

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA | SEPTEMBER 2022

## FMP NETWORK

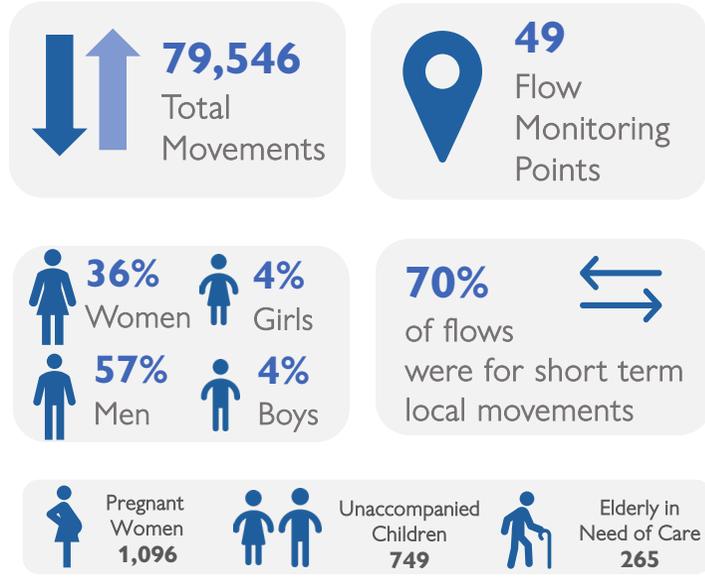
IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout Southern Africa. Through the setup of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), IOM seeks to quantify migration flows, trends and routes and to gain a better understanding of the profiles of 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 30 September 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:

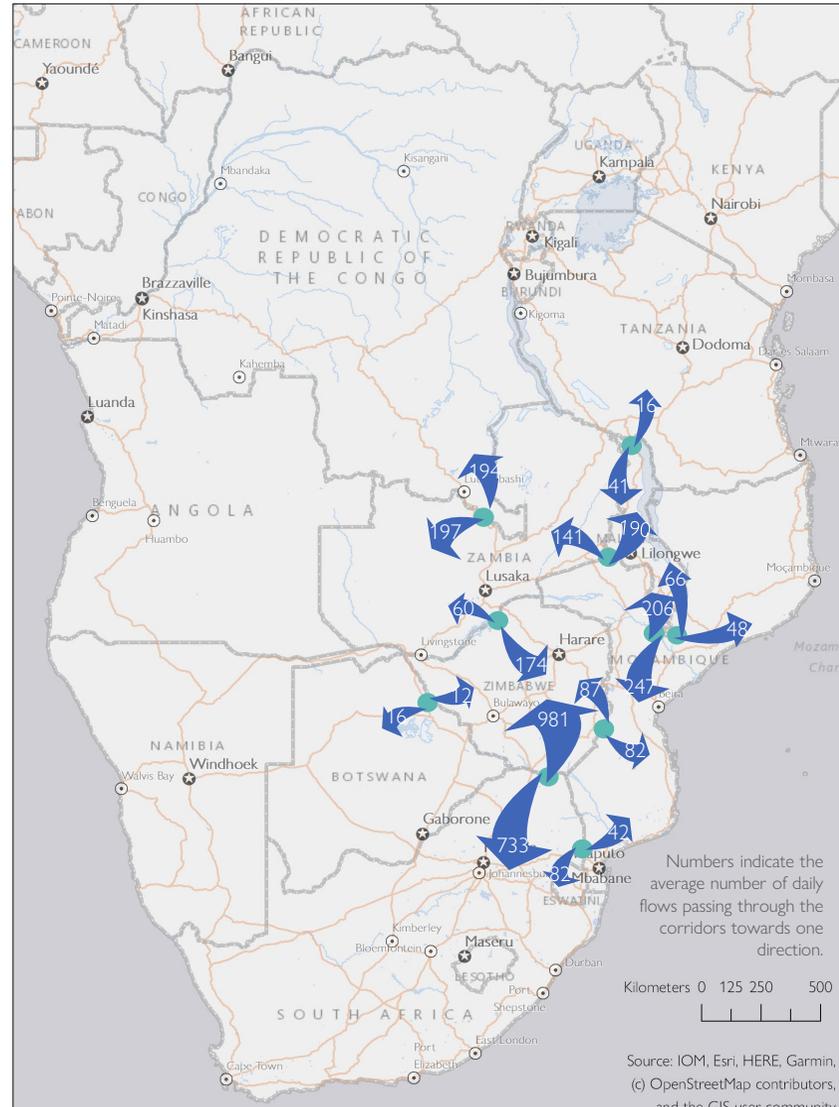
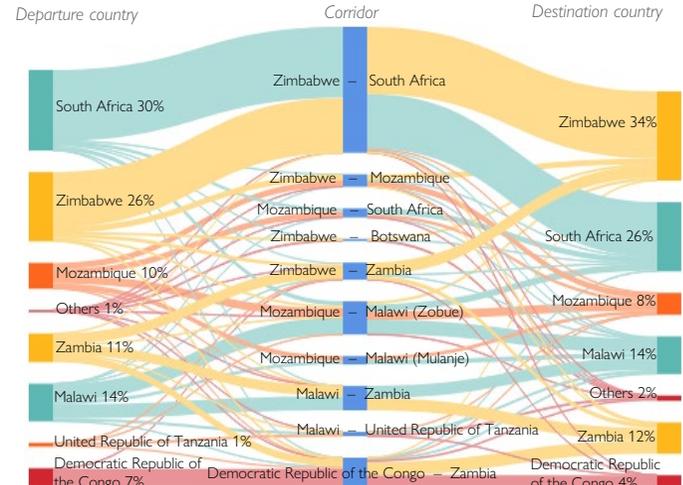
- Zimbabwe (Mutare) – Mozambique (Manica)
- Zimbabwe (Chirundu) – Zambia
- Zimbabwe – Botswana (Plumtree)
- Zimbabwe – South Africa (Beitbridge)
- Malawi (Mchinji) - Zambia (Mwami)
- Malawi (Karonga) – United Republic of Tanzania
- Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue)
- Malawi (Mulanje) – Mozambique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

Over the reporting period a total of 79,546 movements were observed across 49 FMPs in the region. The Zimbabwe – South Africa corridor hosted the largest number of movements with 37,710 (47%) followed by the Malawi (Mwanza) – Mozambique (Zobue) corridor with 9,958 (13%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasumbalesa) – Zambia corridor with 8,615 (11%) movements reported.

## KEY FINDINGS



## DEPARTURE COUNTRIES AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Numbers indicate the average number of daily flows passing through the corridors towards one direction.  
Kilometers 0 125 250 500

Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

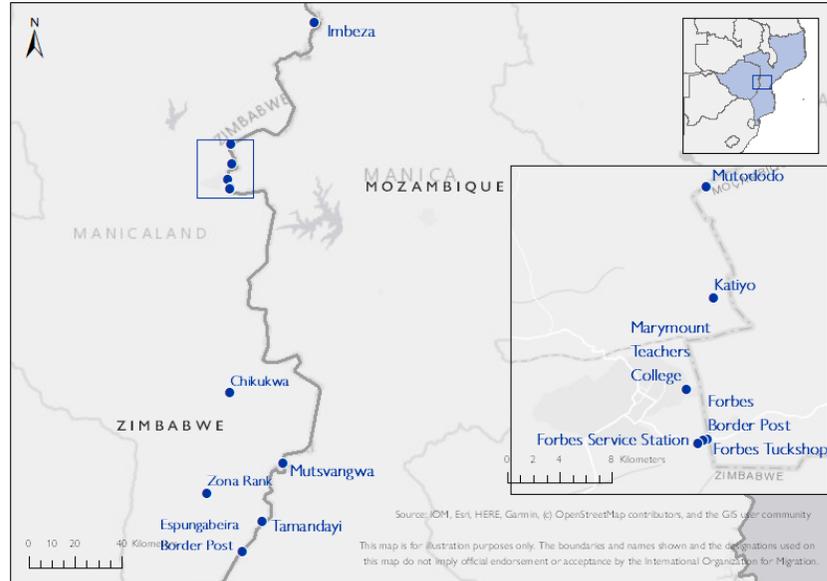
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.  
Others include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Namibia, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda for departure country and Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Namibia, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda for destination country.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

