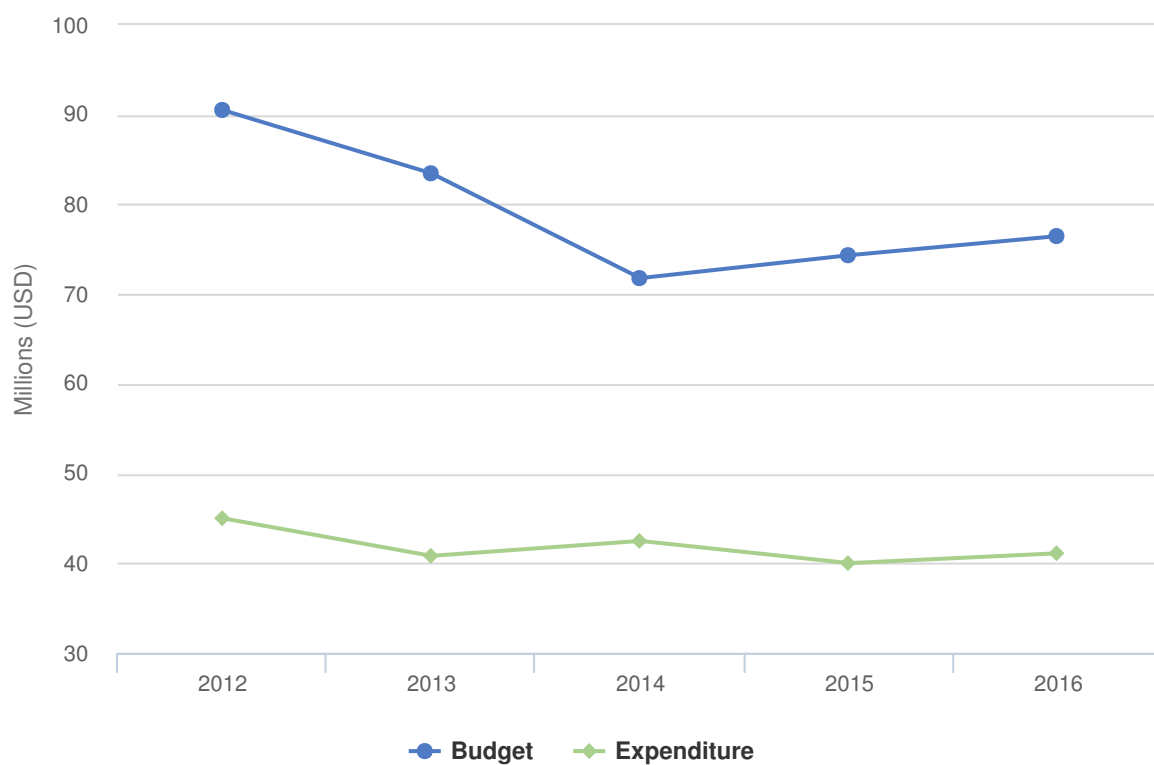
Subregion: Southern Africa

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

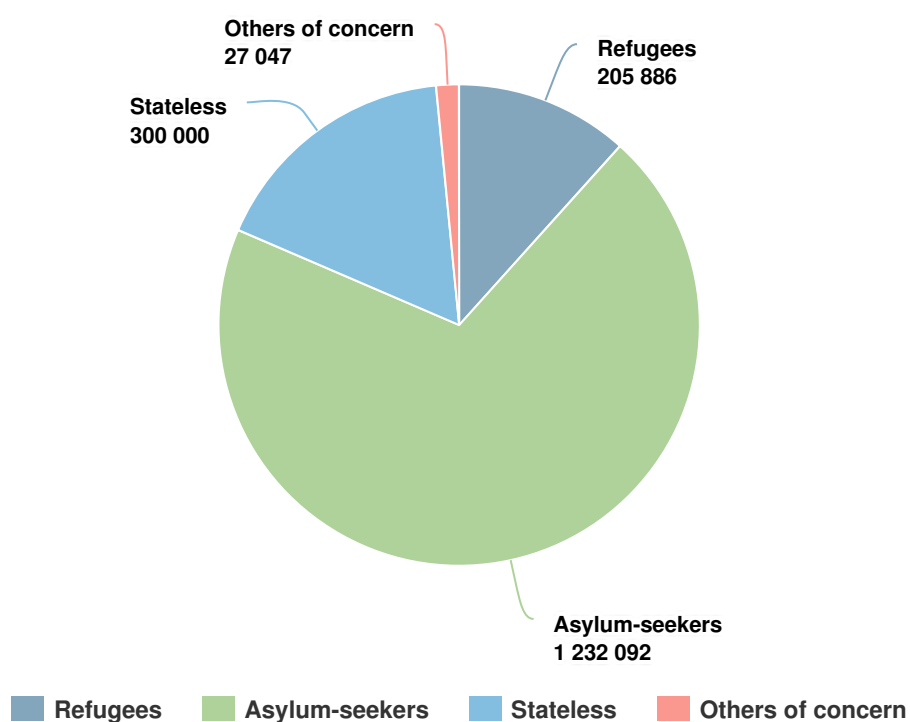


Latest update of camps and office locations 21 Nov 2016.

