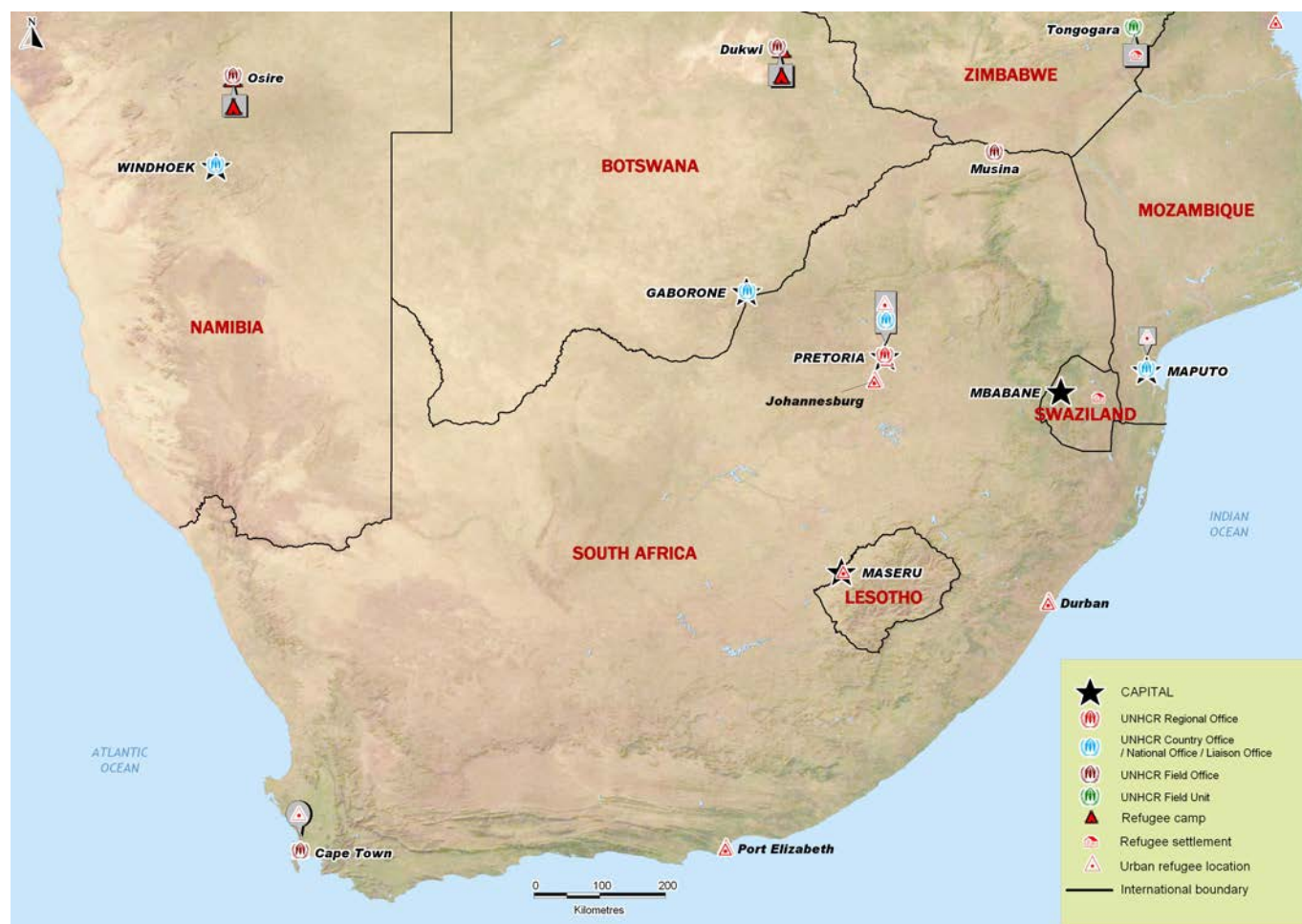


SOUTH AFRICA



| Working environment |

● The context

By the end of 2011, some 220,000 asylum-seekers mainly from Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Somalia and Zimbabwe were registered in South Africa. The country continues to be the recipient of the highest annual number of asylum applications worldwide, with 106,904 applications in 2011. However, this figure represents a 64 per cent reduction in comparison with 2010, the first such decline in four

years. The reduction may be attributed to a number of factors, including a more stable political and socio-economic situation in Zimbabwe and the imposition of restrictive measures by countries in the subregion and beyond to reduce mixed-migration movements.

Although the asylum and immigration system remains conducive to the reception of asylum-seekers and refugees, the relevant legal framework is currently undergoing reforms. This has made access to asylum challenging, particularly for individuals from non-neighbouring countries, who may be denied refuge in South Africa on the basis of the “first country of

Planning figures for South Africa

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Angola	5,810	1,300	5,810	1,300
	DRC	16,970	2,630	18,970	2,760
	Somalia	26,190	5,000	29,190	5,250
	Various	35,550	3,720	40,550	3,910
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	25,000	4,860	20,000	5,350
	Malawi	20,000	5,510	10,000	6,060
	Zimbabwe	261,000	50,830	361,000	55,910
	Various	90,000	20,500	80,000	22,550
Total		480,520	94,350	565,520	103,090



Distribution of food to refugees in Musina.

asylum” policy. Tighter border controls, implemented to reduce irregular movements and fraudulent asylum claims by immigrants, have also played a role in lessening the number of applications.