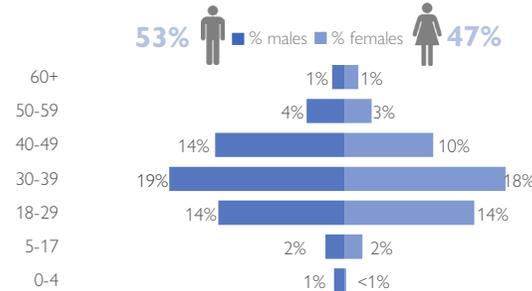
Over the reporting period, a total of 3,735 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 170. This represented 2 per cent decrease compared to August during which 173 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (51%), Zimbabwe (47%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Mozambique (48%), Zimbabwe (48%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,735 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were 34 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, two children were unaccompanied.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



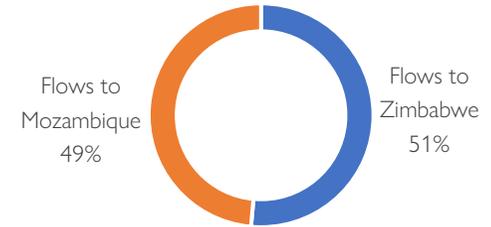
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



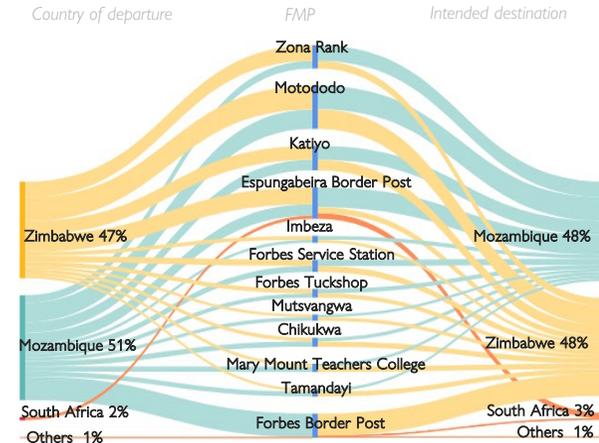
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### FLOW DIRECTION

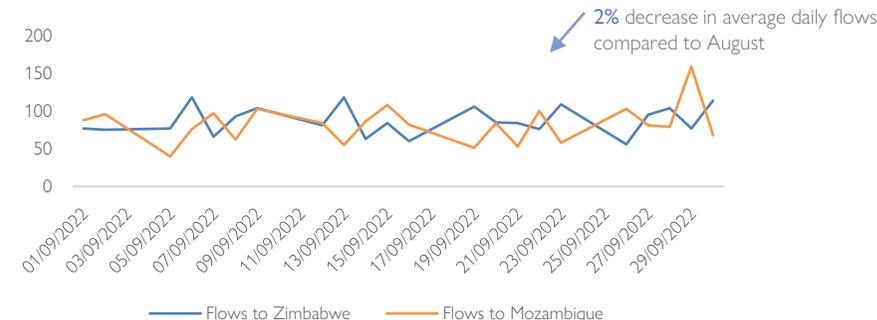


### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

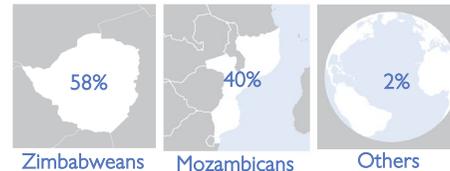


Others include Eswatini, and Malawi for countries of departure and Botswana, Malawi, and Zambia for the countries of destination.

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

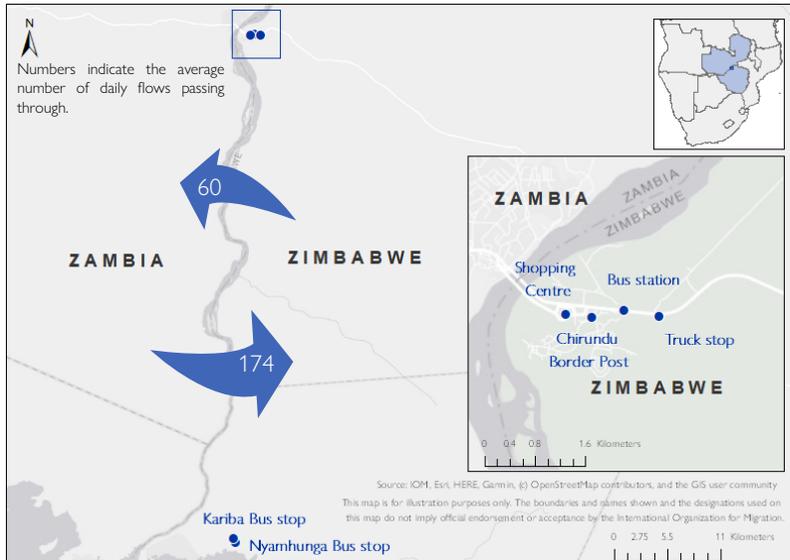
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	74%	51%	49%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	67%	33%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	35%	65%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	0%	1%
Forced movement due to conflict	<1%	75%	25%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

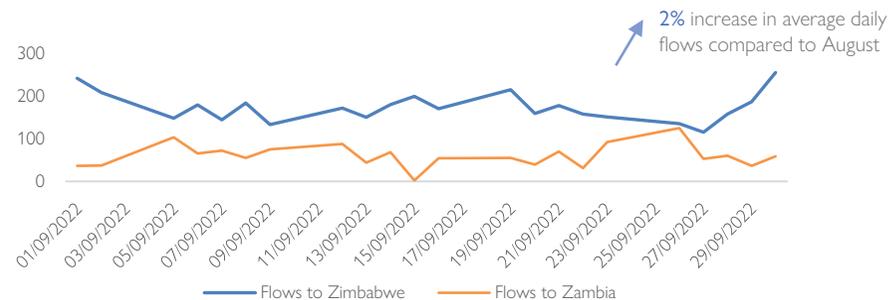
## ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

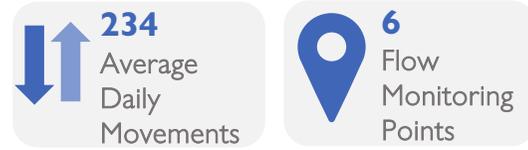
Over the reporting period, a total of 5,139 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 234. This represented a 2 per cent increase compared to August, during which 228 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (62%), Zimbabwe (20%), South Africa (10%), United Republic of Tanzania (4%) and Democratic Republic of Congo (3%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (71%), Zambia (26%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 5,139 individuals observed, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. There were 120 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 9 per cent of individuals observed. Of the 450 children observed, 107 were unaccompanied boys and 129 were unaccompanied girls. However, this information is based on direct observation and self-reporting, therefore is likely under-reported.