Budgets and Expenditure in Subregion Southern Africa



People of Concern - 2016 [projected]



Response in 2016

Southern Africa hosted some 500,000 people of concern at the end of 2016, mainly originating from Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Somalia and Zimbabwe. The subregion continued to experience mixed movements, which challenged the functioning of asylum systems.

Reservations to the 1951 Convention by some States continued to limit the freedom of movement and right to work, which restricted refugees' and asylum-seekers' movements to camps, particularly in Botswana and Namibia. In Botswana, 400 asylum-seekers continued to be detained at the Centre for Illegal Immigrants, with no solution in sight. In South Africa, refugees and asylum-seekers enjoyed freedom of movement, the right to work, and access to services, but faced increasing xenophobia.

Positive developments improved livelihoods and income-generating opportunities for people of concern, particularly in Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Zambia, UNHCR handed over the socio-economic component of the local integration of former Angolan and Burundian refugees to the Government and development partners, led by UNDP. In Malawi, Dzaleka refugee camp is planned to be relocated to Karonga District, which will improve livelihood opportunities, particularly in the agricultural sector.

Armed clashes in some areas of Mozambique displaced thousands of asylum-seekers to Malawi and Zimbabwe in 2016, although hostilities ceased towards the end of the year.

Recommendations of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Ministerial Dialogue on Migration and resolution on statelessness by the SADC Parliamentary Forum improved the policy framework for addressing statelessness in the subregion.

Operations

UNHCR continued to monitor the situation in the Indian Ocean Island States of **Comoros**, **Mauritius** and **Seychelles**, mainly through partners and periodic missions. Advocacy for access to territory and asylum procedures was initiated in Mauritius and Seychelles. As a result, Seychelles requested technical assistance from UNHCR to draft an asylum framework in 2017. Furthermore, Seychelles expressed interest in acceding to the statelessness conventions.

Lesotho hosted 48 people of concern who are largely self-reliant. UNHCR continued to support capacity-building for Government authorities in refugee status determination and asylum processes.

Madagascar hosted 55 refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR continued to support Madagascar in the management of refugees and asylum-seekers through the provision of social and legal assistance by an implementing partner. UNHCR scaled down its resettlement activities and advocated for local integration of refugees. Madagascar expressed willingness to host a conference for Indian Ocean Islands on international protection of refugees and stateless people. The Government also welcomed UNHCR's offer to support the establishment of a national office for refugees and stateless persons.

Namibia hosted 1,800 refugees and 1,300 asylum-seekers in Osire refugee settlement and urban areas. There was an increase of new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is expected to continue in 2017. UNHCR continued to support livelihood and self-reliance activities, as well as provision of essential services and community-based protection in Osire settlement. In addition, 1,710 former Angolan refugees remained in the process of receiving residence permits.

UNHCR provided protection and assistance, mainly through a local implementing partner, to 1,100 refugees and asylum-seekers residing in Malindza reception centre and urban areas in **Swaziland**. The Office also provided capacity building on statelessness to local authorities.

2016 Voluntary Contributions to Southern Africa | USD

Earmarking / Donor	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	All pillars	Total
Angola			
Private donors in Italy	263	0	263
Angola subtotal	263	0	263
Botswana			
Botswana	0	19,719	19,719
Private donors in Japan	64,250	0	64,250
Botswana subtotal	64,250	19,719	83,969
Malawi			
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	662,186	0	662,186
Delivering as One	178,053	0	178,053
Denmark	531,000	0	531,000
European Union	331,858	0	331,858
Finland	190,675	0	190,675
Private donors in Japan	151,500	0	151,500
Private donors in Sweden	139,078	266	139,345
United States of America	2,700,000	0	2,700,000
Malawi subtotal	4,884,350	266	4,884,617
Mozambique			
UNAIDS	0	21,400	21,400
Mozambique subtotal	0	21,400	21,400
South Africa Regional Office			
Private donors in Germany	0	222,965	222,965
South Africa	0	125,217	125,217
UNAIDS	0	299,600	299,600
South Africa Regional Office subtotal	0	647,782	647,782
Zambia			
Germany	253,863	0	253,863
Japan	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
United States of America	1,222,500	2,300,000	3,522,500

Earmarking / Donor	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	All pillars	Total
Zambia subtotal	3,476,363	2,300,000	5,776,363
Zimbabwe			
Denmark	50,000	0	50,000
Finland	14,301	0	14,301
Private donors in Japan	54,625	0	54,625
United Nations Population Fund	15,000	0	15,000
Zimbabwe subtotal	133,926	0	133,926
Total	8,559,153	2,989,167	11,548,320

Note:
