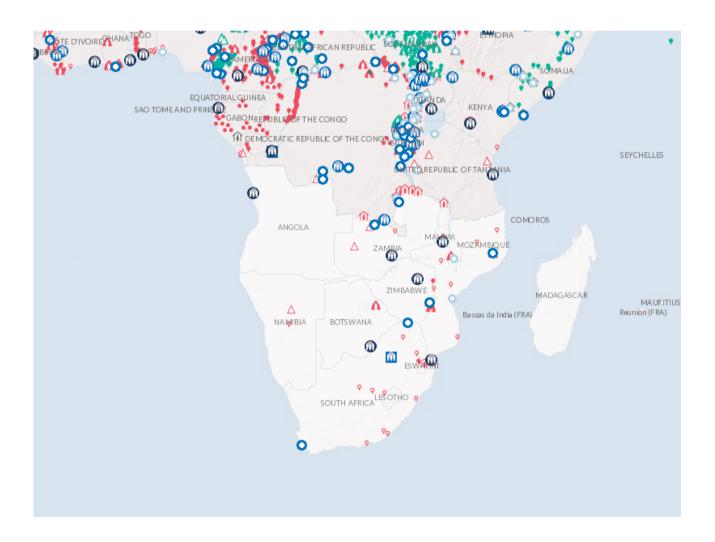
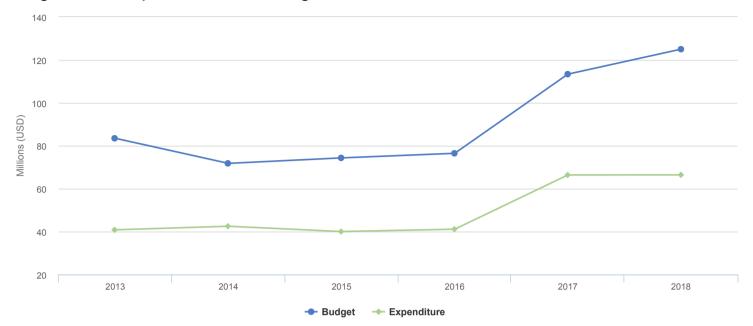


Subregion: Southern Africa

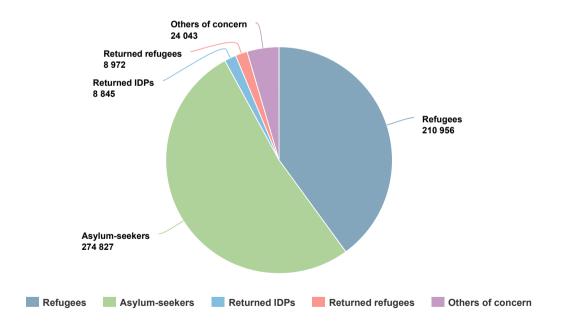
| Angola | Botswana | Comoros | Lesotho | Madagascar | Malawi | Mauritius | Mozambique | Namibia | Seychelles | South Africa | Swaziland | Zambia | Zimbabwel



Budgets and Expenditure in Subregion Southern Africa



People of Concern - 2018



Response in 2018

In 2018, the Southern Africa sub-region was hosting some 540,000 people of concern to UNHCR, including some 211,000 refugees and over 273,000 asylum-seekers mainly from the Central Africa and Great Lakes, East and Horn of Africa and SADC countries. There was an overall increase of over 8% in the population of concern in the sub-region since January 2018, particularly due to the flow of asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), not only to neighbouring Angola and Zambia, but also to the wider Southern Africa region. By the end of 2018, the Southern Africa sub-region was hosting over 180,000 Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers.

As part of mixed migration, asylum-seekers were crossing several country borders before formally seeking asylum. The increasing number of asylum-seekers was constraining the capacity of local authorities to provide protection and assistance to new arrivals. Many people experienced difficulties in accessing asylum procedures or obtaining documentation. Some were detained for lengthy periods of time. Women and unaccompanied minors were particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including SGBV.

Although several countries in the sub-region experienced economic growth, many were still struggling with economic inequalities, poverty, seasonal floods, drought, food shortages, poor social protection, xenophobia and a high HIV/AIDS prevalence. While nearly all countries are parties to international and regional refugee instruments, most still have reservations regarding freedom of movement and access to employment, keeping refugees mainly in camps and settlements. As long these reservations will continue to prevail, they will constitute major barriers to the effective implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees Despite some successful livelihood interventions, most refugees continued to depend on assistance and services provided by UNHCR and partners.

In 2018, Zambia was already applying Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) while Angola, Malawi and Mozambique expressed their support and cooperation for applying CRRF.