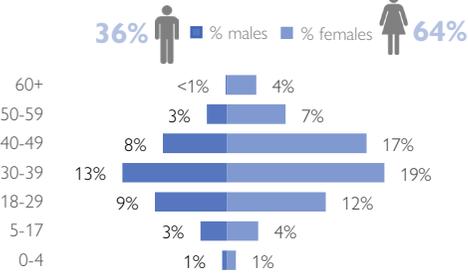
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



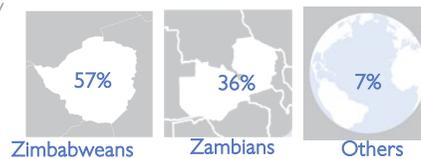
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



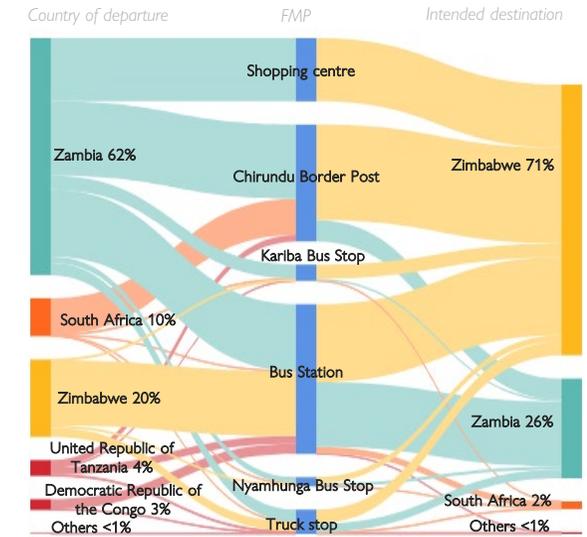
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Kenya and Malawi for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of Congo and Malawi for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

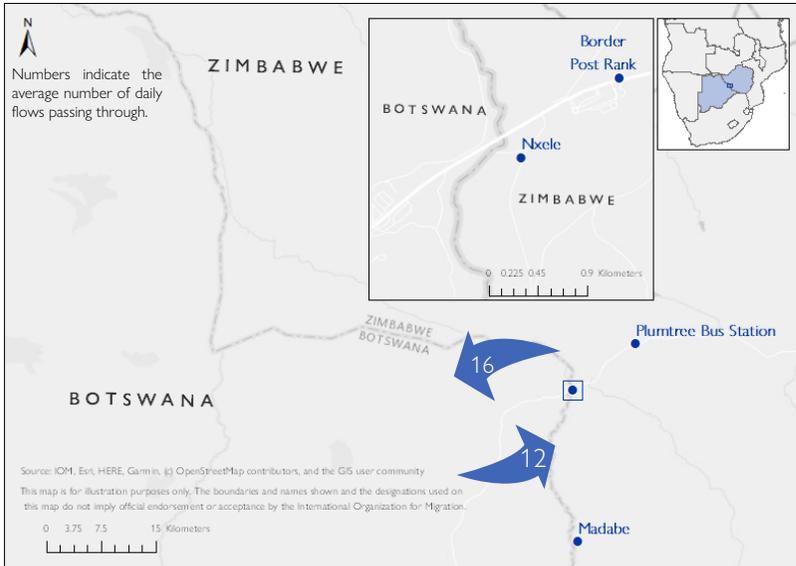
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	65%	69%	31%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	21%	99%	1%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	13%	98%	2%
Forced movement due to Conflict	<1%	49%	51%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

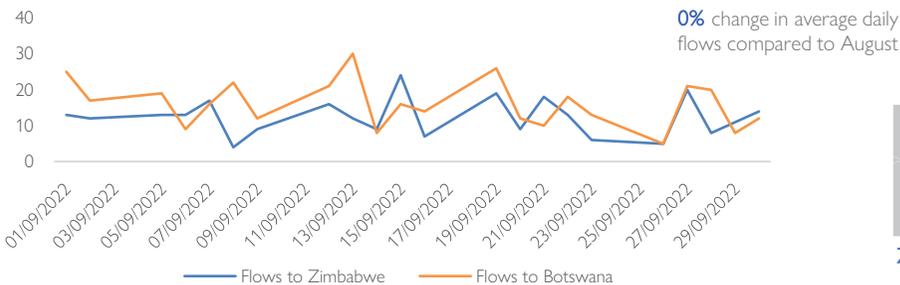
## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 626 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 28. There was no change from August during which 28 individual movements were also observed on a daily basis. Zimbabwe (57%), Botswana (42%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Botswana (55%), Zimbabwe (44%) and South Africa (1%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 626 individuals observed, 53 per cent were males and 47 per cent were females. There were five women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up five per cent of the individuals observed.



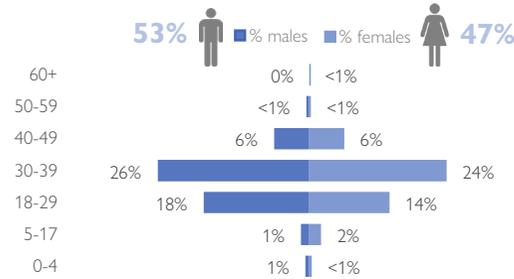
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



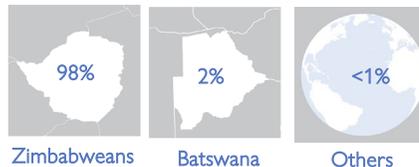
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



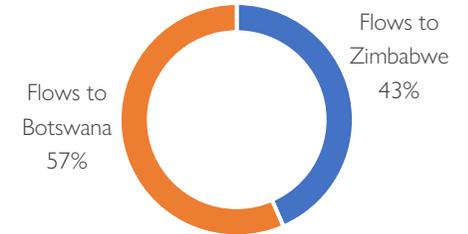
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



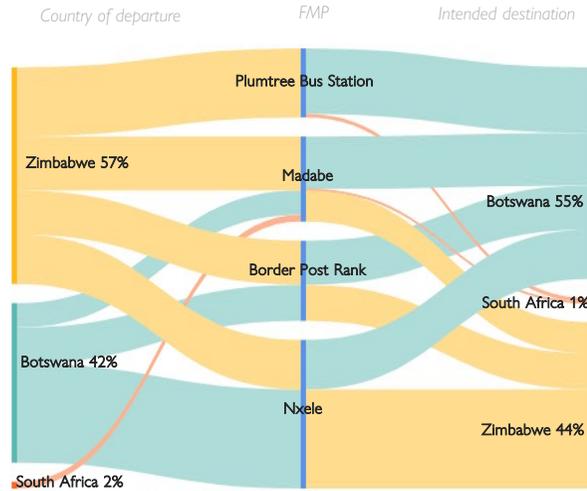
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

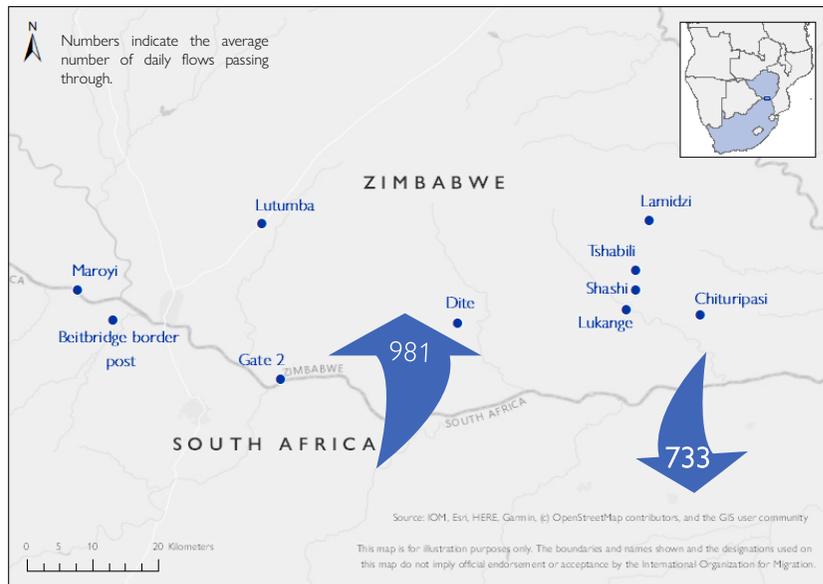
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	66%	24%	76%
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	24%	43%	57%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	7%	40%	60%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	100%	0%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	0%	100%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

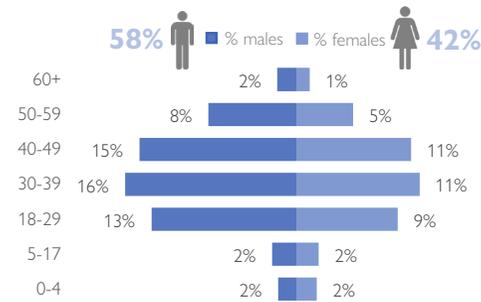
Over the reporting period, a total of 37,710 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 1,714. This represented a 9 per cent increase compared to August during which 1,577 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (56%) and Zimbabwe (44%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (53%) and South Africa (44%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 37,710 individuals observed, 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent were females. There were 621 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 494 children were unaccompanied.



### KEY FIGURES



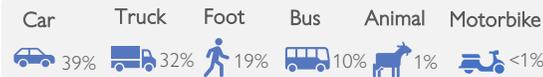
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



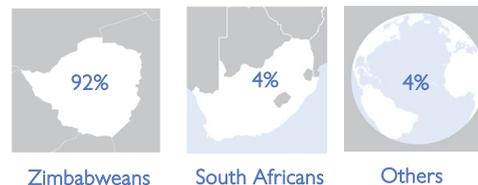
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



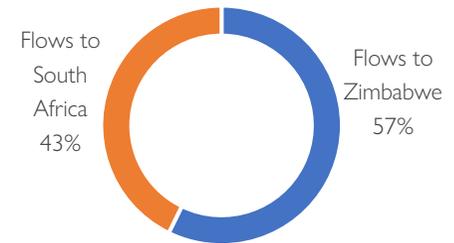
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



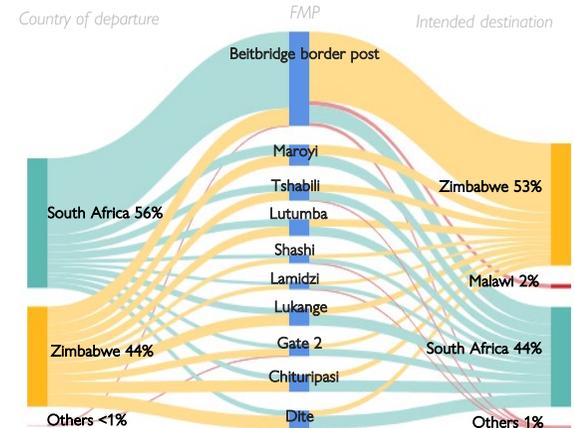
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

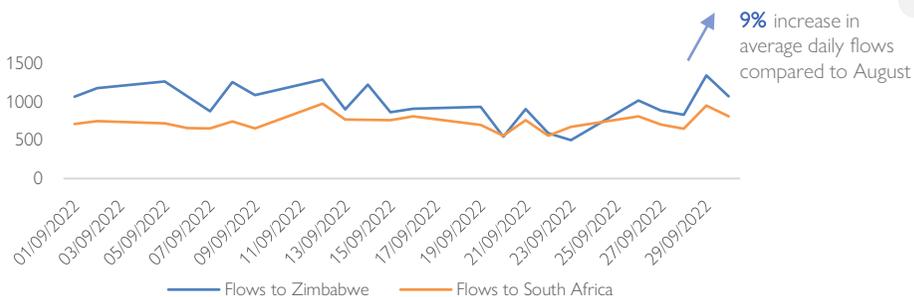


Others include Eswatini, Lesotho and Zambia for countries of departure and Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe (<6 months)	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	37%	55%	45%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	33%	46%	54%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	19%	94%	6%
Seasonal Migration	10%	37%	63%
Forced movement due to conflict	1%	76%	24%
Forced movement due to Natural Disasters	1%	46%	54%

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



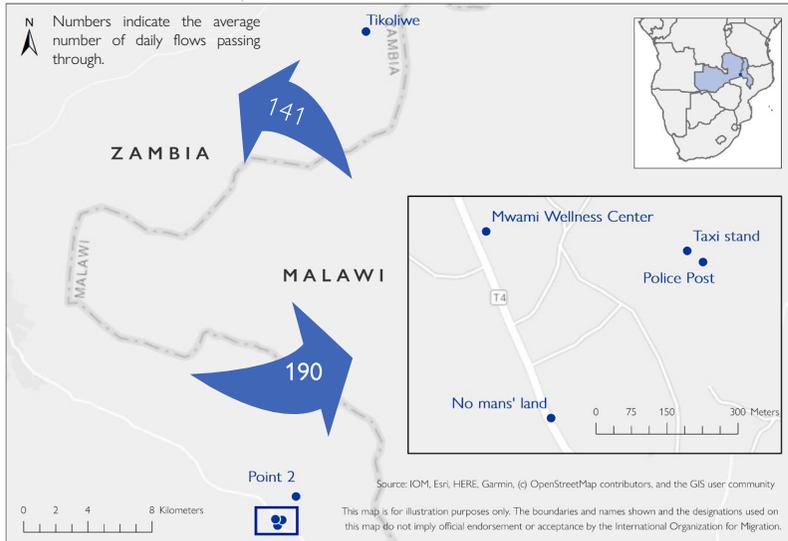
— Flows to Zimbabwe — Flows to South Africa

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

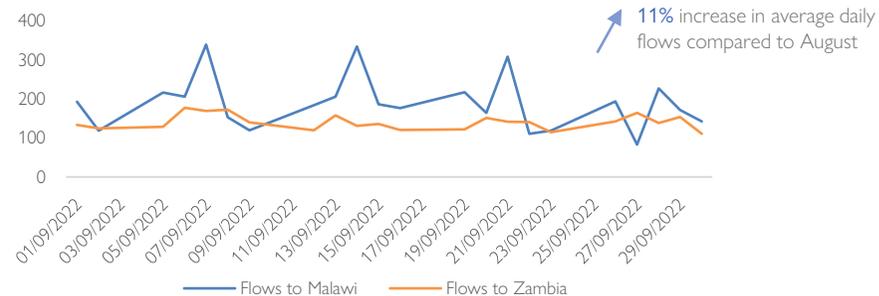
## MALAWI (MCHINJI) - ZAMBIA (MWAMI) | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

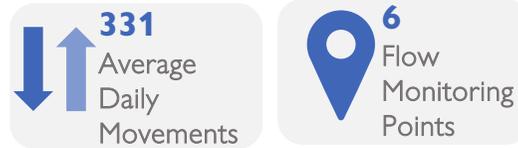
Over the reporting period, a total of 7,277 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 331. This represented a 11 per cent increase compared to August during which 299 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. The increase in movements can be attributed to the cheaper agricultural products such as tobacco and soya beans in Malawi that are then used for resale in Zambia. In addition, some farmers who are preparing for the upcoming agricultural season in Zambia prefer to buy farming inputs in Malawi as they are also cheaper than in Zambia. Malawi (59%) and Zambia (41%) were the main countries of departure while Zambia (51%) and Malawi (49%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,277 individuals observed, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent were females. There were 88 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 11 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, two children were unaccompanied.



