

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | JULY 2022

FMP NETWORK

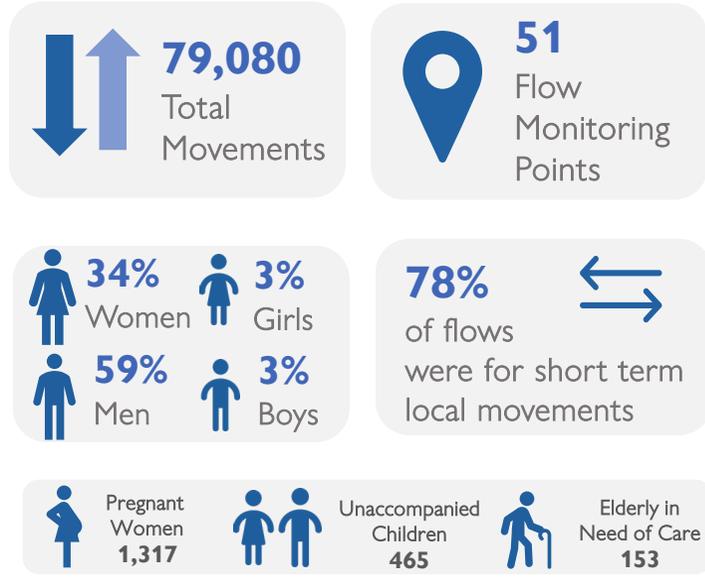
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of observed individuals at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). This report is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs from 1 to 31 July 2022.

Inter-regional migration from and within the Southern Africa is categorized along the following corridors. The Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set-up in several key transit locations along the corridors to track the movements of passengers:

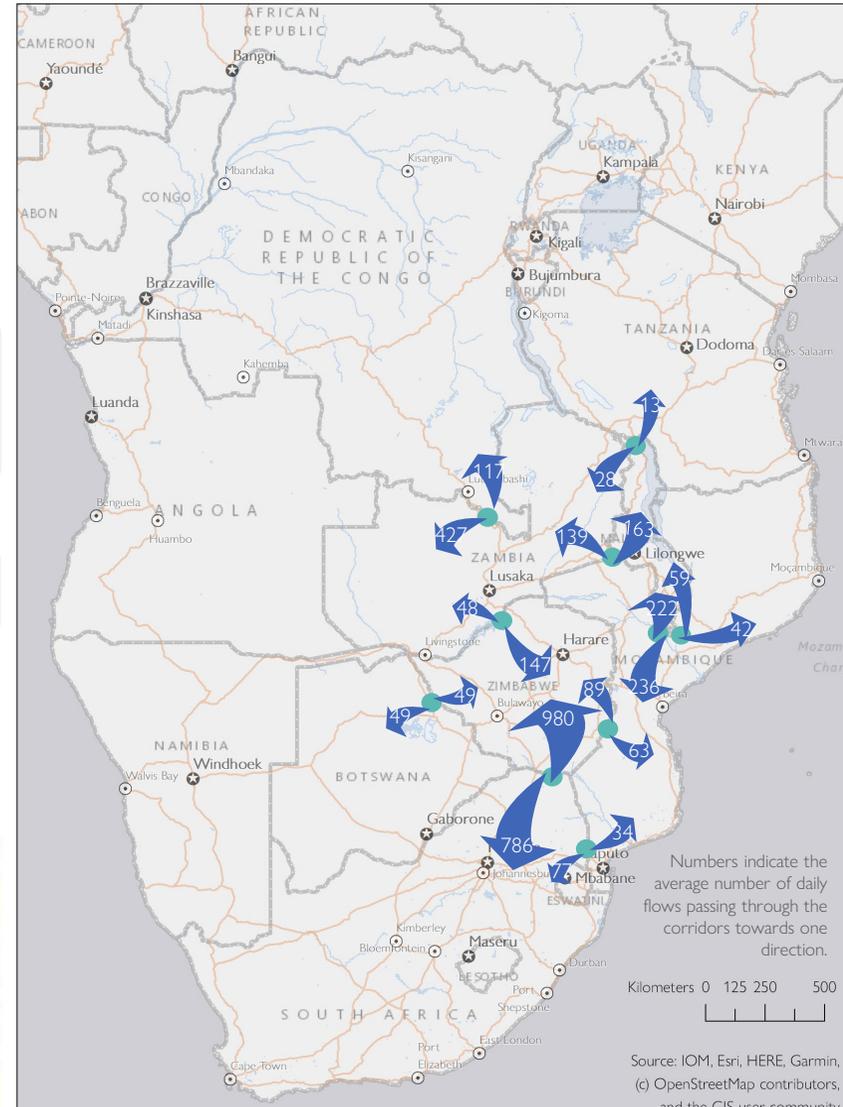
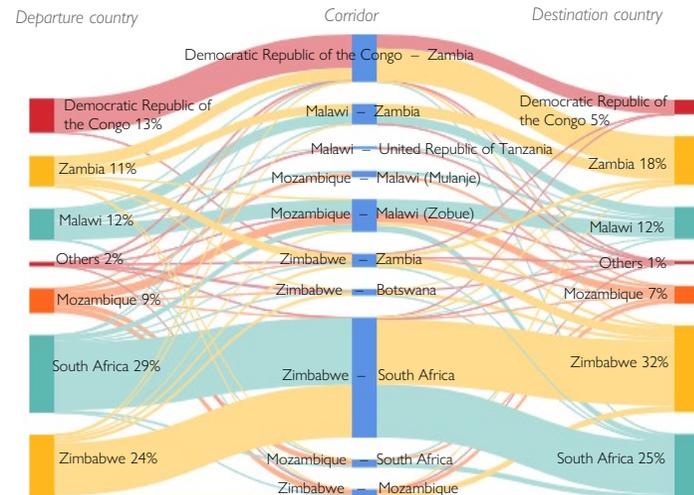
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) - Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique
- Mozambique (Ressano Garcia) – South Africa
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia

Over the reporting period a total of 79,080 movements were observed across 51 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 35,308 (45%) followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia corridor with 14,009 (18%) and the (Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 9,616 movements reported (12%).

KEY FINDINGS



DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Others include Australia, Botswana, Canada, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Germany, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Poland, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania and Turkey for departure country and Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Congo, Eswatini, India, Kenya, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, United Arab Emirates and United States of America for destination country.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | JULY 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,195 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 152. This represented a 10 per cent increase compared to June during which 138 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (58%) and Zimbabwe (40%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (55%) and Mozambique (41%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,195 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 13 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed.

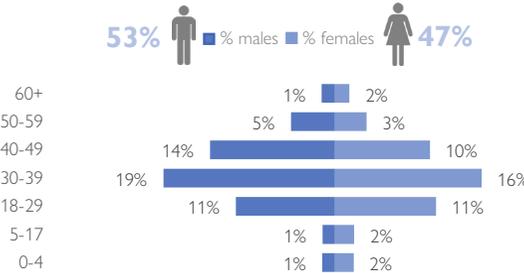
KEY FIGURES



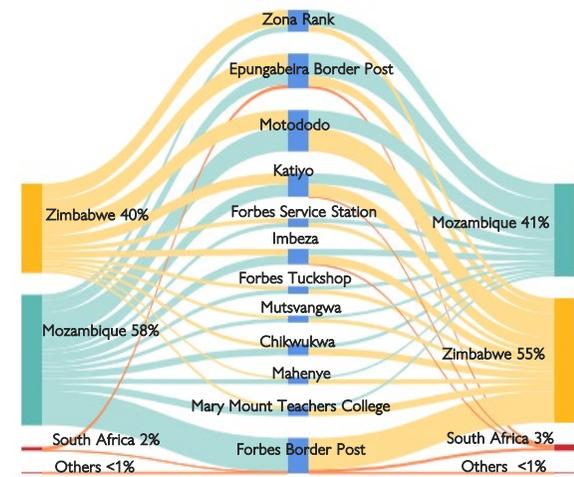
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

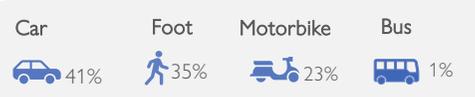


Others include Australia, Malawi and Zambia for countries of departure and Botswana, India, Kenya, United Arab Emirates and Zambia for the countries of destination.

