UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Regional Bureau for Southern Africa

2024 Regional Population Data Analysis

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR, Regional Bureau for Southern Africa

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A word from the Director

Across Southern Africa, conflict-induced displacement, climate shocks, economic uncertainty and growing protection risks tested our resilience. Yet, thanks to the dedication of all our partners, we remained steadfast in delivering protection and solutions even in the most complex and dynamic environments and in the face of critical funding shortages.

One of the most significant milestones of 2024 was the advancement of our route-based approach across the region. This operational shift has significantly improved how we understand and respond to mixed movements and cross-border displacement. By focusing on key mobility corridors – particularly those stretching from the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa through the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and into South Africa – we achieved meaningful progress. Working closely with governments and key partners, we enhanced protection monitoring along these routes and used data and evidence to inform planning. We also strengthened our engagement with development actors and regional institutions, such as, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to promote protection-sensitive border management, climate resilience and stronger asylum systems.

These advancements reflect not only the strength of our partnerships but also the courage of the people we serve. The route-based approach has become a cornerstone of our regional strategy, bridging humanitarian and development efforts to ensure that no one is left behind.

The **2024 Regional Population Data Analysis** further reinforces this vision, offering a comprehensive view of displacement trends and supporting data-driven advocacy, fundraising and operational decision-making. This analysis aligns closely with UNHCR Data Transformation Strategy (2020–2025) and will remain a key guide to our shared response moving forward.

As we look ahead to the future, UNHCR's commitment in Southern Africa will remain focused on sustainability, inclusion and innovation. Achieving this vision requires not only technical expertise but also empathy, collaboration and courage. Let us continue to carry forward the dedication and compassion that has defined our work.

This report is available on the UNHCR data portal (https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/rbsa).

Chansa Kapaya
Regional Director of the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa

UNHCR supports Rwandan returnees arriving from the democratic Republic of Congo.
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Regional overview

2024 regional protection snapshot: Data, policy and durable solutions in Southern Africa

Southern Africa remains a dynamic, yet challenging, humanitarian region, shaped by a complex interplay of protracted displacement, recurring crises and evolving protection needs. By the end of 2024, the region hosted over 10 million forcibly displaced individuals and returnees. Displacement was primarily driven by conflict, political instability and the growing impact of climate-related hazards. These interconnected factors have intensified both internal and cross-border movements, leading to a displacement landscape of increasing scope, scale and complexity. Of those under UNHCR's mandate in the region, 24 per cent received support in 2024 through various assistance programmes coordinated by UNHCR and its partners, including national agencies.

Of the total displaced population, approximately 1.1 million people are classified as refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless individuals, returnees and others of concern, highlighting the region's diverse legal and protection situations. The DRC lies at the centre of this displacement, serving both as a host country for asylum-seekers and as the primary source of refugees and IDPs. Currently, the DRC hosts almost 90 per cent of all forcibly displaced individuals in Southern Africa. It also continues to create significant displacement for neighbouring nations and across the continent due to ongoing insecurity, particularly in its eastern regions. Additionally, the region accounts for 72 per cent of the undocumented refugees and asylum-seekers who lack legally recognized identity documents.

Despite sustained efforts, the region's overall environment remains fragile. Armed conflict continues to drive internal displacement in several countries. While others face increasing returns, secondary movements and climate-induced displacement. In 2024 alone, more than 1 million people were displaced due to climate shocks, underscoring the urgent need to mainstream climate risk into protection and response planning. In total, over 9.8 million individuals were displaced internally or have returned as IDPs.

Access to territory and fair asylum procedures remains a significant challenge in several Southern African countries. By December 2024, 66 individuals were subjected to refoulement across five countries – Madagascar (49 individuals), Zambia (7), Mozambique (4), Seychelles (4) and South Africa (2) – with all incidents involving removal from the national territory. The affected individuals were primarily from conflict-affected countries, including Somalia (47), the DRC (8), Angola (4), Iraq (2) and Afghanistan (2). These incidents point to systemic gaps in national asylum systems, inconsistent application of the principle of non-refoulement, and the urgent need for policy reform, capacity strengthening and regional cooperation.