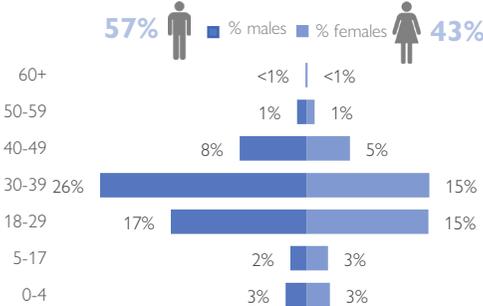
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



### KEY FIGURES



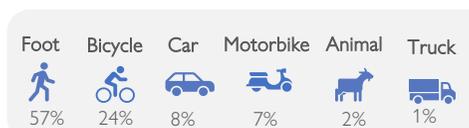
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



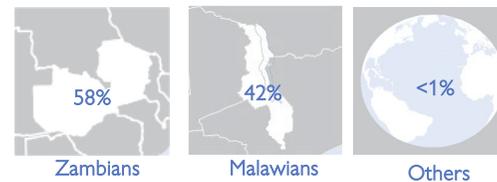
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



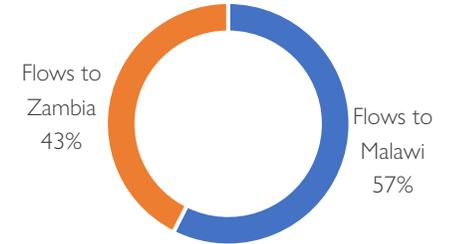
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



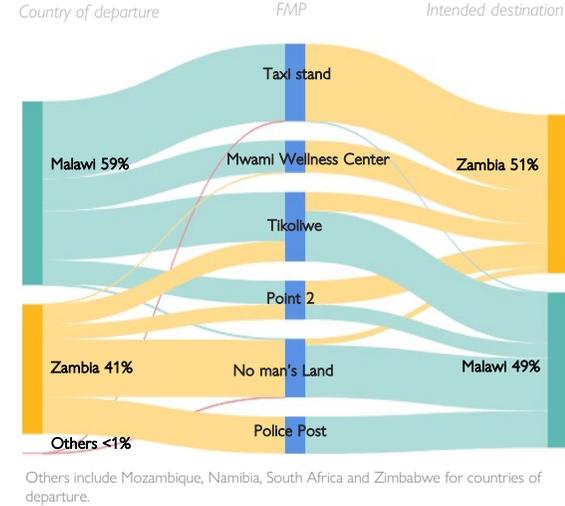
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



Others include Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe for countries of departure.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

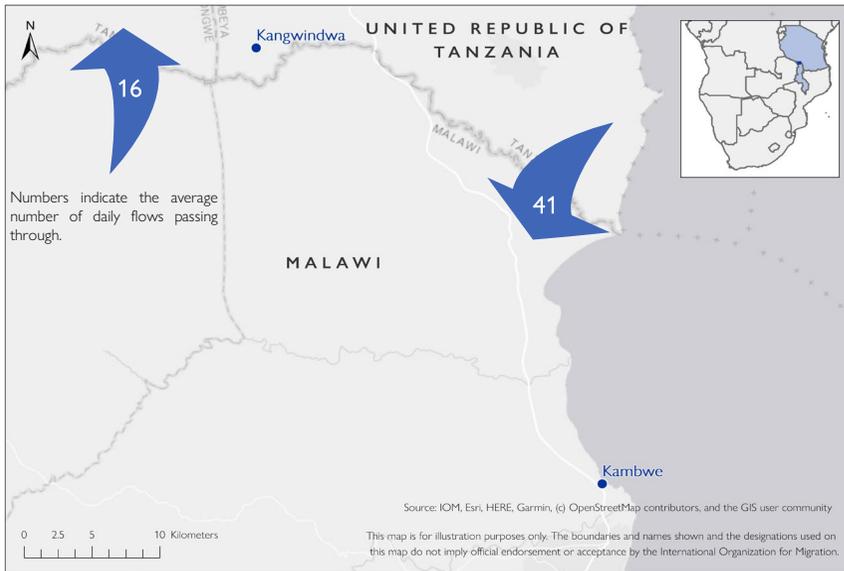
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	81%	56%	44%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	61%	39%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	1%	43%	57%
Seasonal migration	<1%	100%	0%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MALAWI (KARONGA ) – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

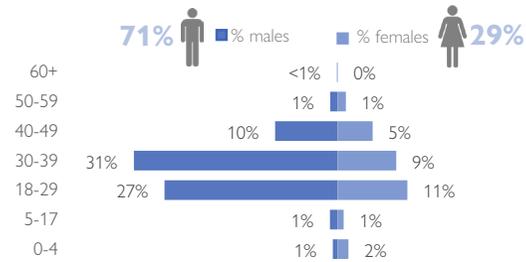
Over the reporting period, a total of 1,259 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 57. This represented a 30 per cent increase compared to August during which 44 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (65%), United Republic of Tanzania (31%) and Rwanda (2%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (73%), United Republic of Tanzania (22%), Burundi (2%) and Mozambique (2%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,259 individuals observed, 71 per cent were males and 29 per cent were females. There were six women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed.



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



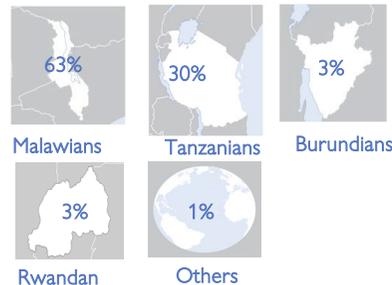
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



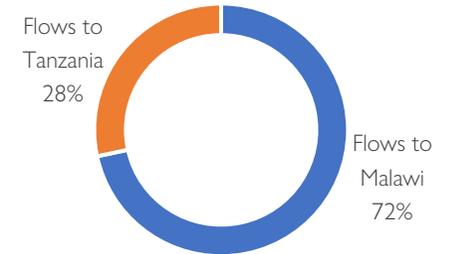
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



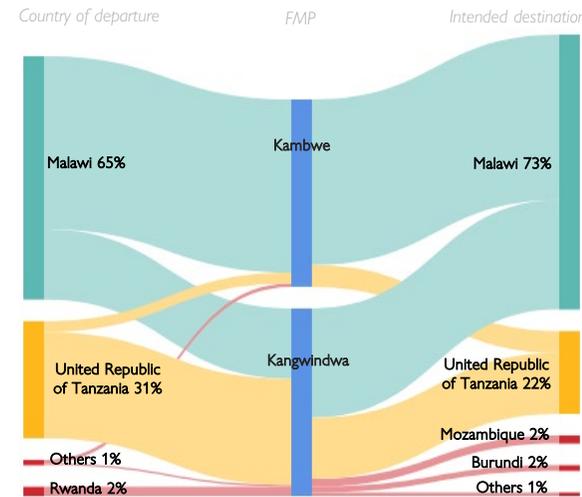
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

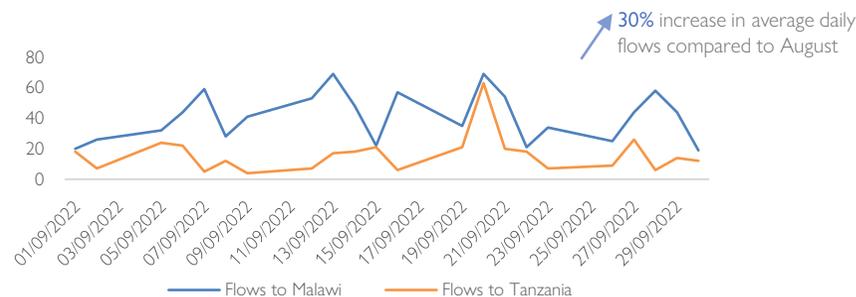


Others include Burundi, Uganda and Zambia for countries of departure and Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Tanzania
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	48%	61%	39%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	23%	86%	14%
Seasonal migration	19%	100%	0%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	10%	53%	47%

