



UCT Refugee Rights Clinic

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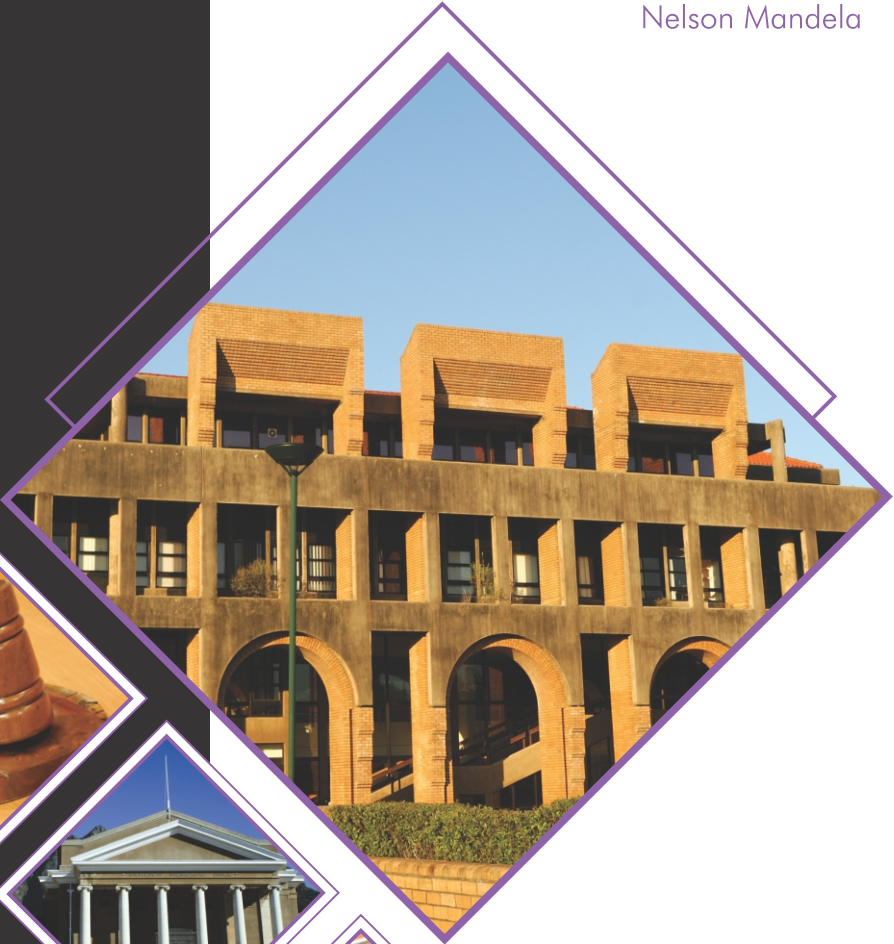
Detention Manual





To deny people their human rights is
to challenge their very humanity.

Nelson Mandela





A GUIDE TO DETENTION
MATTERS FOR ASYLUM
SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

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INTRODUCTION



The UCT Refugee Rights Unit has developed this manual to assist and guide asylum seekers and refugees through detention matters in South Africa. This manual also directs individuals to the free legal service providers in Cape Town who may be able to assist them in detention matters.

**The South African Refugees Act 130 of 1998 defines who a refugee is.
Therefore you are a refugee if you:**

1. are outside your home country and have a well-founded fear of being persecuted on account of your race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group; OR
2. are outside your home country and your life, physical safety or freedom is threatened on account of external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or other events seriously disturbing or disrupting public order in either part or the whole of that country; OR
3. are a spouse or dependant of a person contemplated in either 1 or 2 above.



This manual outlines the four different manners in which you may be involved in detention matters:

1. Detention for purposes of IDENTIFICATION and/or DEPORTATION, that is, you are suspected of being in South Africa without a legal reason.
2. Detention for purposes OTHER THAN DEPORTATION, that is, you are accused of committing a crime.
3. You are a COMPLAINANT, that is, you are a victim of a crime and report the perpetrator.
4. If you are the FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER of a person who has been detained.