Mixed movements and onward mobility further complicate the protection environment. In 2024, over 40,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were involved in mixed migration flows, primarily through

South Africa, Zambia and Malawi which remain key transit and destination hubs. These populations face heightened vulnerabilities, including risks of trafficking and exploitation and limited access to essential services. The region continues to implement a route-based protection strategy under the 2024–2027 roadmap, aimed at improving data systems, strengthening border protection and enhancing cross-border collaboration.

Statelessness remains a significant but underreported issue in the region. While comprehensive data is limited, millions are estimated to be at risk across the SADC countries. In 2024, the region marked the end of the #IBelong campaign and the launch of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness. Zambia became the first country in the region to join the Alliance, with Angola, the Republic of the Congo and Lesotho indicating intentions to follow.

These developments align with broader regional and global goals, including Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.9 on legal identity for all and the African Union's Agenda 2063. The SADC Regional Roadmap on the Eradication of Statelessness, jointly developed with UNHCR in 2022, remains a key strategic framework.

Notably, in November 2024, the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) adopted a resolution endorsing the Draft Model Law on the Right to Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa. Developed with UNHCR support, the Model Law aims to guide Member States in translating commitments from the African Union Protocol on the eradication of statelessness in Africa into national legislation and harmonizing nationality laws across diverse legal systems.

Addressing protection risks for forcibly displaced and stateless individuals remains central to UNHCR's work. Key risks include gender-based violence (GBV), child protection concerns and limited access to legal identity and essential services. In 2024, UNHCR scaled up efforts through community-based protection models, increased support for refugee women-led organizations, expanded birth registration initiatives and improved services for GBV survivors. Over 131,000 individuals accessed GBV services, and more than 247,000 participated in assessments to inform programming.

The Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) frameworks continue to guide regional interventions. Progress has been made in women's representation in leadership roles – for example, refugee women's participation in Mozambique reached 67 per cent. Feedback and response mechanisms are being further integrated into service delivery, contributing to more inclusive and responsive programming.

Efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) also intensified in 2024. Over 1,700 staff and community members received prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) training. While more than 66,000 forcibly displaced persons in the DRC were reached through awareness campaigns. Enhanced complaint and feedback systems have helped improve accountability and strengthen the protection environment.

Durable solutions remain at the heart of UNHCR's regional strategy. In 2024, more than 6,300 refugees were submitted for resettlement, and 5,600 were resettled – an increase of 56 per cent from the previous year. An additional 70 individuals accessed complementary pathways through family reunification, education or labour mobility. Voluntary repatriation benefited over 13,700 refugees, primarily returning to the Central African Republic, Burundi and Rwanda. Local integration efforts progressed in Angola, where former Sierra Leonean, Liberian and Rwandan refugees were issued residence permits, signalling positive developments toward legal inclusion.

The region also recorded its highest number of

complementary pathway departures since tracking began in 2016. A hundred and one individuals departed through education, sponsorship, employment or humanitarian programmes. Canada and the United States of America (US) were the top destinations, with most departures originating from the DRC, Rwanda and Burundi, and hosted in Malawi and Zambia. This underscores the increasing commitment to diversifying third-country solutions beyond traditional resettlement pathways.

Among internally displaced populations, over 1.6 million IDP returns were recorded in the DRC in 2024, particularly in Tanganyika and South Kivu, supported by peacebuilding efforts and the United Nations' (UN) nexus approach. In Mozambique, over 5,000 IDPs returned despite ongoing security concerns and climate shocks, underscoring the need for sustained support in recovery and reintegration.

In terms of the regional data quality landscape, the region has recorded 334 surveys and assessments since December 2022. Two hundred twenty-four data collection exercises were completed in 2024 alone. Of the total surveys and assessments identified, 54 per cent have corresponding reports available, and 11 per cent of the data has been transferred to the Raw Internal Data Library. These surveys and assessments focused on the top ten thematic areas: social protection, education, self-reliance and inclusion, cash-based programming, health, energy and environment, registration, camp coordination and camp management, housing/land/property and others. In addition, the region supported national surveys and censuses in close collaboration with National Statistics Offices. These included the Demographic and Health Survey and the Integrated Household Survey in Malawi, the Household Living Conditions Survey in the DRC and a national census in Angola. The Joint Data Center (JDC) funded national surveys in Malawi and the DRC. With regard to registration data, the 2024 review shows an improvement in data quality, increasing from 45.5 per cent in December 2023 to 54.17 per cent in December 2024. This represents an increase of 8.67 percentage points in the region.