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

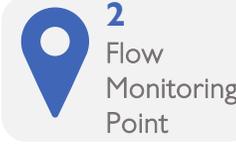
# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MALAWI (MWANZA) - MOZAMBIQUE (ZOBUE) | SEPTEMBER 2022

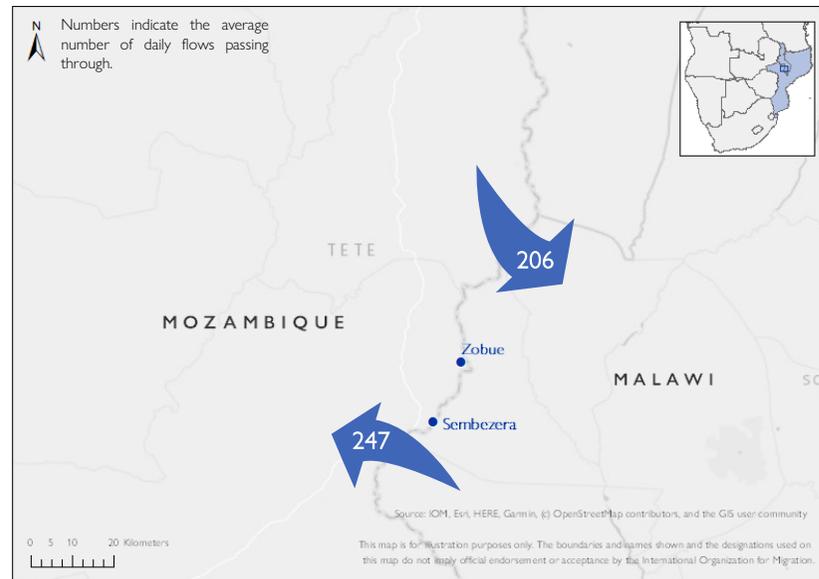
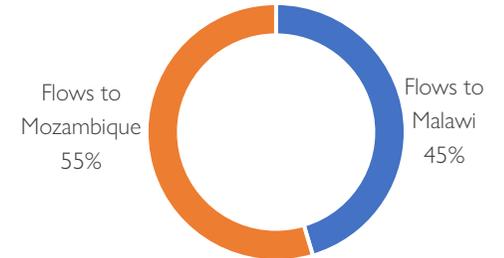
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 9,958 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 453. This represented a 7 per cent increase compared to August during which 425 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Malawi (51%), Mozambique (25%) and South Africa (13%) were the main countries of departure, while Malawi (44%), Mozambique (26%) and South Africa (21%) were the three main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 9,958 individuals observed, 72 per cent were males and 28 per cent were females. There were 60 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 6 per cent of the individuals observed.

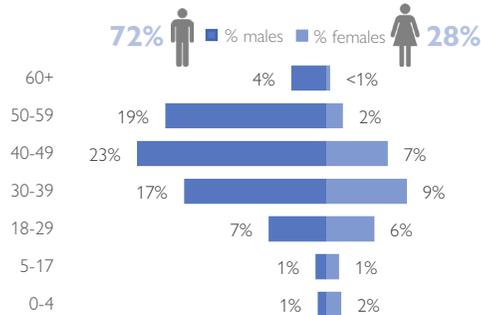
### KEY FIGURES



### FLOW DIRECTION



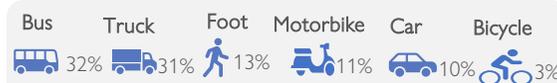
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



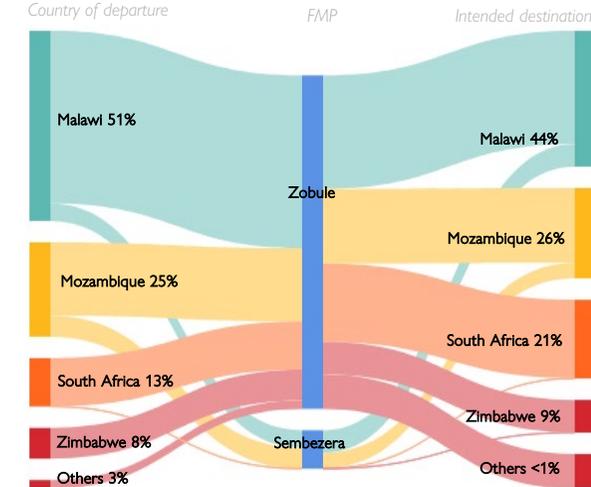
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

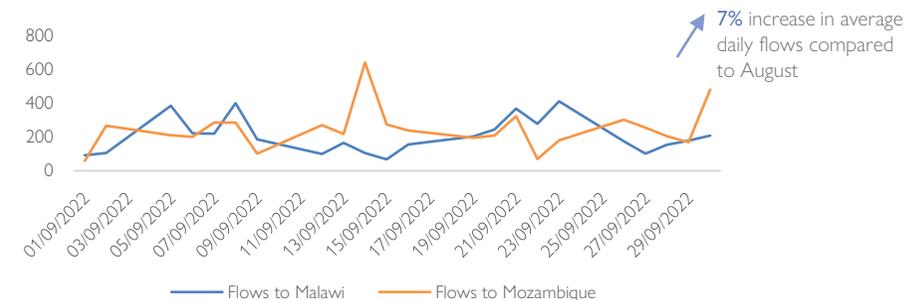


### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

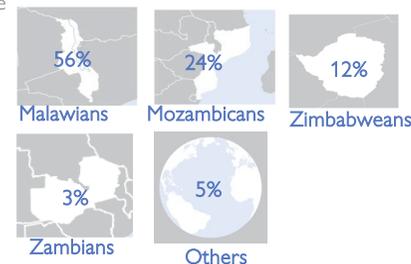


Others include Botswana, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for countries of departure and Botswana, Eswatini and United Republic of Tanzania for countries of destination.

### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

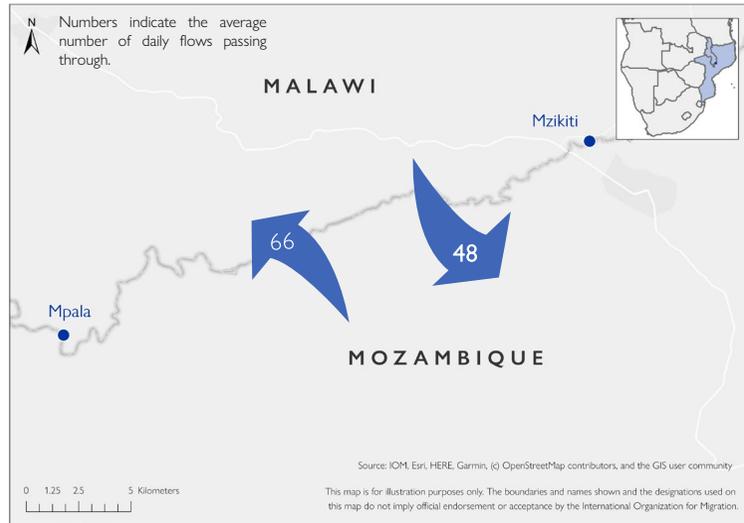
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	82%	46%	54%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	10%	40%	60%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	7%	7%	93%
COVID-19	1%	100%	0%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