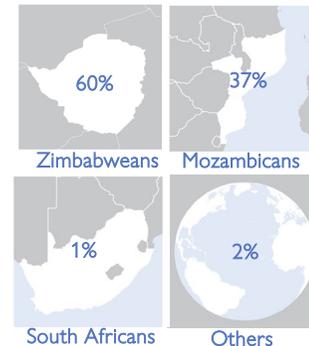
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

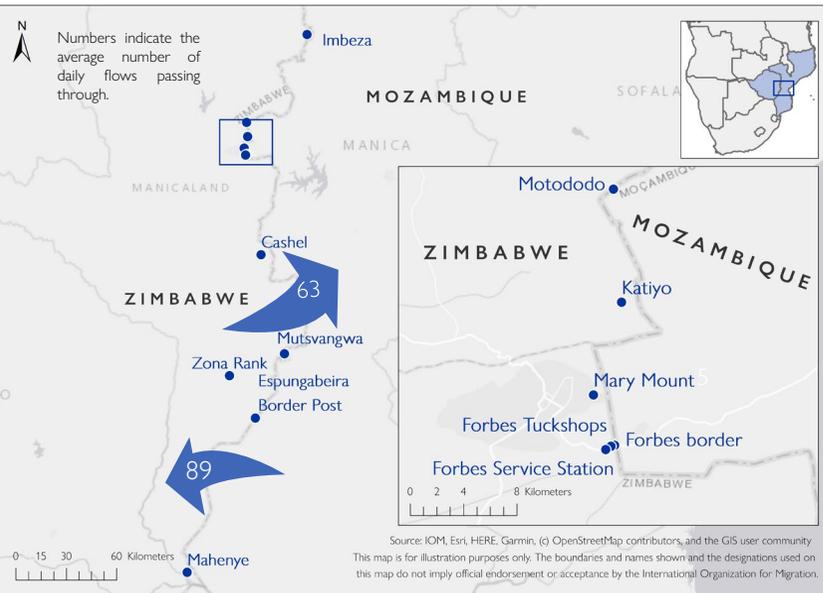


DECLARED NATIONALITIES

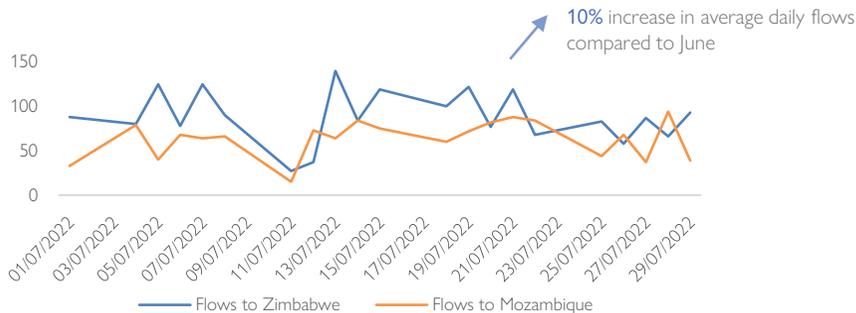


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Mozambique |
|---|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 72% | 55% | 45% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 23% | 77% | 23% |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 4% | 30% | 70% |
| Seasonal Migration | <1% | 54% | 46% |
| Forced Conflict | <1% | 100% | 0% |



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022



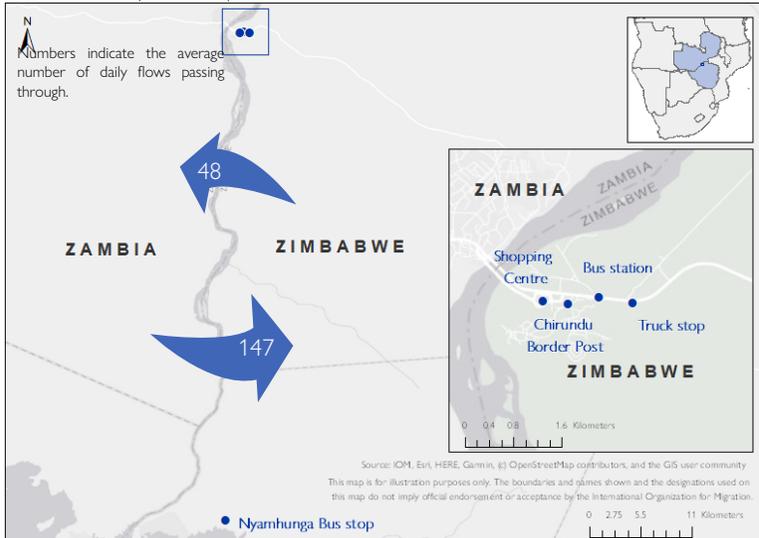
South Africans 1% Others 2%

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | JULY 2022

OVERVIEW

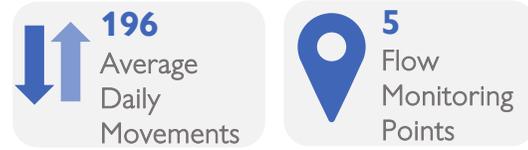
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,916 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 196. This represented an 18 per cent decrease compared to June, during which 238 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (59%), Zimbabwe (19%), South Africa (14%), United Republic of Tanzania (4%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (69%), Zambia (27%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,916 individuals observed, 39 per cent were males and 61 per cent were females. There were 48 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of 134 children observed, 23 were unaccompanied boys and 17 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



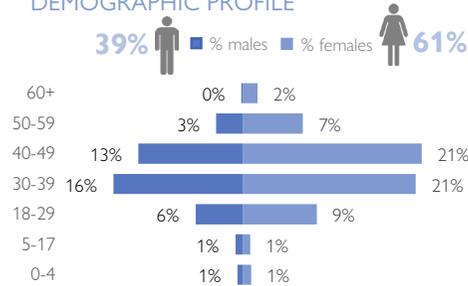
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABLE GROUPS



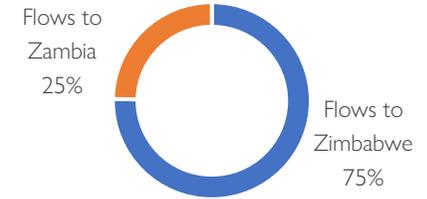
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



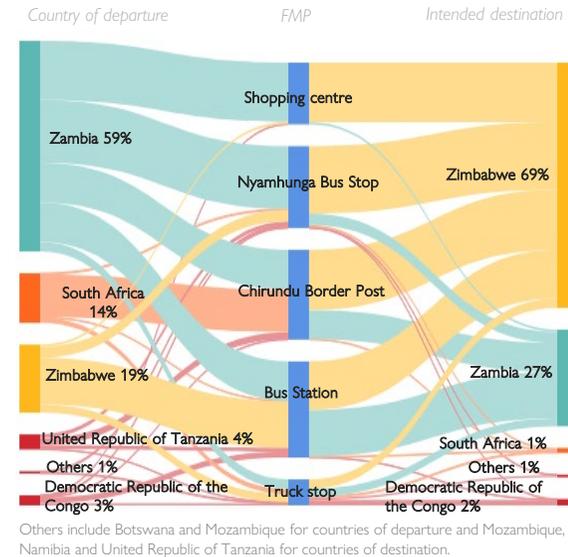
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana and Mozambique for countries of departure and Mozambique, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