This manual intends to train asylum seekers and refugees, like yourself, in the ways in which you may become involved in a detention matter. Furthermore, it seeks to inform you of the procedures involved in matters concerning detention as well as the rights you possess in each situation. It aims to ensure that you are aware of the limitations to the powers of various authorities. This puts you in a better position to know when an authority is acting unlawfully. Lastly, the manual outlines the procedures that can be followed in order to have your friend or family member released if they are detained for any reason.

1. DETAINED FOR PURPOSES OF DEPORTATION

In terms of South African law, detention for purposes of deportation and identification is known as ‘administrative detention’ and is, therefore, not dealt with through the ordinary criminal justice process. Instead, this process is a civil matter; therefore, you would have to prove that it is more likely than not, after the evidence has been balanced, that you are in South Africa legally.

You may at any point apply for asylum in South Africa at a Refugee Reception Office (RRO) if you came here for refugee reasons, as defined in the introduction to this booklet. There are RROs in Cape Town, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Musina. The only RROs currently open to new applicants are in Musina, Pretoria, Durban and Port Elizabeth. We suggest you apply for asylum as soon as possible.

WHO IS AN ILLEGAL FOREIGNER?

An illegal foreigner is a person who is in South Africa in a manner that contravenes South African immigration law. If you cannot prove that you are in SA legally then you are deemed to be in SA illegally. Immigration and Refugee law requires a foreigner to possess some form of valid documentation that lets them live in South Africa, such as:

- Refugee status permit or ID;
- An asylum seeker permit; or
- A valid visa in their passport.

WHY YOU MAY BE ARRESTED

Newcomer asylum seeker

As soon as you express to the authorities that you wish to apply for asylum, you **cannot** be detained for immigration purposes.

A person who has lost their asylum seeker permit or refugee status document

You can be detained for purposes of identifying you. Your information will have to be verified by the relevant Refugee Reception Office.

A person who has an expired asylum seeker permit or refugee status document

You should be taken through the fines process at a Magistrates Court.

An asylum seeker who has been given a final rejection

In terms of the Refugee Amendment Act, when an asylum seeker is given their final rejection at the Refugee Reception Office, they can be arrested immediately.

Committed a crime in South Africa

If a refugee or asylum seeker is detained for purposes other than to verify their status, then this is a criminal matter, and you would go through the normal criminal justice process.



WHO CAN DETAIN YOU?



1. An immigration officer or police officer may interview and/or detain you without a warrant if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that you are not legally in South Africa.
2. The immigration officer or police officer may not hold you for more than 48 hours for the purpose of identifying you. During this time, immigration officers and police officers must assist the suspected person in verifying their status by:

Allowing access to relevant documents that may be readily available;

OR

Contacting relatives or other persons who can assist in proving
such identity and status;

AND

Accessing departmental records in this regard.

3. The officers have a duty to assist you in this manner. In terms of the Section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Act, a peace officer may, without a warrant, arrest a suspected prohibited immigrant (another term for “illegal foreigner”).
4. If your lawful identity and status cannot be established, and you have not indicated that you want to apply for asylum, then you will be deported in terms of the Immigration Act in the manner explained.

WHAT TO ARGUE IF ACCUSED OF BEING AN ILLEGAL FOREIGNER

It is important that if you are here for asylum reasons and you have been detained for reasons of being a suspected illegal foreigner that you make a request to appear before a court. In order to be released from detention you will have to establish **one** of the following in court:

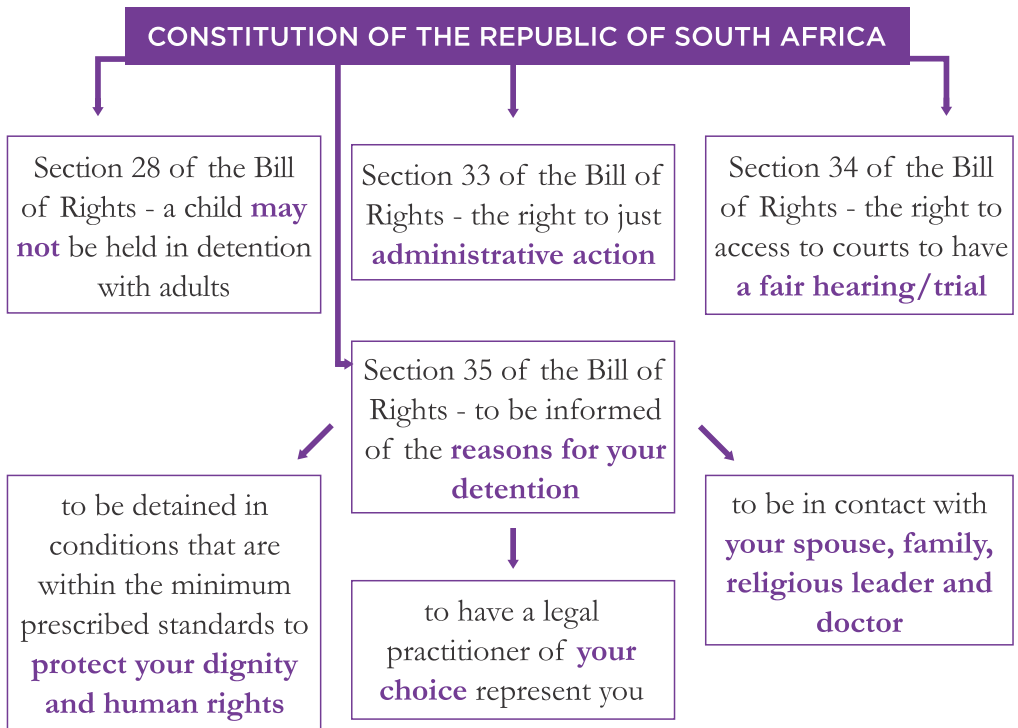
1. That you are a **recognised refugee**
OR
2. That you are currently in the process of **applying for asylum**;
OR
3. That you have previously **tried to apply** for asylum but **have not been able to** thus far because of the **deficiencies** in the system.

There are many deficiencies currently in the application for asylum process since there are only **four Refugee Reception Offices** open to new applicants within the whole country. In the case where you have a **refugee claim** and have not been able to apply for asylum for good reasons, then you **may not be deported** due to the principle of non-refoulement. This principle is recognised in South African and international law and it means that you **cannot be forced to return** to a country where you will face persecution or where your life or freedom will be threatened.



WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS WHILE DETAINED?

In South Africa, when you are detained, you are still entitled to certain rights even if you are not a South African citizen. These rights are set out in various pieces of legislation, including the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, the Criminal Procedure Act, and the Immigration Act.



DEPORTATION

Pending deportation, an illegal foreigner may be detained in a manner or place determined by the Director-General of the Department of Home Affairs.

However, you must be notified in writing of the decision to deport and informed of your right to appeal the decision. Upon request to the immigration officer, you may have your detention confirmed by the court in terms of a warrant of arrest and should you not receive such confirmation within **48 hours** of your arrest then you must be immediately released.

You may not be held for longer than **30 days** without a warrant. Such detention may be **extended** on good and reasonable grounds. This extended detention may not be longer than **90 days**.

If you are kept for a period exceeding either of these periods, then the immigration officer is acting unlawfully and you should contact a lawyer for further assistance. You must be held in a manner that complies with minimum prescribed standards protecting your dignity and relevant human rights.

If it is decided that you will be deported, the Director-General may order that you deposit a sufficient sum of money to cover, in whole or in part, the expenses relating to the deportation.

If you fail to comply with this order you are guilty of an offence and may be fined up to R20 000 or imprisoned for a term not more than 12 months.

If you are detained as above, it is advised that you contact a lawyer so that you may establish that you are here legally because:



You wish to apply for asylum
OR
You are currently in the asylum
determination process
OR
You have another lawful basis
to remain in South Africa

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

In South Africa the **best interests** of the child are the most important factor when making any decision which affects the child.

- All unaccompanied children must have legal representation given to them by the State. Repatriation of an unaccompanied refugee child must be done only if it is in their best interest. This means that a social worker must be assigned to the matter. South African children and foreign children (documented or undocumented) are protected by the Children's Act and the Constitution.

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an unaccompanied refugee child must be done only if it is in their best interest. This means that a social worker must be assigned to the matter.

- The South African Police Service may not distinguish between a national or foreign child when providing assistance. Equal assistance to all children must be given at all times.
- Section 21A of the Refugees Act provides that unaccompanied refugee children in need of care must be brought before the court to determine necessary assistance.