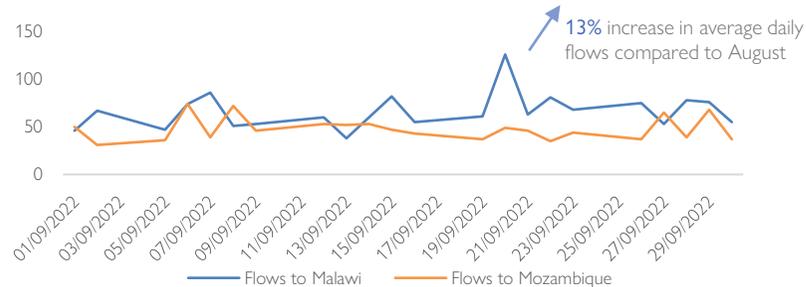
## MALAWI (MULANJE) - MOZAMBIQUE | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 2,508 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number flows was 114. This represented a 13 per cent increase compared to August during which 101 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. 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 2,508 individuals observed, 74 per cent were males and 26 per cent were females. There were 44 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 15 per cent of the individuals observed. The high percentage of children can be attributed to the end of the school calendar year in Malawi during which many Mozambican children travelled back to Mozambique alone or with their parents for vacation/family reunification. Some children from Malawi, whose families have farmlands in Mozambique, travelled to Mozambique to assist with farming activities while others have been observed travelling to Malawi for entertainment along with other socio-economic activities during their holiday break.



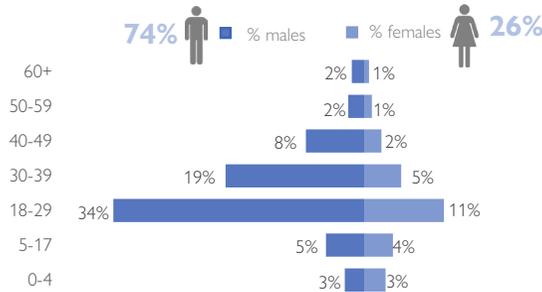
### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



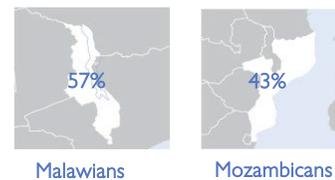
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



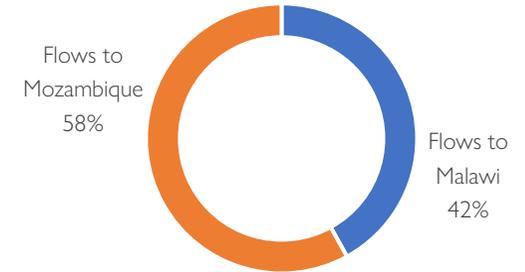
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



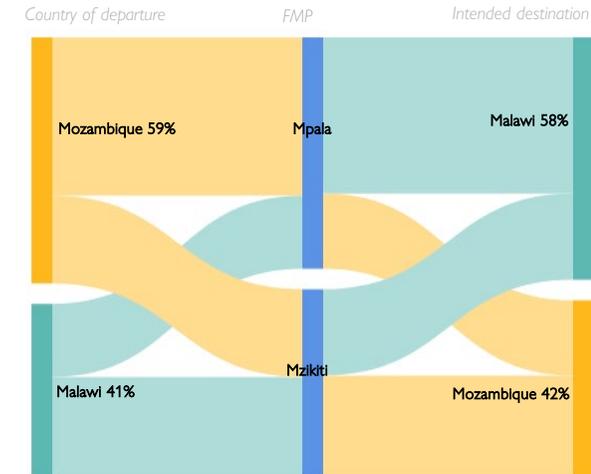
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

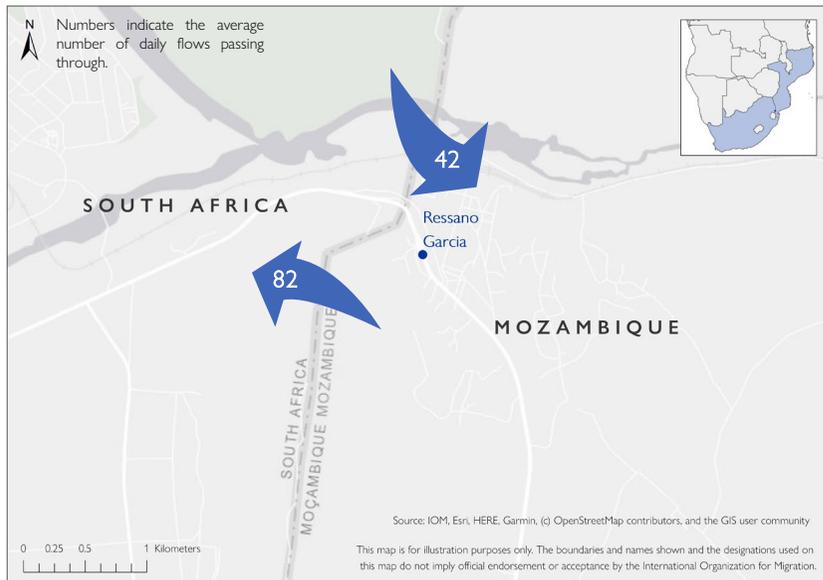
Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Malawi	Flows to Mozambique
Short-term local movement (-6 months)	72%	57%	43%
Family Reunification (+6 months)	25%	60%	40%
Seasonal migration	3%	0%	100%
Long term economic migration (+6 months)	1%	48%	52%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## MOZAMBIQUE (RESSANO GARCIA) – SOUTH AFRICA | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

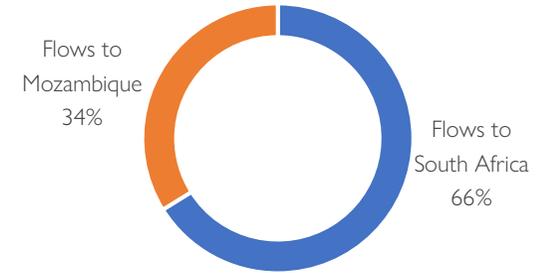
Over the reporting period, a total of 2,719 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number of flows was 124. This represented a 5 per cent increase compared to August during which 118 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (65%), South Africa (34%) and Malawi (1%) were the main countries of departure, while South Africa (65%) and Mozambique (34%) were the main countries of intended destination of individuals passing through the Ressano Garcia FMP. Out of 2,719 individuals observed, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent were females. There were 29 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of the individuals observed. Meanwhile, 6 children were unaccompanied.



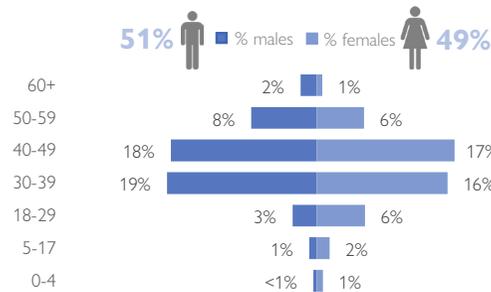
### KEY FIGURES



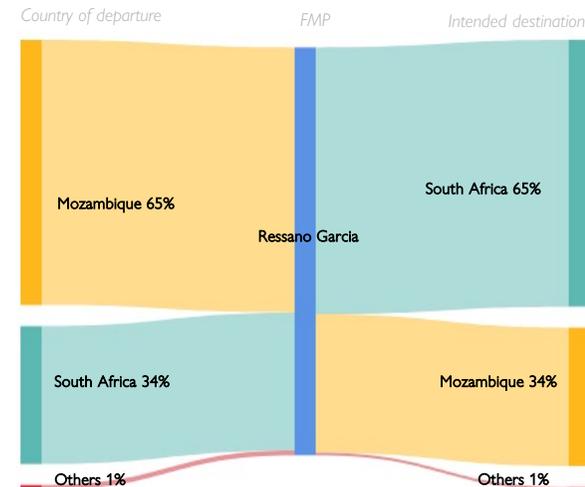
### FLOW DIRECTION



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



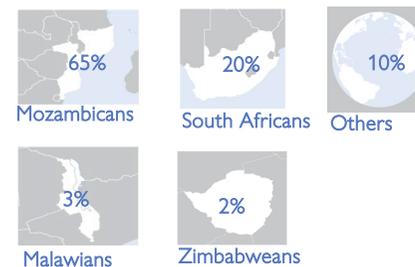
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