As of December 2011, some 63,000 people, mainly from Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda and Somalia, had been recognized as refugees in South Africa. They have been granted freedom of movement, permission to work and the right to access basic social services through grants. However, documentation problems have made it difficult for refugees to enjoy these rights fully.

● The needs

The South African asylum system continues to be overwhelmed by the sheer number of asylum applications it receives, making it difficult to ensure that the refugee status determination (RSD) process is always fair and efficient. Hence, supporting the

Department of Home Affairs (DHA) to improve the quality and quantity of its status decisions remains a priority for UNHCR.

Furthermore, refugees with disabilities, the elderly and children in foster care who qualify for government grants face obstacles in obtaining them. Refugees often receive documents valid only for short periods, making it difficult for them to hold long-term jobs.

Recurrent xenophobic attacks on refugees hampers their intergration into local communities. Indeed, fear of attack in the townships forces many refugees to live in more expensive inner-city areas. Accommodation in shelters is temporary and only available for the most vulnerable. UNHCR will continue to increase resettlement submissions from South Africa, particularly for refugees with vulnerabilities that cannot be addressed in the country.

| Strategy and activities |

UNHCR will advocate for the asylum space established in South Africa to be maintained, allowing both refugees and asylum-seekers to work and study. In view of challenges related to registration and data management, UNHCR will work with the DHA to review the latter’s registration and data management systems in order to identify gaps and find solutions.

Activities that promote self-reliance and ease local integration will receive strong UNHCR support. The Office will also continue to provide short-term material assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs and help implementing partners to integrate such cases into national and charitable social-service programmes. In addition, UNHCR will create and maintain capacity within the community to respond to SGBV. Public-information materials and tools aimed at promoting tolerance and coexistence will continue to be produced, and resettlement will be used as a protection tool.

Main objectives and targets for 2013

Favourable protection environment

- Access to legal assistance and legal remedies is improved.
 - ☞ Legal services and clinics are established in each of the nine provinces of the country.
 - ☞ Some 80,000 persons of concern receive legal assistance.

Basic needs and services

- Shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.
 - ☞ Three-month transitional shelter grants are provided to 25,000 individuals and families.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

- Self-reliance and livelihoods are improved.
 - ☞ Some 2,000 people receive conditional grants to start businesses.
 - ☞ Some 2,000 people receive guidance on business market opportunities.

- The quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.
 - ☞ All registration staff receive training on gathering information and compiling statistics.
- The risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and the quality of the response to it improved.
 - ☞ Some 1,000 SGBV survivors receive legal representation, accommodation in safe houses, counselling, medical aid and grants to establish businesses.
 - ☞ Some 30 training sessions on SGBV prevention and response are conducted.

UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	3
□ Total staff	62
International	21
National	31
UNVs	5
Others	5

UNHCR will advocate for the adoption of the international conventions on statelessness and for national legislation to be made consistent with them. It will also increase efforts to identify stateless people in the region and the root causes of their predicament. Moreover, effective responses to prevent and reduce statelessness will be developed. UNHCR will team up with other UN agencies, civil society and academia to train key stakeholders in order to prevent statelessness and support legal partners working on individual cases of statelessness.

○ Constraints

Despite favourable protection policies, implementation of refugees' rights remains a challenge. The imposition of the principle of "first country of asylum" continues to reduce the rights of asylum-seekers.

Furthermore, the lack of employment opportunities for nationals causes tensions between them and refugees, limiting the latter's self-reliance and local-integration opportunities and often making them victims of xenophobic attacks.

| Organization and implementation |

The Regional Representation in South Africa provides strategic and policy direction, regional coordination, management oversight and technical support to the country operations in Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. UNHCR South Africa has field offices in Cape Town and Musina. The Pretoria office is directly responsible for UNHCR's programmes and activities in South Africa as well as in Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Swaziland.

○ Coordination

In South Africa, UNHCR will continue its collaboration with relevant government departments and parliamentary committees. Regular consultations with the DHA at all levels help to build mutual trust and a good working relationship. UNHCR will support the DHA with technical advice, and work closely with the

Department of Social Development and relevant NGOs on social assistance. Cooperation with IOM will improve logistical support for refugees in resettlement and voluntary repatriation programmes.