The reconciliation between the Government of Mozambique and the opposition (RENAMO) triggered a spontaneous return of Mozambican asylum-seekers from Luwani refugee camp in Malawi. Some 7,500 Mozambican asylum-seekers remained in Zimbabwe at the end of 2018.

A working group of SADC member states drafted a ministerial declaration and action plan on the eradication of statelessness, which is expected to be submitted to Governments for approval in 2019.

Operations in southern Africa in 2018

Namibia hosted nearly 4,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mostly from the DRC, in Osire refugee settlement and in urban areas.. UNHCR continued to provide shelter, food and core relief items through its local implementing partner. UNHCR continued to support the authorities and partners in delivery of protection and assistance.

Botswana hosted some 2,300 refugees and asylum-seekers, largely from Namibia and Zimbabwe. UNHCR and its partners continued to support the Government in the management of refugees and asylum-seekers in Dukwi refugee camp.

The Kingdom of eSwatini hosted approximately 1,600 refugees and asylum-seekers in the urban areas and some accommodated at the Malindza reception centre. UNHCR provided protection and assistance mainly through a local partner. The majority of people of concern are from the DRC.

Lesotho hosted 95 people of concern, mostly from the DRC. UNHCR continued capacity building to authorities on the refugee status determination (RSD) and management of refugees and asylum-seekers. In a commendable step, Lesotho also pledged to provide resettlement for refugees from other asylum countries in Africa.

The Indian Ocean Island States hosted very few known people of concern to UNHCR. UNHCR continued to monitor the situation, mainly through partners and periodic missions. UNHCR was encouraging **Comoros** and **Mauritius** to accede to international refugee and statelessness instruments as well as to establish referral mechanism to coordinate the management of asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons. **Seychelles** has requested UNHCR's technical support in drafting a national legal asylum framework that could serve as a model for other Indian Ocean Island States. Seychelles has also shown interest in acceding to statelessness conventions.

Madagascar hosted 150 refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR continued to support Madagascar in the management of refugees and asylum-seekers, largely from the DRC, through the provision of social and legal assistance as well as technical assistance in nationality issues by partners.

2018 Voluntary Contributions to Southern Africa | USD

| Earmarking / Donor | Pillar 1 Refugee programme | All pillars | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Angola | | | |
| Angola | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) | 591,794 | 0 | 591,794 |
| China | 1,000,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| Germany | 592,417 | 0 | 592,417 |
| Japan | 250,000 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Private donors in Italy | 271 | О | 271 |
| Private donors in Japan | 74,438 | 0 | 74,438 |
| UNICEF | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| United States of America | 4,044,544 | 493,599 | 4,538,143 |
| Angola subtotal | 6,603,463 | 523,599 | 7,127,062 |
| Malawi | | | |
| Japan | 0 | 282,512 | 282,512 |
| Private donors in Japan | 457,940 | 0 | 457,940 |
| Private donors in Sweden | 228 | 0 | 228 |
| UNAIDS | 0 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| United States of America | 17,427 | 0 | 17,427 |
| Malawi subtotal | 475,595 | 342,512 | 818,107 |
| Mozambique | | | |
| UNAIDS | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| WFP | 495,410 | 0 | 495,410 |
| Mozambique subtotal | 495,410 | 30,000 | 525,410 |
| South Africa Regional Office | | | |
| Botswana | 0 | 30,472 | 30,472 |
| Denmark | 45,000 | 0 | 45,000 |
| Germany | 35,000 | 0 | 35,000 |
| Private donors in Japan | 7,455 | 0 | 7,455 |
| Private donors in Switzerland | 40,405 | 0 | 40,405 |
| South Africa | 0 | 19,481 | 19,481 |
| UNAIDS | 0 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| United States of America | 297,940 | 0 | 297,940 |
| South Africa Regional Office subtotal | 425,800 | 89,953 | 515,753 |

| Earmarking / Donor | Pillar 1 Refugee programme | All pillars | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Zambia | | | |
| Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) | 2,025,521 | 0 | 2,025,521 |
| Germany | 592,417 | 0 | 592,417 |
| Italy | 289,268 | 0 | 289,268 |
| Japan | 1,000,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| Private donors in Sweden | 280,821 | 0 | 280,821 |
| UNAIDS | 0 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| United States of America | 6,200,000 | 0 | 6,200,000 |
| Zambia subtotal | 10,388,027 | 40,000 | 10,428,027 |
| Zimbabwe | | | |
| China | 1,000,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| Private donors in Japan | 112,688 | 0 | 112,688 |
| Zimbabwe subtotal | 1,112,688 | 0 | 1,112,688 |
| Total | 19,500,982 | 1,026,065 | 20,527,047 |
| Note: | | | |