HOW DEPORTATION CASE LAW AFFECTS YOU

A South African case called *Ude* confirmed the constitutional right of a foreigner not to be detained arbitrarily. It ruled that a blanket policy by the government to arrest and detain any illegal foreigner without applying their minds to the particular facts at hand will be **unlawful**. It was also confirmed in the *Bula* case that an illegal foreigner detained for purposes of deportation or identification cannot be detained for a period that is longer than is reasonably necessary.

The *Bula* case also points out that: once a person indicates to the authorities that he or she intends to apply for asylum, that person is entitled to be issued with an appropriate permit providing 14 days (now 5 days in terms of the Refugees Act) within which the person must approach a refugee reception office to complete an application for asylum.

In the *Ersumo v The Minister of Home Affairs* case, the Supreme Court of Appeal held that if an asylum seeker delays in applying for asylum, he or she will not lose his or her rights in terms of the Refugees Act, and the immigration authorities will **not** be relieved of their obligation under the Refugees Act to issue the asylum seeker with an asylum transit permit, valid for 14 days (now 5 days), and refer them to the nearest Refugee Reception Office.

In the case of *Ruta v Minister of Home Affairs*, the Constitutional Court (the highest court in South Africa) pointed out that the Refugees Act embodies the international human rights law principle of *non-refoulement*. This is the principle that no person may be returned to a country where they are at risk of their fundamental rights being violated. The court emphasised that South Africa has an obligation under international law to provide every person who enters its border with an opportunity to apply for asylum. Therefore, a delay in applying for asylum does not take away the right to asylum. The court took a compassionate approach to the situation of many asylum seekers who for various reasons are unable to enter the country lawfully. The case also prevents undue delay being used as a reason to reject an application for asylum.

Therefore, a delay in applying for asylum may not be used as grounds for punishing an asylum seeker as confirmed in the *Ruta* case mentioned above. If you are undocumented and you are arrested, then as soon as you indicate your intention to apply for asylum, you should be released and be allowed to apply for asylum.

UNLAWFUL ACTS TO WATCH OUT FOR

Authorities have been known to act unlawfully to detain foreigners for a time period longer than they are authorised to by law or have wrongfully confiscated or destroyed permits:

1. The authorities have started counting the time period of 48 hours from the first day that you would be taken to a prison or detention centre. However, it is required that days detained at a police station before being taken to a prison or detention centre are also counted within the time period allowed for detention.
2. The authorities have released detained persons from a detention centre, then immediately thereafter requested the foreigner to present them with a document. When the foreigner cannot present them with such a document, the authorities re-arrest them and start the time period allowed for detention from the beginning. This practice is **unlawful**.
3. You should always keep your permit with you and two certified copies with friends or family because authorities have acted punitively and confiscated or destroyed permits of asylum seekers.

If any of these occur, contact a lawyer.



CONSEQUENCES OF BEING DEPORTED

1. Section 29(1) of the Immigration Act provides that once deported, an individual may not be eligible for any visas to return to South Africa.
2. Deportation results in a person being declared an undesirable person by the Director-General of Home Affairs under section 30 of the Immigration Act. The person would be banned from re-entering South Africa for a period between 12 months and 5 years.

Section 49 provides that it is a criminal offence to enter, remain in or depart from the Republic in any manner which contravenes the Immigration Act. Conviction for this offence may result in a fine or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years. A person who has been ordered to depart but fails to do so may be convicted of an offence and face a fine or imprisonment which does not exceed 4 years.

IMPACT OF THE REFUGEE AMENDMENT ACT ON DETENTION PROCEDURES

The Refugee Amendment Act came into effect on the 1st of January 2020.

The impact of the amendments on newcomers

All newcomer asylum seekers must express their intention to apply for asylum on entry at a **valid point of entry** at which point they will be issued with an '*asylum transit visa*' which is **valid for 5 days**. The asylum seeker must report to a Refugee Reception Office before the expiry of the asylum transit visa (i.e. within 5 days of entering the country), or they can be excluded from refugee status. Furthermore, those who do not have an '*asylum transit visa*' will be interviewed by an immigration officer to determine whether they have 'valid reasons' for not holding this transit visa.