As the region prepares for future displacement trends, UNHCR is strengthening partnerships with national governments, regional organizations, UN agencies and civil society. The Data Identity Management and Analysis (DIMA) unit continues to play a pivotal role in supporting operational planning and evidence-based decision-making. Under UNHCR's Data Transformation Strategy (2020–2025), the region is improving socioeconomic data collection, collaborating with National Statistics Offices, applying Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) methodologies, and strengthening results-based monitoring.

Looking ahead, UNHCR remains committed to supporting national authorities in building resilient asylum systems, enhancing protection frameworks and promoting inclusion. Anchored in the High Commissioner's Strategic Directions (2022–2026), regional priorities will continue to focus on strengthening protection and asylum systems, advancing durable solutions, promoting self-reliance and inclusion, and empowering communities toward gender equality. This vision is rooted in a rights-based, community-driven approach that places forcibly displaced and stateless individuals at the centre of the humanitarian development agenda for Southern Africa.

Overview of the Population in Southern Africa

KEY FIGURES

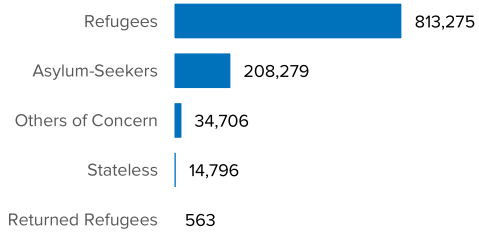
10,921,174

FORCIBLY DISPLACED PEOPLE & RETURNEES[1]

As a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations, or events seriously disturbing public order.

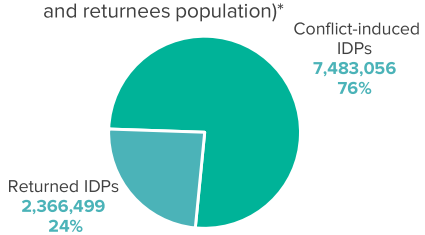
1,071,619

Refugees, asylum-seekers, others of concern, returnees & stateless (10% of the overall forcibly displaced people and returnees population)*