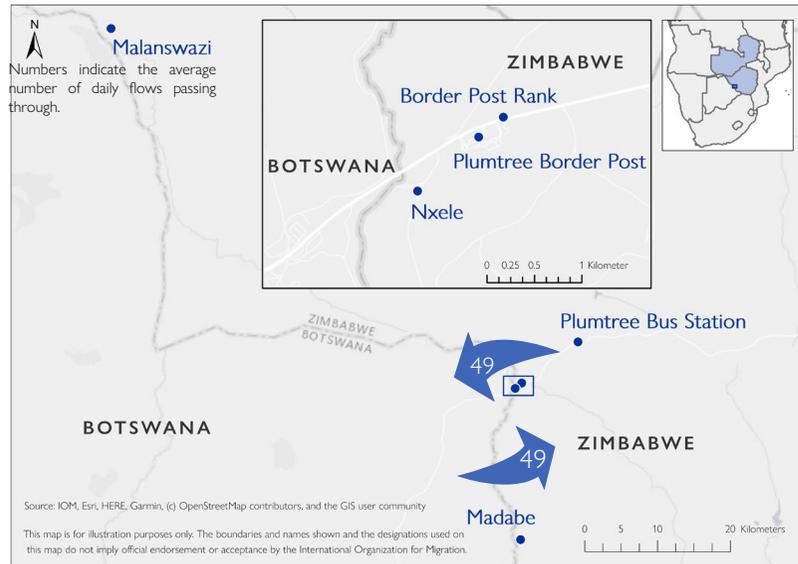
| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Zambia |
|--|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 76% | 76% | 24% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 11% | 59% | 41% |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 11% | 63% | 37% |
| Seasonal Migration | 1% | 93% | 7% |
| Forced movement due to Natural Disasters | <1% | 31% | 69% |
| Forced movement due to Conflict | <1% | 0% | 100% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

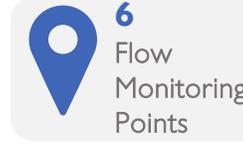
ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | JULY 2022

OVERVIEW

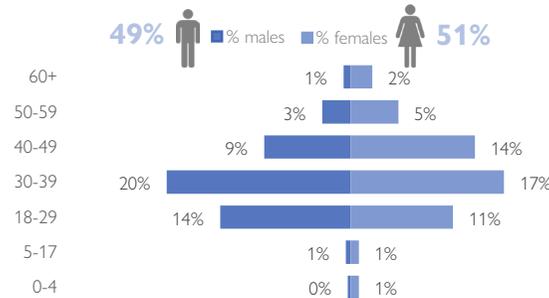
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,961 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 98. This represented 104% per cent increase in the number of movements compared to June during which 48 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (50%), Zambia (25%), Botswana (19%) and South Africa (4%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (49%), Botswana (25%), Zambia (23%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,961 individuals observed, 49 per cent were males and 51 per cent females. There were 19 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



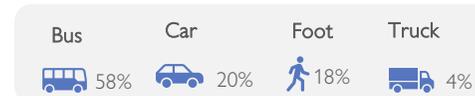
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



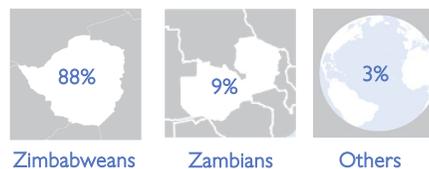
VULNERABLE GROUPS



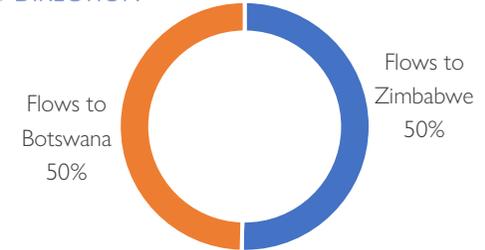
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



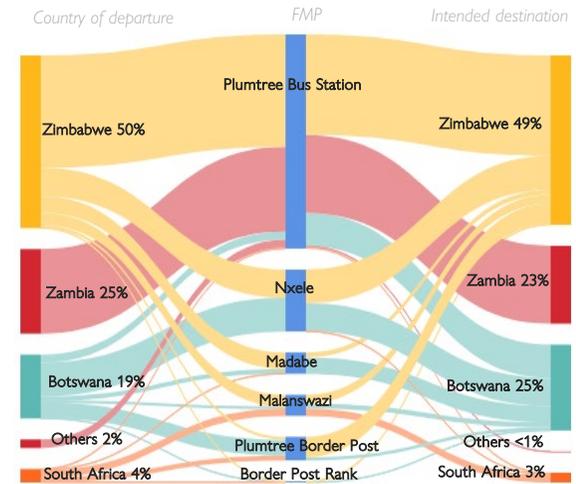
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

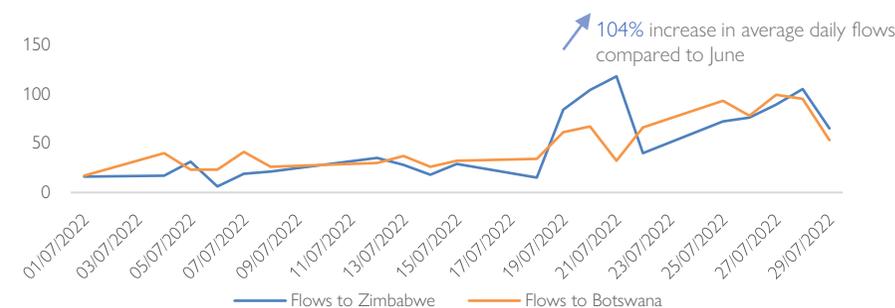


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Mozambique, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of departure and Namibia for the country of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

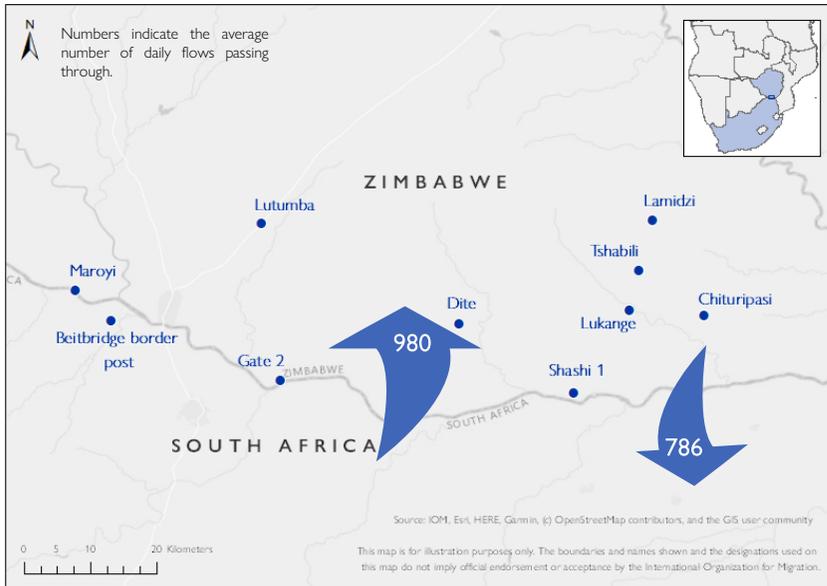
| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe | Flows to Botswana |
|---|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 36% | 46% | 54% |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 33% | 37% | 63% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 30% | 76% | 24% |
| Seasonal Migration | <1% | 0% | 100% |
| Forced movement due to conflict | <1% | 100% | 0% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