Detention procedures

The Refugee Amendment Act provides for detention procedures which may be unconstitutional. It allows for an asylum seeker to be arrested when they are given their final rejection at the Refugee Reception Office. They can be arrested immediately and held in custody for the deportation to be confirmed by a magistrate, without giving the asylum seeker the opportunity to exhaust all avenues of relief, by way of appeal or review, of the final decision made by the Department of Home Affairs.

WHERE CAN A PERSON BE DETAINED FOR THE PURPOSES OF DEPORTATION?

Persons who are detained for purposes of deportation can only be held in specified places. They can only be held at a place determined by the Director-General of Home Affairs (which is then published in the Government Gazette, as set out by section 34(1) of the Immigration Act).

Detained persons will usually be held at some police stations, prisons, detention facilities and offices under the management of the Department of Home Affairs. Persons are detained here prior to being transferred to Lindela Repatriation Centre in Krugersdorp, near Johannesburg.

The Department of Home Affairs is legally and administratively responsible for all matters relating to the apprehension, holding, processing, deportation and release of undocumented migrants.

2. DETAINED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN DEPORTATION

If a refugee or asylum seeker is detained for purposes other than deportation, then this is a criminal matter and you would go through the normal criminal justice process. The state would have to make out a case for why you should be convicted, beyond a reasonable doubt.

Be warned that you may also be arrested for conduct you were unaware is a crime in South Africa. In South Africa, ignorance of the law is not an excuse. For this reason, it is important for you to attempt to familiarise yourself with the different practices in South Africa in order to prevent arrest for any unintended crime.

Additionally, as an asylum seeker, you may be arrested for an offence in terms of the Refugees Act, such as: **committing a fraudulent act** to enter or to remain in South Africa, or for failing to ensure that the permit does not expire.

Criminal offences in terms of the Refugees Act are dealt with through the same procedure as any other criminal offence is.

TIPS AND THE BASIC PROCEDURE

1. The police should have a **reasonable suspicion** that you have committed a crime and must inform you of the reason for your arrest. The police must inform you in a language you understand and if this is not possible must do so thereafter. The police must also inform you of your constitutional rights and your rights to legal representation and to remain silent.
2. An arrest may include use of force and a limitation of your freedom of movement. If you agree to come calmly, the police must not use any kind of force. If there is a warrant of arrest, the police must show it to you if you request it. Therefore, it is suggested you should always ask to be presented with a warrant. You need to be taken to the police station as soon as possible after arrest. You must provide your full name and address if the arrest is legitimate.

3. If a police officer is attempting to arrest you, you should comply with this arrest because if you resist, the officer may potentially use force. We advise that you contact a lawyer so that she or he can assist you in the event you were not arrested lawfully. The police may not arrest or detain you for the purpose of punishment - you must be taken to court and charged, as is required by law.
4. When an officer arrests you, they will ask for your personal details and about the crime you are suspected of committing. However, you have the right to remain silent regarding any information about the crime you are suspected of committing. So do not incriminate yourself.

48 HOURS

1. You may be held for up to **48 hours** (or until the first working day after the 48 hours if the 48 hours would have expired on a weekend or public holiday). As soon as possible, but not exceeding 48 hours after you are arrested, you must be taken to court for your first appearance. Here, your release on bail or warning, or further detention, will be determined.
2. The investigating officer is required to gather sufficient information to determine whether bail should be granted; therefore, at your first appearance, the investigating officer may request a postponement of up to 7 days to obtain the necessary information.

FIRST APPEARANCE

1. At your first appearance in court you must be informed of:
 - a. The reason for your arrest;
 - b. Your right to apply for bail;
 - c. Your rights as a detainee or accused; and
 - d. Whether the investigating officer requires postponement to obtain outstanding bail information.

BAIL

You may also have a chance to make your plea at this appearance. You have the right to apply for bail and you cannot be denied bail simply because you are an asylum seeker or refugee. Under the Criminal Procedure Act, you can apply for bail in three ways:

1. A police official of or above the rank of non-commissioned officer may fix bail before the first court appearance if the offence is not of a serious nature, is non-violent, and does **not** fall under Part II or Part III of a Schedule 2 offence (e.g. treason, murder, rape, robbery).
2. An attorney-general, or a prosecutor authorised by the Attorney General in writing, may authorise your release on bail before your first court appearance if you are accused of a Schedule 7 offence (e.g. public violence, culpable homicide, housebreaking, arson). This type of offence is generally more serious than the abovementioned offences and includes those of violent and non-violent nature.
3. A magistrate hears the case as an urgent matter in court and makes an official order regarding bail. This requires a court appearance and can be used for any crime that you may be accused of. This would be your 'first appearance'.