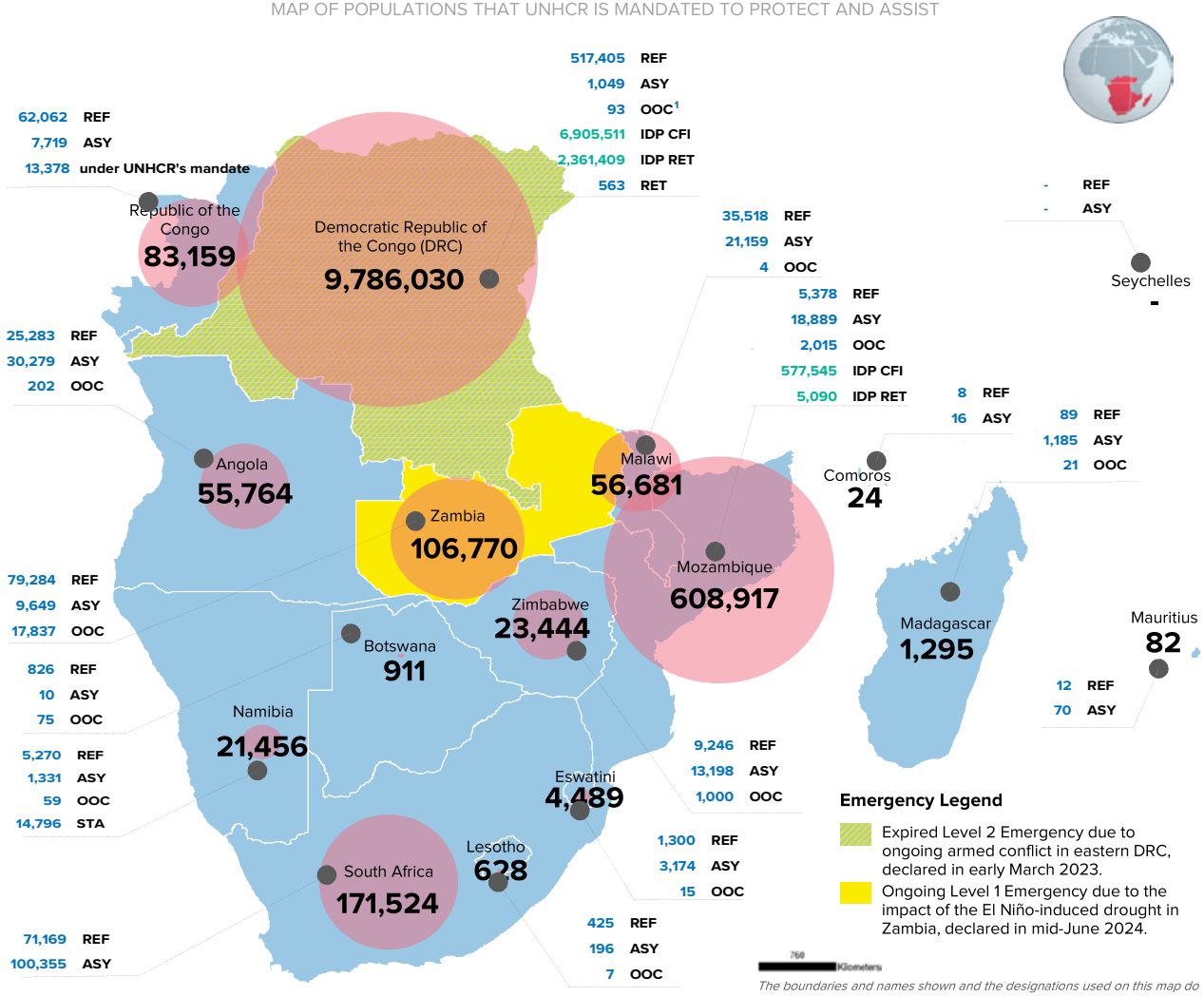
9,849,555

Conflict-induced IDPs and returned IDPs (90% of the overall forcibly displaced people and returnees population)*



1 In addition, there are 1,009,239 people displaced internally in the context of disasters and climate change. The displacement occurred in the following countries: The Democratic Republic of the Congo (869,906) and Mozambique (139,333).

MAP OF POPULATIONS THAT UNHCR IS MANDATED TO PROTECT AND ASSIST



Author: UNHCR DIMA - RSA Contact: rsarbdima@unhcr.org

Source: **REF, ASY, OOC, RET** (UNHCR PRIMES, Government); **IDP DRC** (OCHA); IDP Zimbabwe & Mozambique (IOM); **IDP ROC** (Government, Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action (MASAH).

Date of creation: As of 31 December 2024

For more information visit: UNHCR Data Portal

* REF = Refugee; ASY = Asylum-seeker; OOC = Others of concern; RET = Returnee IDP = Internal Displaced Person IDP CFI = Conflic-induced IDPs IDP RET = Returned IDPs STA = Stateless DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo ROC = Repulic of the Congo IDP figures in DRC are as of 31 July 2024