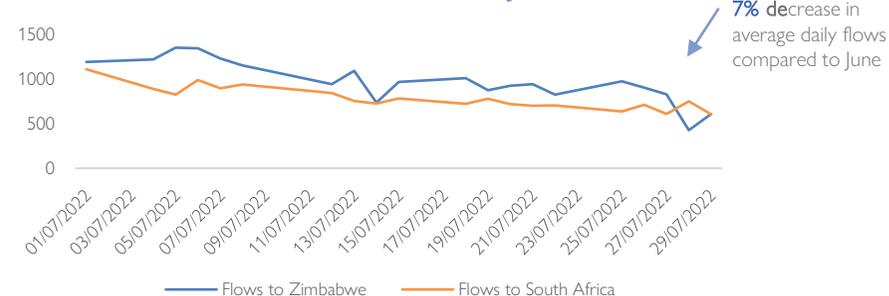
ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | JULY 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 35,308 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,765. This represented a 7 per cent decrease compared to June during which 1,907 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (56%) and Zimbabwe (44%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (54%) and South Africa (44%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 35,308 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 509 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 410 children were unaccompanied.



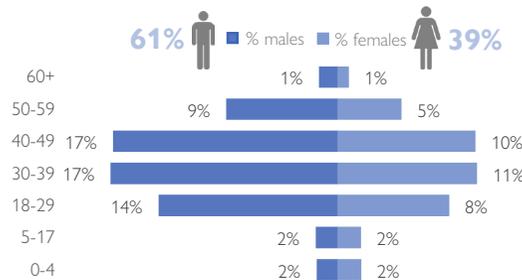
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



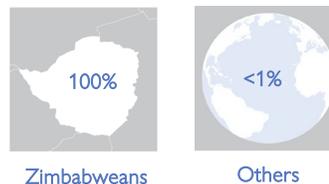
VULNERABLE GROUPS



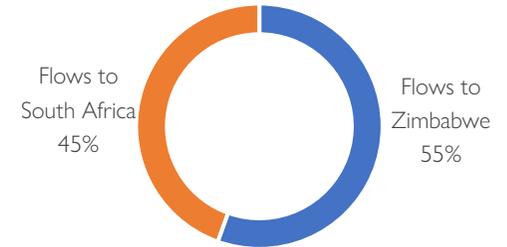
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



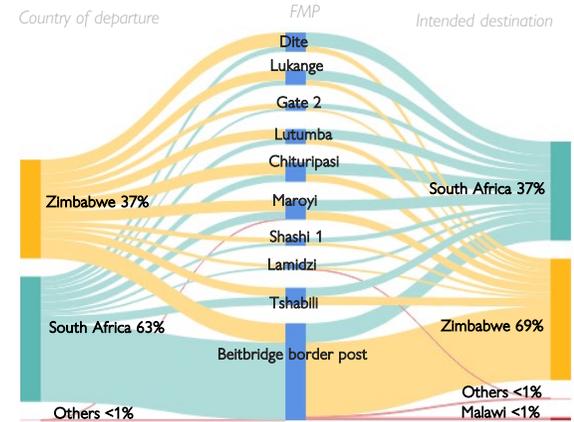
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Germany, Lesotho and Mozambique for countries of departure and Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Zambia for countries of destination.

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

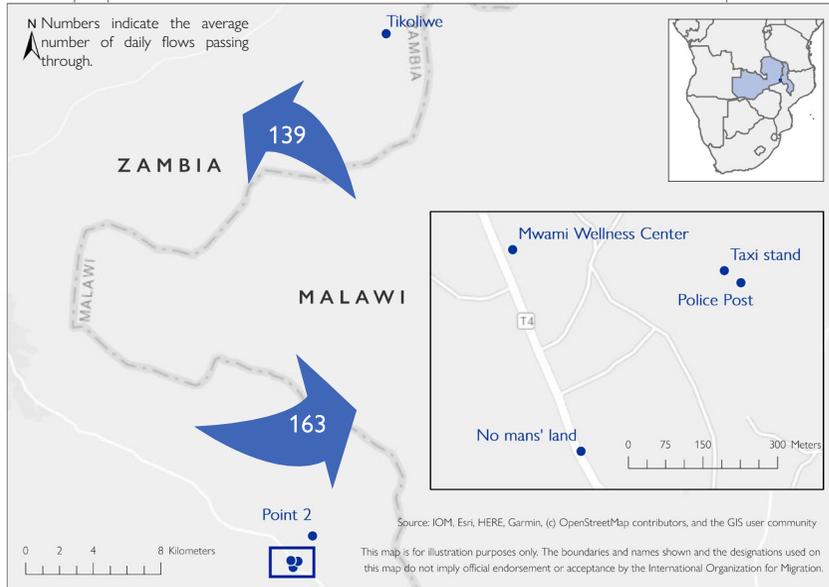
| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Zimbabwe (<6 months) | Flows to South Africa |
|--|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 41% | 48% | 52% |
| Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months) | 37% | 48% | 52% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 12% | 94% | 6% |
| Seasonal Migration | 10% | 56% | 44% |
| Forced movement due to Natural Disasters | <1% | 7% | 93% |
| Forced movement due to conflict | <1% | 75% | 25% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | JULY 2022

OVERVIEW

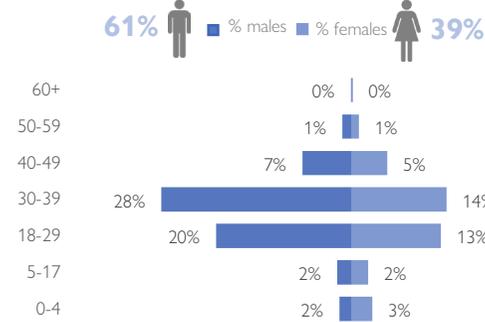
Over the reporting period, a total of 6,034 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 302. This represented a 1 per cent increase compared to June during which 299 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (57%) and Zambia (43%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (54%) and Malawi (46%) were the countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 6,034 individuals observed, 61 per cent were males and 39 per cent were females. There were 71 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 9 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 3 children were unaccompanied.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



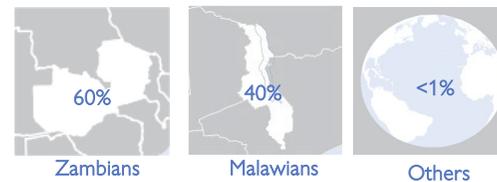
VULNERABLE GROUPS



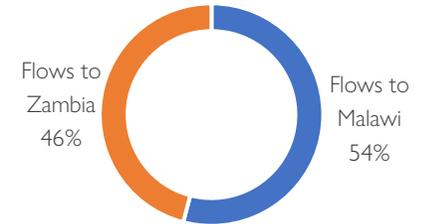
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DECLARED NATIONALITIES