In addition, according to the Criminal Procedure Act, if you have been charged with a serious offence the court is required to order that you remain detained unless **you** present evidence that satisfies the court that **exceptional circumstances** exist which are in the **interests of justice** to permit your release.

If any of the above forms of bail are set, the person granting that bail may attach certain conditions that must be followed or your release on bail will be revoked. Examples of conditions are being required to report to a police station, or surrendering your passport.

Your refugee status cannot be taken from you.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- **You may not be excluded from the refugee application process by the Department of Home Affairs because of your previous detention; and if arrested, you have a right to request free legal representation.**
- Legal Aid South Africa is available at every magistrates court to assist people seeking legal representation who otherwise cannot afford representation
- Anyone who is accused of a crime and/or who is detained for purposes other than deportation has the right to a fair trial.
- This right includes:
 - the right to be present when being tried,
 - the right to explain your version of events (adduce evidence),
 - the right to legal representation,
 - the right to have your trial interpreted or explained to you in a language you understand, and
 - the right to have your trial begin and conclude without unreasonable delay.



3. IF YOU ARE A COMPLAINANT

If you are a victim to a crime then you are entitled to report the crime to a police officer. If a police officer refuses to open a case, you should enquire into why they will not and it is encouraged that you should seek legal assistance to enforce this right to report.

PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING THE CRIME

STEP ONE: MAKING A STATEMENT TO THE POLICE

- You need to make a statement to a police officer (usually at a police station), who is obliged to record your statement. The police officer will have to keep a record of your statement and all other evidence gathered.
- It is important that the perpetrator can be adequately identified. This is important so that the police will have sufficient evidence upon which to build a case.
- An accused being charged does not necessarily mean that an arrest/prosecution will follow. This will depend on the nature of the crime and the quality of evidence available.
- You must keep a record of the name of the police officer who takes the statement. You are also entitled to the services of an interpreter if you need one. Once the officer is finished taking down the statement, the police officer will ask you to swear an oath to confirm the truthfulness of your statement.
- You must understand the contents of the statement before signing it. A statement may be the basis of possible arrest and future court proceedings against a perpetrator. Your statement may be taken by your legal representative before and commissioned by the police.



STEP TWO: OPENING A DOCKET

- The docket contains all information gathered about the crime including your statement. It is kept safe and is maintained until it is given to the National Prosecuting Authority.
- The police will undertake the investigation of the case before it is handed to the prosecutor. The docket is assigned to an investigating officer and given a CAS (Crime Administration System) number.

- You should retain this number in your own file. The number is important as it is used by the police to track and trace through the system.
- You must keep the name and contact details of the Investigating Officer. During the investigation stage the investigating officer will contact you for information and collect evidence.



STEP THREE: ARREST OF THE SUSPECT

- After the accused is arrested, she or he must be taken to court within 48 hours; and soon after have a bail hearing where it is likely that she or he will be released on bail.
- It is important to note that you have no right to be heard in bail proceedings, but the result will be communicated to you. You have the right to information and reasons for decisions made regarding the case and you may approach the prosecutor for this information.
- If you do not know which prosecutor is dealing with your case, you can approach the control prosecutor (for new cases) or the clerk of the court for assistance. If you do this, you must be able to provide the CAS number and other important details on the investigation.
- If the prosecutor is satisfied that there is enough evidence, the case is taken to trial and placed on the court roll.