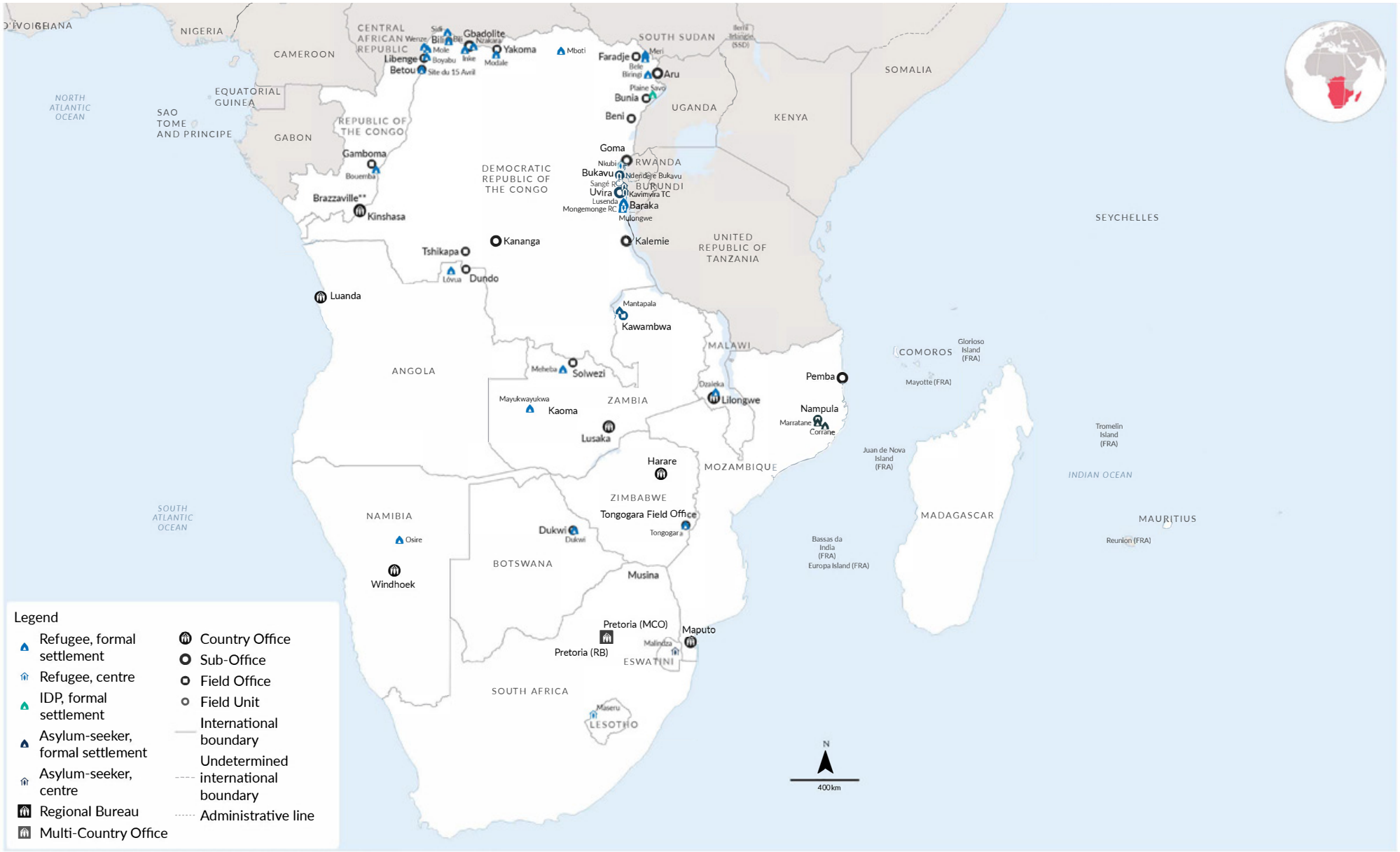
1 The category 'others of concern' includes individuals outside the conventional definitions of refugees or asylum-seekers who nonetheless fall under UNHCR's mandate for protection and assistance.