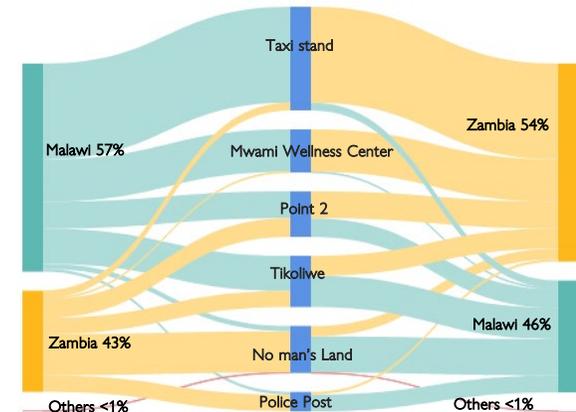


FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure | FMP | Intended destination

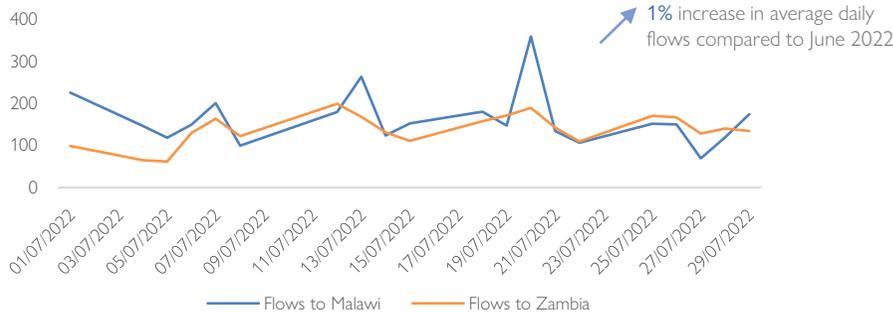


Others include South Africa and Zimbabwe for countries of departure and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination..

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Zambia |
|--|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 74% | 56% | 44% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 21% | 47% | 53% |
| Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months) | 1% | 75% | 25% |
| Seasonal migration | <1% | 23% | 77% |

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022

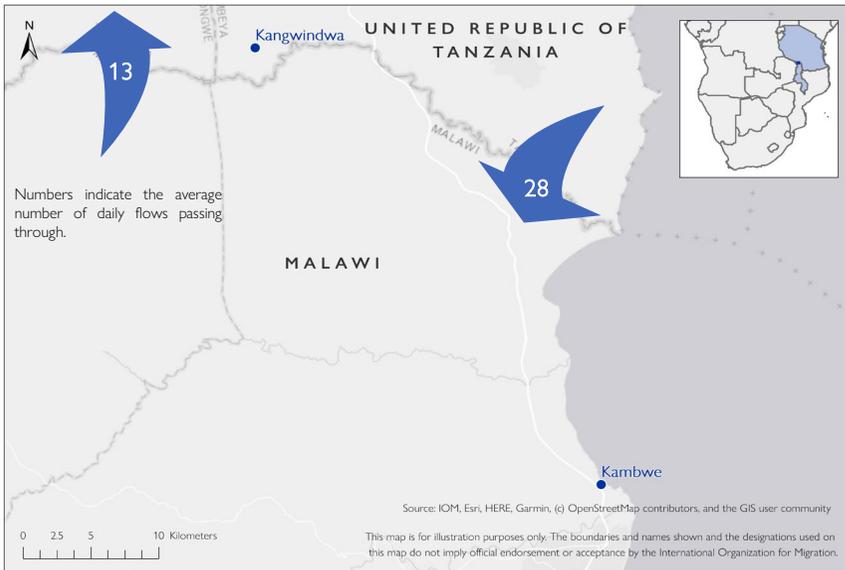


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

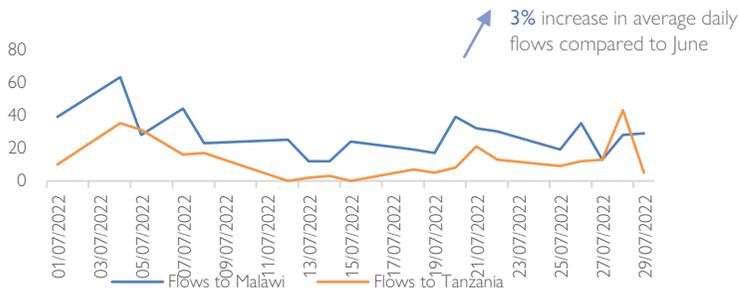
MALAWI (KARONGA) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | JULY 2022

OVERVIEW

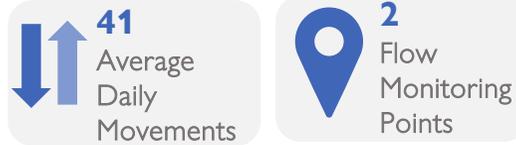
Over the reporting period, a total of 781 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 41. This represented a 3 per cent increase compared to June during which 40 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (65%) and United Republic of Tanzania (34%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (77%) and United Republic of Tanzania (23%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 781 individuals observed, 73 per cent were males and 27 per cent were females. There were 4 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 3 per cent of the individuals observed.



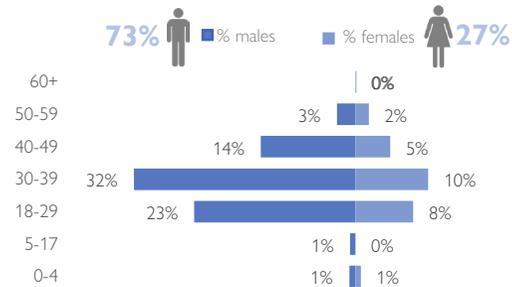
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



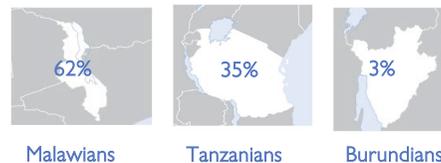
VULNERABLE GROUPS



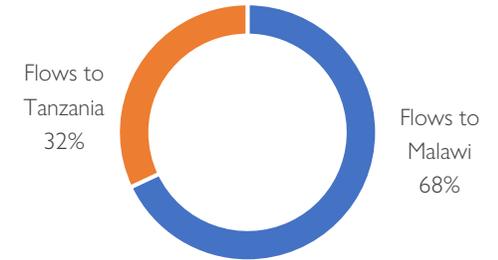
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



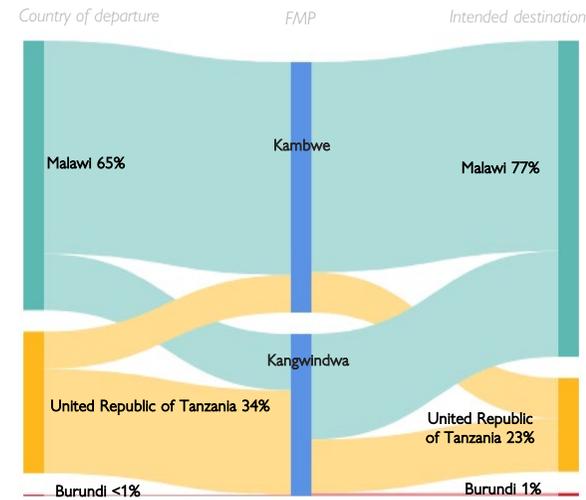
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Tanzania |
|--|-------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Short-term local movement (<6 months) | 35% | 65% | 35% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 7% | 55% | 45% |
| Seasonal migration | 31% | 81% | 19% |
| Long term economic migration (>6 months) | 27% | 71% | 29% |
| Short-term local movement (<6 months) | 35% | 65% | 35% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 7% | 55% | 45% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | JULY 2022