PROCEDURE ONCE THE TRIAL HAS BEGUN

- Once the trial has begun, you may be called as a witness. If you are called, you will receive a subpoena which will provide all the details of where and when you must appear. A witness must appear before the court unless they have a very good reason for missing the case; for example, the witness is hospitalised.
- If you do not appear and do not have a persuasive reason why, there may be an arrest warrant issued so that you can be brought before court. If you have any queries about testifying then you can contact the prosecutor who will be named on the subpoena.
- You are entitled to be compensated for transport costs if you have travelled beyond a certain distance. On the trial date, you must approach the prosecutor no later than 08:30am.
- Before the trial starts, you are entitled to consult with the prosecutor about the evidence and also read your statement to refresh your memory. You are not able to discuss the case with the prosecutor or with other witnesses after the trial has begun.
- It is possible that you will be called to testify on several different trial dates. You are entitled to an interpreter, but a foreign interpreter should be arranged beforehand. Therefore, it is important that you, being a refugee or asylum seeker, enquire into which language the proceedings are going to occur.
- While testifying, you should answer honestly and calmly. Be sure of what you are going to say because if you contradict yourself this will affect how strong your testimony will be. A magistrate is addressed as 'Your Worship' and a Judge is addressed as 'my Lord' and 'my Lady'. You will be cross examined by the defence counsel. This is where your testimony will be tested.
- Once all the evidence is heard the court will make a finding as to whether the accused is guilty or not. If the accused is found guilty, she or he will be told then or on a future court date what amount must be paid as a fine or how long she or he is sentenced to be imprisoned.

CHECKLIST FOR THE COMPLAINANT'S FILE

DETAIL	INFORMATION
Date of incident	
The Police Station at which it was reported	
The date and time of report	
The name of the police officer who took the report	
The CAS number	
The name and contact number of the investigating officer	
The case number	
The name of the prosecutor involved	
The court dates	
The name and contact number of witnesses	

4. IF YOU KNOW SOMEONE WHO HAS BEEN DETAINED

This section is relevant if you are the friend or family member of a person who has been detained.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU HEAR YOUR FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER HAS BEEN DETAINED

The most likely place that a person will be taken after being arrested is the nearest police station. Therefore, it would assist you to know or find out where the person was arrested. It is also possible that an arrested person would be taken to the nearest police station and then transferred to another detention premises. In this case, the nearest police station should still be the first place you attempt to locate the person as they will have a record of any transfers.

If your friend or family member lives in the Cape Town Metropolitan area and you are in the situation that you are not able to find out where the arrest took place, there are two places that are the most likely to be holding a detainee - if not at first, then later after a transfer. These are the Cape Town Central Police Station or Pollsmoor Maximum Security Prison. Their contact details can be found in the contact section of this manual. However, despite any decision you make concerning how you will locate the detained person, you must contact a lawyer. The contact details of lawyers that offer their services for free can be found in the contact section of this manual. Any lawyer may be contacted, but those not on the list will likely charge for their services. Your lawyer would also be able to assist you in locating the detained person if you have been unsuccessful.

VISITATION

Every detention facility that may hold a detainee will allow some degree of visitation from friends and family. The extent of visitation will vary depending on the reason for which the person is detained and where they are being detained. Once you are aware of where the detainee is being held, and for what crime he or she is accused,

you can contact the specific detention facility to find out their rules concerning visitation. Despite the fact that rules differ between facilities, you must always expect to be thoroughly searched for prohibited items such as weapons and it is unlikely that you will be able to bring any valuables into the visitation. Bring your valid identification documents and expect a long wait before you see the person being detained. The detention facility may allow you to bring a change of clothes or some food for the detainee - bring these if you wish, and if they are not permitted, they will be kept safe until you leave.

WHAT THE LAWYER WILL DO

An attorney that offers free legal services is often constrained in who they may take on as a client. The UCT Refugee Rights Unit is constrained to only help those who fall within the South African legal definition of a "refugee"; the Legal Resources Centre can assist any foreign person, but they reserve the right to choose their clients strategically; and the Legal Aid Board has a "means" test. This assesses the income, assets and liabilities of a person to see whether they have the required level of financial need.

However, for a lawyer that charges for their services to take you on as a client, they should only require assurance that fees can be covered and feel comfortable that they have the expertise to handle the case.

Once you have obtained the services of a lawyer, they will first go to where the person is being detained and attempt to have him or her released or request that the detained person is brought before court. If the arrest or the detention is proved to be unlawful, the detainee must be released as soon as possible. However, if the arrest and detention follow the law, the detainee will have the right to institute bail proceedings as discussed in part two of this manual. The lawyer will assist the detainee in making his or her case for allowing bail and to set bail at as low an amount as possible.