UNHCR will collaborate closely with other UN agencies through the UN Communications Group, UN HIV and AIDS Theme Group and the United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework process. Furthermore, as the lead agency for the Protection Working Group (PWG), UNHCR will coordinate protection monitoring and common advocacy and media approaches on key protection issues, joint outreach and resource mobilization.

| Financial information |

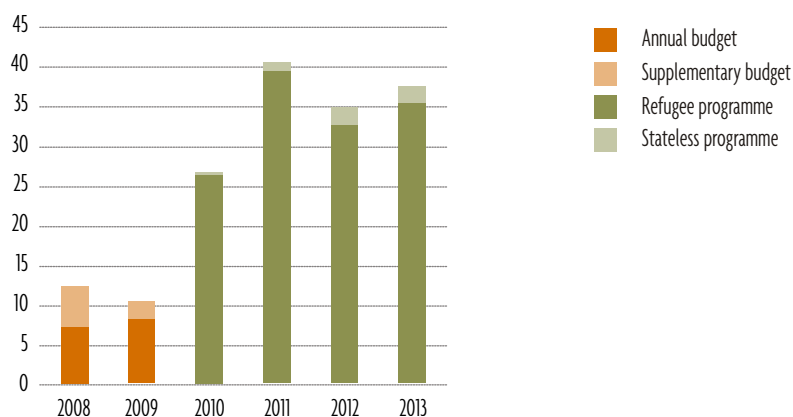
The level of funding for the South Africa operation has remained relatively unchanged over the last two years despite growing needs in the areas of social support, legal assistance and response to xenophobia. In 2013, the emphasis will be placed on supporting the DHA to improve the quality and quantity of RSD decisions as well as on programmes to promote tolerance and co-existence to enhance local integration and self-reliance. As a result, the budget for 2013 will total USD 37.4 million, slightly more than the 2012 budget of USD 35.1 million.

| Consequences of a funding shortfall |

- Only 600 refugees of the planned 2,000 would receive microgrants to set up small businesses.
- Only some 1,000 individuals of the planned 2,000 would be able to attend English-language classes and only 2,000 individuals of the planned 10,000 would receive vocational training.
- Some 30,000 persons of concern would not receive legal assistance to help them get proper documentation.
- Only 10,000 extremely vulnerable refugees of the planned 15,000 would be assisted with emergency food, and only 20,000 women of the planned 25,000 would receive sanitary materials.

UNHCR's budget in South Africa 2008 – 2013

Millions (USD)



2013 UNHCR's budget in South Africa (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
International and regional instruments	440,167	0	440,167
Law and policy	409,098	0	409,098
Administrative institutions and practice	0	399,189	399,189
Access to legal assistance and remedies	2,001,314	401,569	2,402,883
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	992,121	0	992,121
Public attitude towards persons of concern	511,007	0	511,007
Subtotal	4,353,708	800,758	5,154,466
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions improved	1,105,436	0	1,105,436
Identification of statelessness	0	553,819	553,819
Registration and profiling	2,116,693	0	2,116,693
Refugee status determination	3,264,111	0	3,264,111
Individual documentation	0	553,063	553,063
Subtotal	6,486,241	1,106,882	7,593,123
Security from violence and exploitation			
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,239,658	0	1,239,658
Protection of children	820,930	0	820,930
Subtotal	2,060,588	0	2,060,588
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	513,985	0	513,985
Reproductive health and HIV services	536,194	0	536,194
Shelter and infrastructure	3,031,630	0	3,031,630
Basic domestic items	572,560	0	572,560
Services for people with specific needs	596,725	0	596,725
Education	981,547	0	981,547
Subtotal	6,232,641	0	6,232,641
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	809,946	0	809,946
Self-reliance and livelihoods	5,384,216	0	5,384,216
Subtotal	6,194,163	0	6,194,163

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

NGOs

Agency for Refugee Education, Skills, Training & Advocacy
Cape Town Refugee Centre
El Shaddai Church
Jesuit Refugee Services
Lawyers for Human Rights
Refugee Aid Organization
Refugee Social Services
Sediba Hope
Sonke Gender Justice
Unit for Social Behaviour Studies

Others

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
University of Cape Town, Legal Clinic
University of South Africa, Unit for Social Behaviour Studies

Operational partners

Government agencies

City councils of Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban
Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
Department of Education
Department of Health
Department of Home Affairs
Department of Social Development
National Disaster Management Centre

NGOs

ICMC
IOM
RefugePoint

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
Durable solutions			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	906,538	0	906,538
Voluntary return	1,315,448	0	1,315,448
Integration	560,976	0	560,976
Resettlement	2,515,793	0	2,515,793
Subtotal	5,298,755	0	5,298,755
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	0	161,569	161,569
Donor relations and resource mobilization	91,618	0	91,618
Subtotal	91,618	161,569	253,187
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	1,512,428	0	1,512,428
Operations management, coordination and support	1,970,343	0	1,970,343
Subtotal	3,482,771	0	3,482,771
Headquarters and regional support			
Media relations and public affairs	1,121,952	0	1,121,952
Subtotal	1,121,952	0	1,121,952
Total	35,322,437	2,069,208	37,391,645
2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)	32,935,048	2,148,596	35,083,644