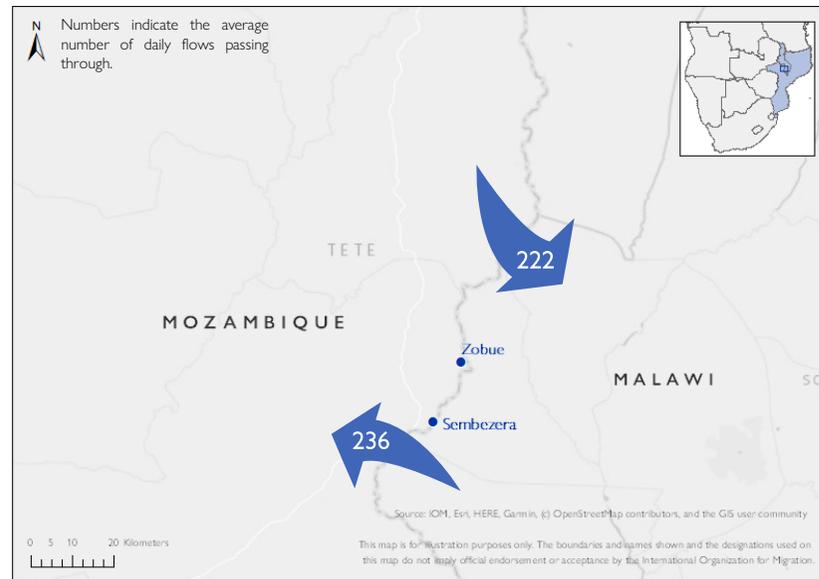
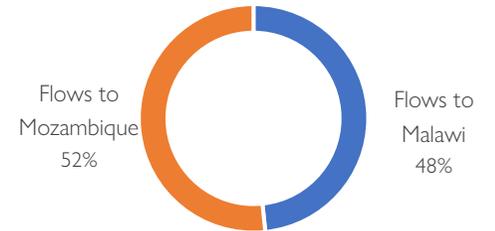
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 9,616 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 458. There was no change from June during which 458 individual movements were also observed on a daily basis. Malawi (47%), Mozambique (28%), South Africa (17%) and Zimbabwe (6%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (47%), Mozambique (25%), South Africa (20%) and Zimbabwe (8%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 9,616 individuals observed, 73 per cent were males and 27 per cent were females. There were 61 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 6 children were unaccompanied.

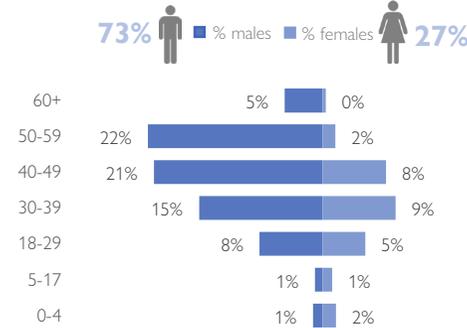
KEY FIGURES



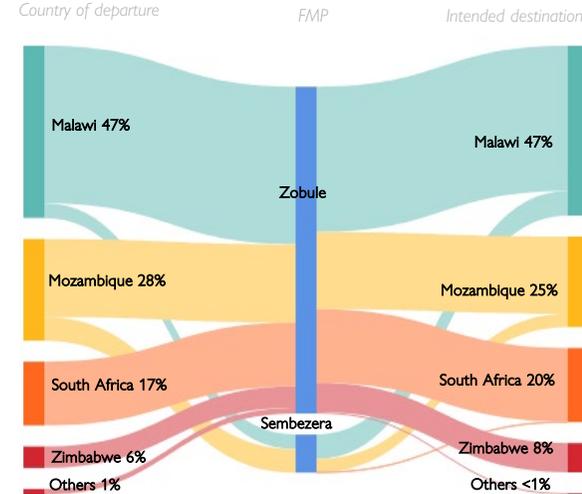
FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



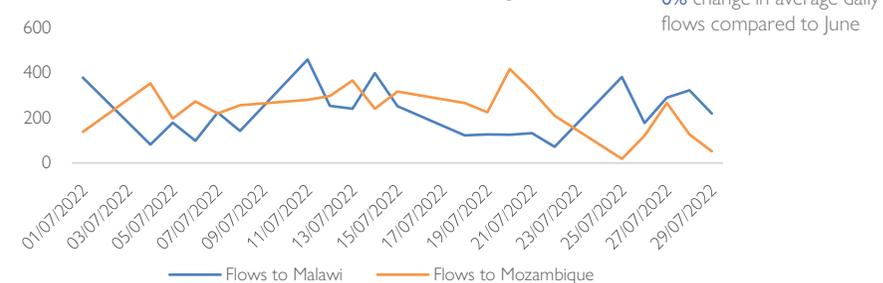
VULNERABLE GROUPS



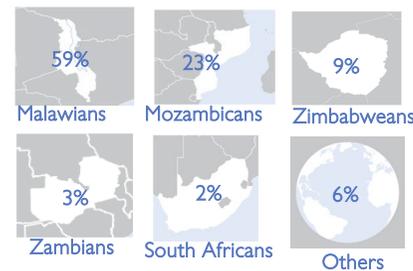
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022



DECLARED NATIONALITIES



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

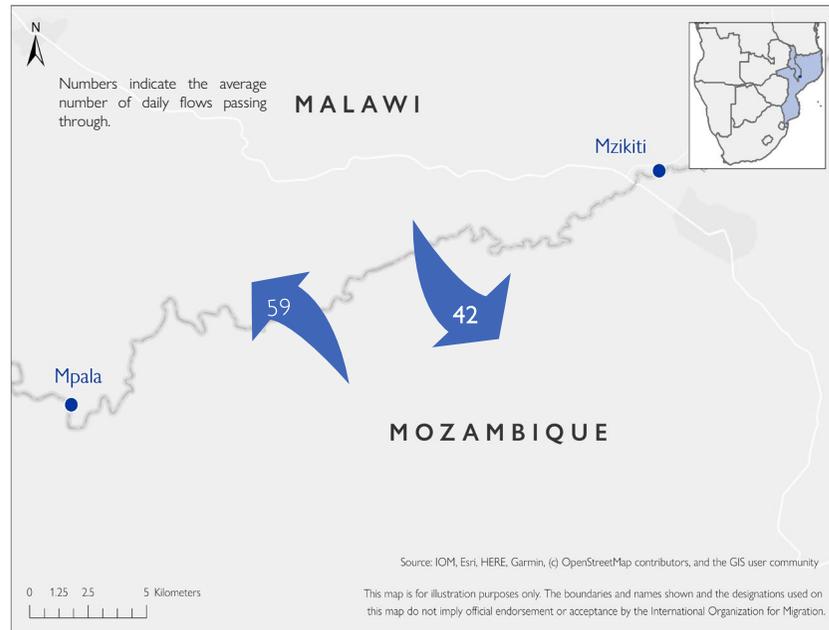
| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Mozambique |
|--|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 81% | 50% | 50% |
| Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months) | 9% | 6% | 94% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 8% | 40% | 60% |
| COVID-19 | 2% | 100% | 0% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

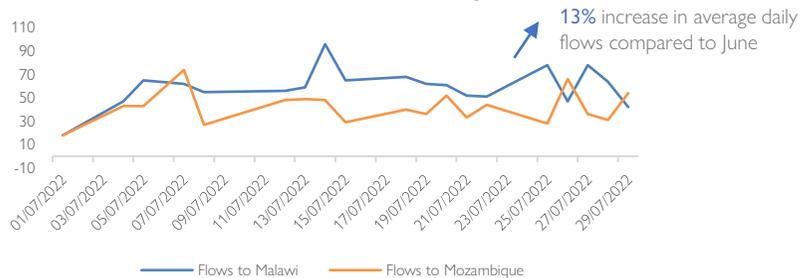
MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | JULY 2022

OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,925 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 101. This represented a 13 per cent increase compared to June during which 90 individual movements were observed daily. Mozambique (59%) and Malawi (41%) were the main countries of departure whilst Malawi (58%) and Mozambique (42%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,925 individuals observed, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females. There were 41 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 14 per cent of the individuals observed.