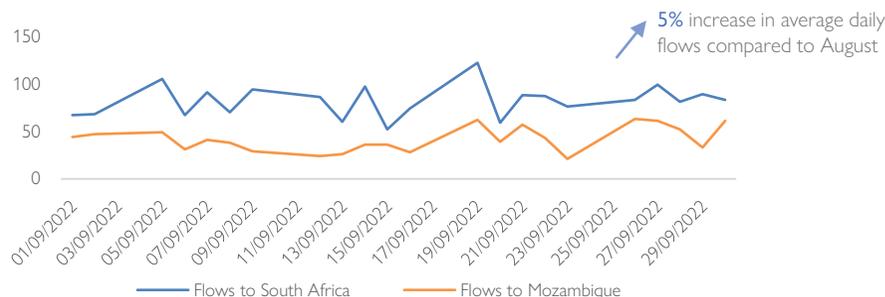
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



Others include Eswatini and Malawi for countries of departure and Botswana, Eswatini and Malawi for countries of destination.

### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

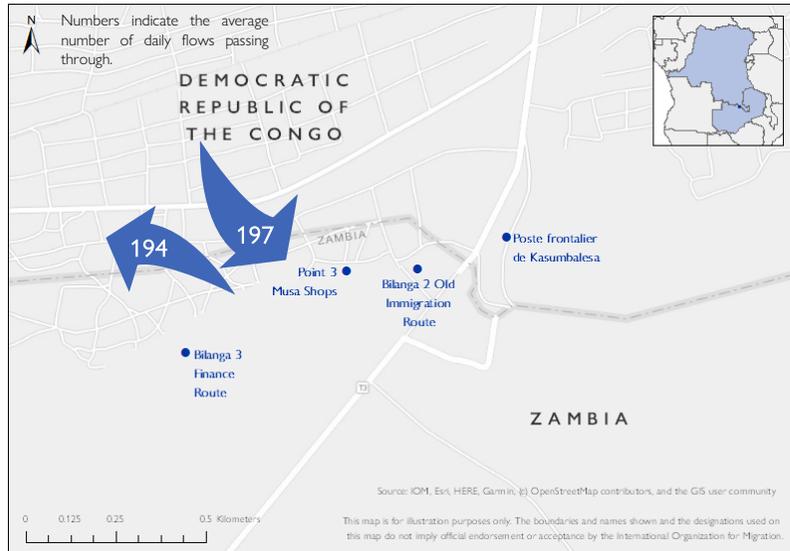
Reasons for Movement	Flows to Total	Flows to South Africa	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	48%	45%	55%
Long Term Economic Migration (>6 months)	41%	98%	2%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	11%	70%	30%

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

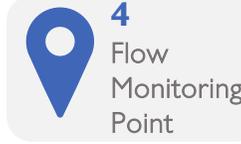
## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KASUMBALESA) – ZAMBIA | SEPTEMBER 2022

### OVERVIEW

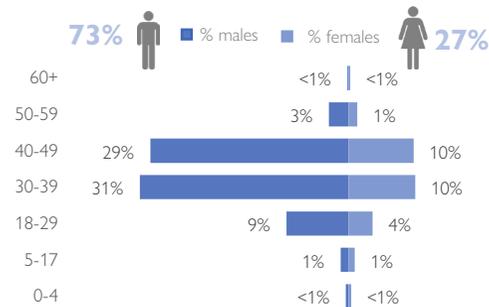
Over the reporting period, a total of 8,615 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Point (FMP). The average daily number flows was 392. This represented a 26 per cent decrease compared to August during which 526 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Democratic Republic of the Congo (61%), Zambia (26%) and United Republic of Tanzania (6%) were the main countries of departure, while Zambia (46%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (38%) were the main countries of intended destination. Additionally, countries of destination were more diversified this month with 16% travelling to other countries of destination, including United Republic of Tanzania (3%) and Malawi (3%). Out of 8,615 individuals observed, 74 per cent were males and 26 per cent were females. There were 89 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



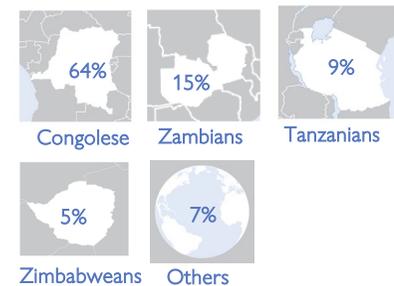
### VULNERABLE GROUPS



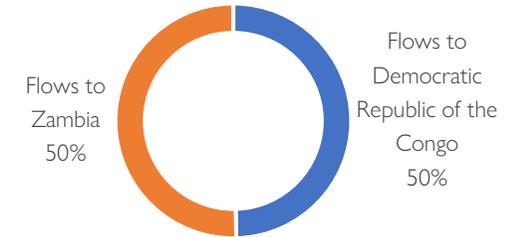
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



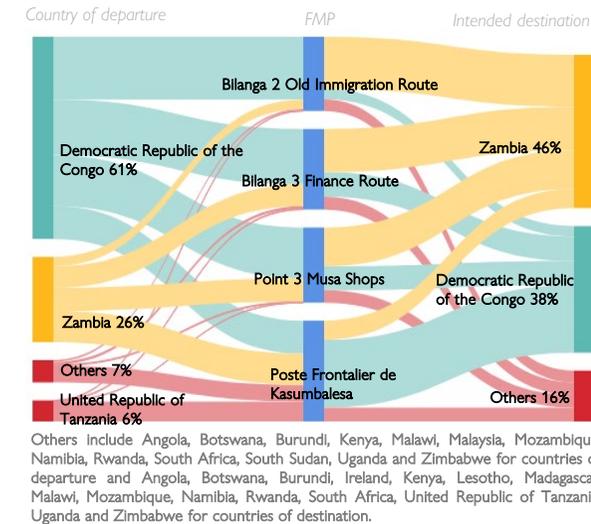
### DECLARED NATIONALITIES



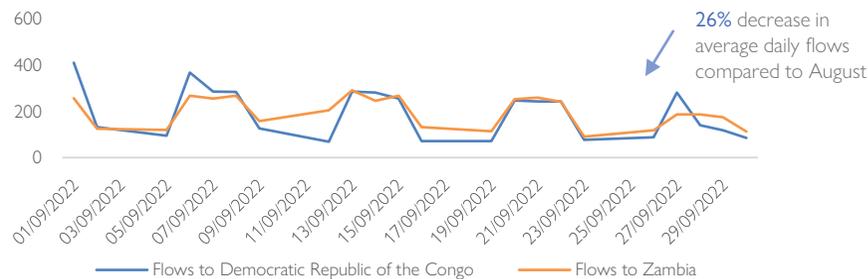
### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### DAILY OBSERVATIONS FROM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to DRC	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	59%	43%	57%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	18%	45%	55%
Forced movement due to conflict	9%	48%	52%
Long term Economic (>6 months)	7%	0%	100%
Seasonal Migration	6%	66%	34%
Forced movement due to natural Disasters	1%	69%	31%

### 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 30 September 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.

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*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.*

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🌐 <https://displacement.iom.int> – <https://migration.iom.int>

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