5. FREE LEGAL SERVICES CONTACTS

UCT REFUGEE RIGHTS UNIT

Kramer Law School Building

1 Stanley Road, Middle Campus, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Cape Town

Telephone: 021 650 5581

Email: refugeelawclinic@uct.ac.za

Website: www.refugeerights.uct.ac.za

THE LEGAL RESOURCES CENTRE

54 Shortmarket Street, 3rd floor, Greenmarket Place, Cape Town

Telephone: 021 879 2398

Website: www.lrc.co.za

LAWYERS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

DURBAN OFFICE

Room S104 Diakonia Centre, 20 Diakonia Avenue, Albert Park, Durban

Telephone: 031 301 0531

JOHANNESBURG OFFICE

4th Floor South Point Corner Building, 87 De Korte Street, Braamfontein

Telephone: 011 339 1960

CAPE TOWN OFFICE

295 Lower Main Road, Observatory, Cape Town

Telephone: 021 424 8561

PRETORIA OFFICE

357 Visagie Street, Pretoria Central

Telephone: 012 320 2943

UPINGTON OFFICE

Room 110 & 111, Rivercity Centre, Cnr. Scott & Hill Streets, Upington

Telephone: 054 331 2200

MUSINA OFFICE

18 Watson Avenue, Musina

Telephone: 015 534 2203

THE LEGAL AID BOARD

ATHLONE OFFICE

2nd floor, Melofin Centre

Telephone: 021 697 5252

BELLVILLE OFFICE

Van Der Stel Building, Cnr. Voortrekker & Durban Road

Telephone: 021 949 3062

CAPE TOWN OFFICE

3rd floor, Reserve Bank Building, 60 St George's Mall

Telephone: 021 426 4126

GEORGE OFFICE

Tommy Joubert Building, Cnr. Craddock & Courtenay Street

Telephone: 044 802 8600

CALEDON OFFICE

19 Donkin Street

Telephone: 028 212 1815

STELLENBOSCH OFFICE

Room 201, 2nd floor, Eikestad Mall

Telephone: 021 882 9221

VREDENDAL OFFICE

9 Dorp Street

Telephone: 027 201 1030

WORCESTER OFFICE

1st floor, WC Building, High & Stockenström Street

Telephone: 023 348 4040

Website: www.legal-aid.co.za

6. POSSIBLE DETENTION LOCATION CONTACTS

CAPE TOWN CENTRAL POLICE STATION

28 Buitenkant Street, Cape Town Central, Cape Town

Telephone: 021 467 8078

BELLVILLE SOUTH POLICE STATION

82 Kasselsvlei Road, Bellville South, Cape Town, 7535

Telephone: 021 950 1300 or 021 950 1306 or 021 950 1307

MAITLAND POLICE STATION

236 Voortrekker Road, Maitland, 7405

Telephone: 021 506 9400

WYNBERG POLICE STATION

Church Street, Wynberg, 7824

Telephone: 021 799 1380 or 021 799 1400

POLLSMOOR MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON

Steenberg Road, Tokai, Cape Town

Telephone: 021 700 1111 or 021 700 1129

BISHOP LAVIS POLICE STATION

42 Tafelberg Road, Bishop Lavis, 7490

Telephone: 021 935 9802 or 021 935 9803

MITCHELLS PLAIN POLICE STATION

1st Avenue Eastridge, Mitchell's Plain, 7785

Telephone: 021 370 1600

BELLVILLE POLICE STATION

8 Voortrekker Road, Bellville, Cape Town, 7535

Telephone: 021 918 3000

KUILS RIVER POLICE STATION

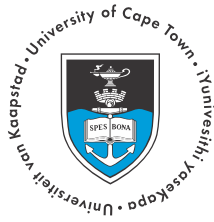
Cnr. Van Riebeeck & Station Road, Kuils River, 7580

Telephone: 021 903 3333 or 021 900 2800

PAROW POLICE STATION

270 Arnold Wilhelm Street, Parow, 7501

Telephone: 021 929 7000 or 021 929 7037



UCT Refugee Rights Clinic

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With Contribution from



The Government of the United States