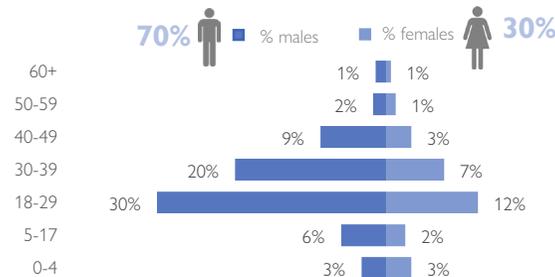
DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



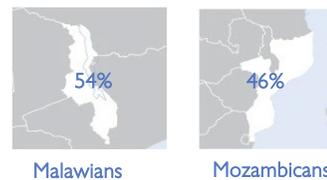
VULNERABLE GROUPS



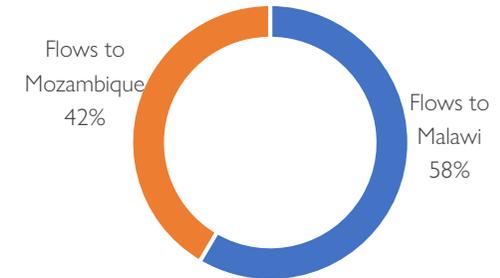
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



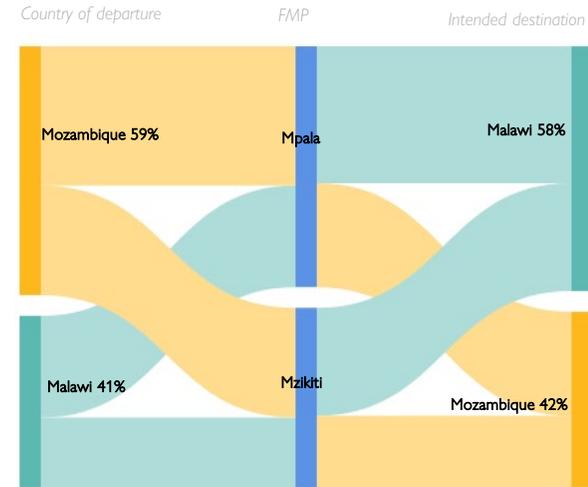
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION



AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to Malawi | Flows to Mozambique |
|--|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Short-term local movement (<6 months) | 68% | 61% | 39% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 29% | 53% | 47% |
| Seasonal migration | 2% | 3% | 97% |
| Long term economic migration (>6 months) | 1% | 38% | 62% |

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | JULY 2022

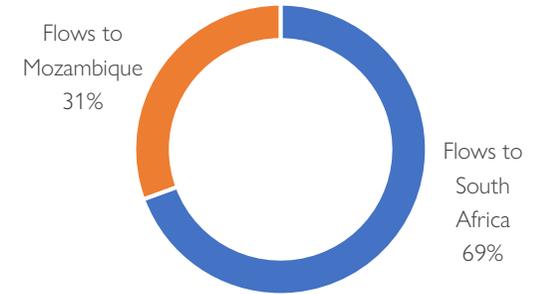
OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,335 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 111. This represented a 17 per cent increase compared to June during which 95 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (68%) and South Africa (31%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (69%) and Mozambique (30%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,335 individuals observed, 64 per cent were males and 36 per cent were females. There were 35 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 6 children were unaccompanied. 6 children were unaccompanied.

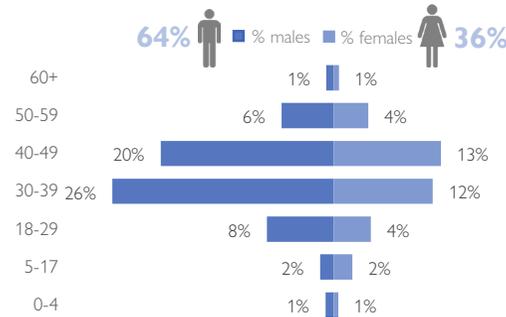
KEY FIGURES



FLOW DIRECTION



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



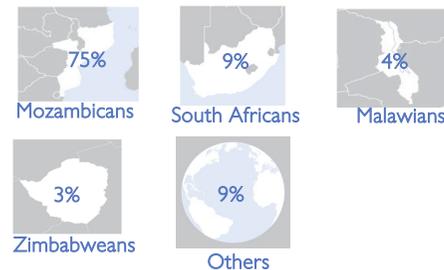
VULNERABLE GROUPS



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

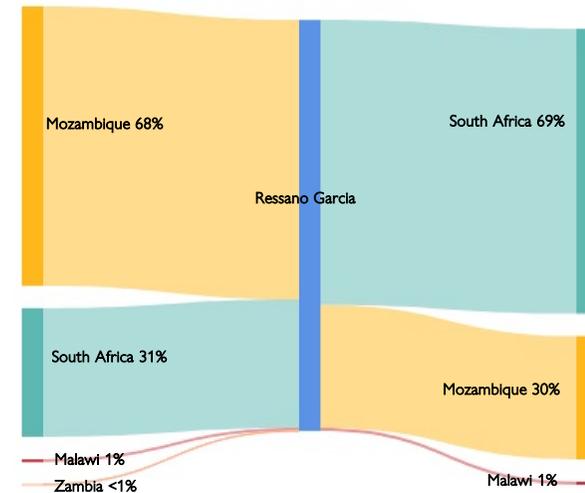


DECLARED NATIONALITIES



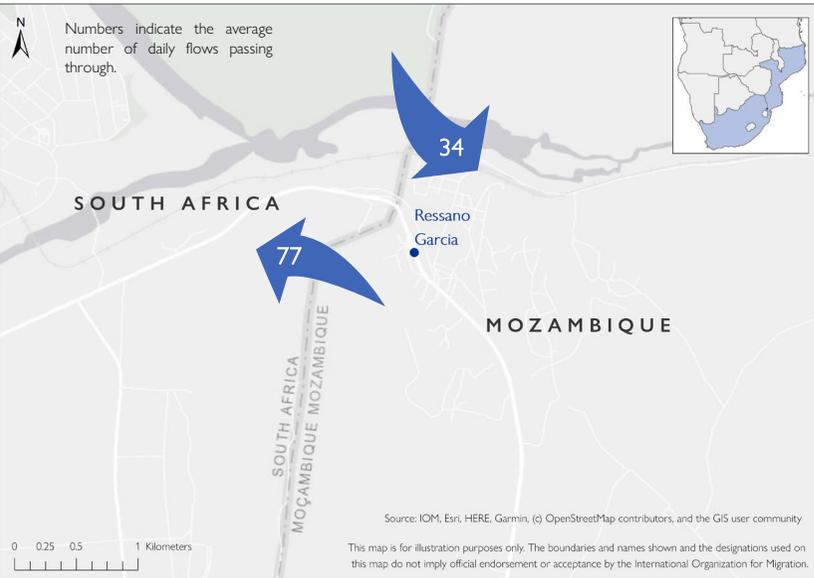
AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Country of departure | FMP | Intended destination

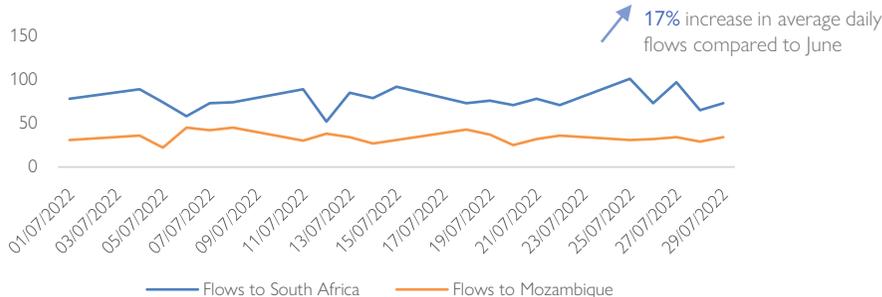


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to South Africa | Flows to Mozambique |
|--|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months) | 50% | 83% | 17% |
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 43% | 60% | 40% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 6% | 21% | 79% |



DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022

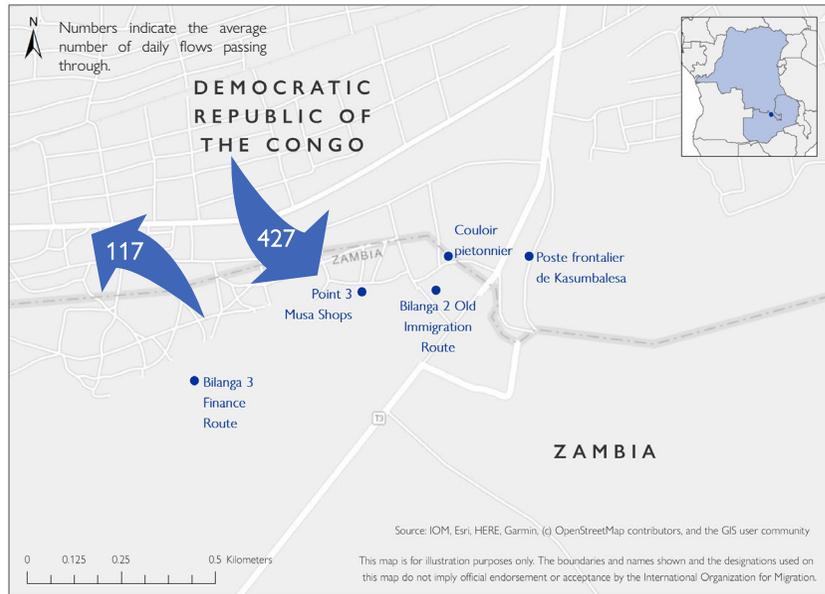


FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

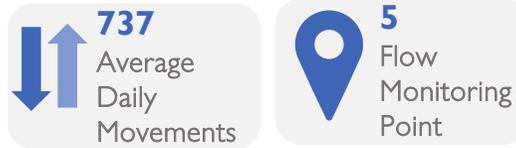
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KASUMBALESA) – ZAMBIA | JULY 2022

OVERVIEW

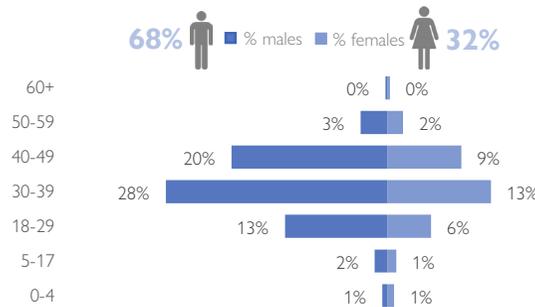
Over the reporting period, a total of 14,009 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 737. This represented a 36 per cent increase compared to June during which 544 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase in observed movements may be attributed to the increase in observed FMPs. The increase in observed movements may be attributed to the increase in observed FMPs. Democratic Republic of the Congo (71%), Zambia (25%) and United Republic of Tanzania (2%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (68%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (30%) were the main countries of intended destination. Out of 14,009 individuals observed, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females. There were 516 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed.



KEY FIGURES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



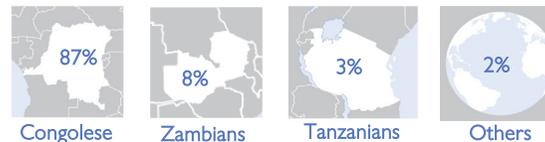
VULNERABLE GROUPS



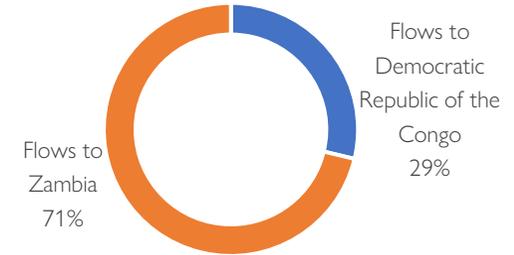
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



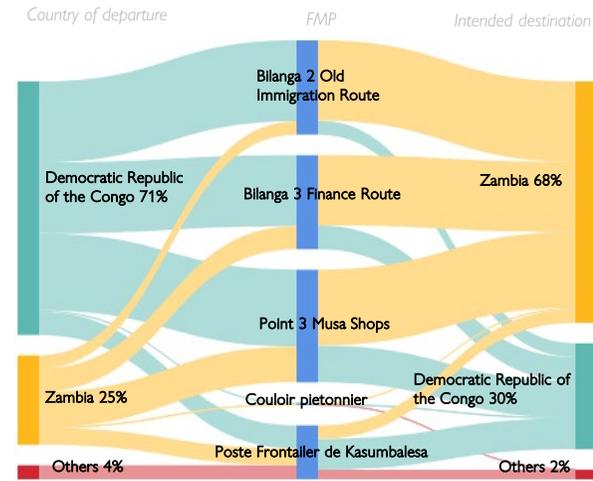
DECLARED NATIONALITIES



FLOW DIRECTION

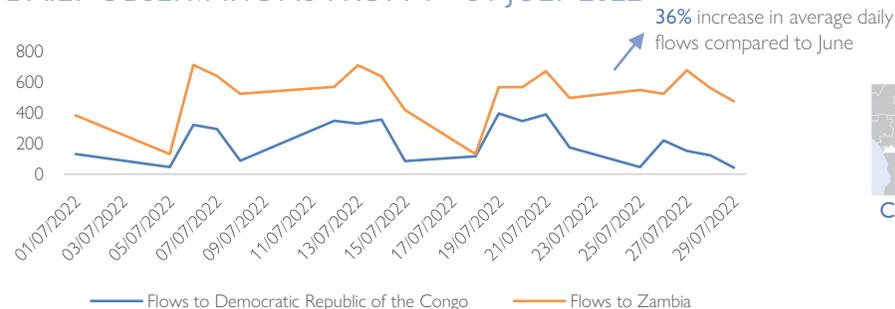


AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Poland, Somalia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey and Zimbabwe as countries of departure and Botswana, Canada, Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zimbabwe as countries of destination.

DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 31 JULY 2022



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

| Reasons for Movement | Total | Flows to DRC | Flows to Zambia |
|--|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| Short Term Local Movement (<6 months) | 94% | 12% | 88% |
| Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months) | 3% | 0% | 100% |
| Family Reunification (>6 months) | 3% | 58% | 42% |

METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). This report focuses on FMR data only. The FMR collects data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 31 July 2022.

Flow Monitoring Point: Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes).

LIMITATIONS

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.

On occasions demographic percentages do not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The maps displayed in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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