Detailed regional analysis of the population by country of asylum and locations

County of asylum	Refugees	Asylum-seekers	Others of concern	IDP Induced by conflict	Returned IDP	Refugee returnee	Stateless	Grand Total
DRC	**517,405**	**1,049**	**93**	**6,905,511**	**2,361,409**	**563**		**9,786,030**
North Kivu				2,813,577	1,490,697			4,304,274
Ituri				1,426,965	529,074			1,956,039
South Kivu				1,537,008	184,201			1,721,209
Other	517,405	1,049	93	627,238	110,026	563		1,256,374
Tanganyika				271,887	47,411			319,298
Tshopo				228,836				228,836
Mozambique	**5,378**	**18,889**	**2,015**	**577,545**	**5,090**			**608,917**
Cabo Delgado	65	819	64	541,400				542,348
Nampula	834	3,044	54	32,614	4,416			40,962
Marratane	2,694	4,444	887					8,025
Other	352	2,760	197	3,531	674			7,514
Maputo City	765	3,931	402					5,098
Maputo	668	3,891	411					4,970
South Africa	**71,169**	**100,355**						**171,524**
Other	71,169	100,355						171,524
Zambia	**79,284**	**9,649**	**17,837**					**106,770**
Meheba	32,658	1,048	9,792					43,498
Lusaka	18,859	7,695	762					27,316
Mayukwayukwa	19,406	115	7,283					26,804
Mantapala	8,361	791						9,152
Congo	**62,062**	**7,719**	**13,378**					**83,159**
Brazzaville	18,154	3,552	4,322					26,028
Plateaux	16,629	971	1,654					19,254
Likouala	13,801	1,977	3,256					19,034
Pool	7,107	250	874					8,231
Cuvette	4,780	149	546					5,475
Other	1,591	820	2,726					5,137
Malawi	**35,518**	**21,159**	**4**					**56,681**
Dzaleka	35,518	21,159	4					56,681
Angola	**25,283**	**30,279**	**202**					**55,764**
Luanda	9,737	28,537	200					38,474
Lóvua	6,237							6,237
Lunda Norte	3,321	400						3,721
Moxico	3,033	102						3,135
Other	1,710	1,170	2					2,882
Lunda Sul	1,245	70						1,315
Zimbabwe	**9,246**	**13,198**	**1,000**					**23,444**

County of asylum	Refugees	Asylum-seekers	Others of concern	IDP Induced by conflict	Returned IDP	Refugee returnee	Stateless	Grand Total
Manicaland	8,490	13,170	911					22,571
Harare	741	28	89					858
Bulawayo	7							7
Mashonaland East	7							7
Mashonaland West	1							1
Namibia	**5,270**	**1,331**	**59**				**14,796**	**21,456**
Other	334	45	39				14,796	15,214
Osire	4,781	1,248	19					6,048
Windhoek	65	6	1					72
Katutura	51	13						64
Katima Mulilo	39	19						58
Eswatini	**1,300**	**3,174**	**15**					**4,489**
Other	996	1,436	11					2,443
Malindza	304	1,738	4					2,046
Madagascar	**89**	**1,185**	**21**					**1,295**
Other	27	584	16					627
Antananarivo	60	502	5					567
Andoharanofotsy	2	78						80
Ampitatafika		15						15
Toliara		6						6
Botswana	**826**	**10**	**75**					**911**
Dukwe	692	9	42					743
Other	101	1	15					117
Francistown	23		3					26
Gaborone	9		5					14
Tutume	1		10					11
Lesotho	**425**	**196**	**7**					**628**
Maseru	235	46	5					286
Other	112	136	1					249
Mafeteng	32	5						37
Butha-Buthe	29	4	1					34
Stadium Area	17	5						22
Mauritius	**12**	**70**						**82**
Other	12	70						82
Comoros	**8**	**16**						**24**
Other	8	16						24
Seychelles								
Other								
Grand Total	**813,275**	**208,279**	**34,706**	**7,483,056**	**2,366,499**	**563**	**14,796**	**10,921,174**

UNHCR presence map (as of 31 December 2024)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Printing date: 30-Apr-2025 **Sources:** UNCS, UNHCR **Author:** UNHCR RBSA **Feedback:** dimarbsa@unhcr.org

MALAWI. Insect farming center.
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Refugees, asylum-seekers and people in need of international protection

Overview

By the end of 2024, the total number of forcibly displaced persons and returnees across the region reached 10.9 million, reflecting the continued scope and gravity of displacement. Of this population, 1,071,619 individuals (approximately 10 per cent) were classified as refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons, returnees and people in need of international protection. Refugees comprised the majority (813,275), followed by asylum-seekers (208,279), people in need of international protection (34,706), stateless persons (14,796) and refugee returnees (563).

A small number of countries bear the responsibility for hosting most displaced populations. By the close of 2024, the DRC, South Africa, Zambia, the Republic of the Congo, Angola and Malawi collectively hosted 94 per cent of all refugees and asylum-seekers in the region. These countries remain key destinations for individuals fleeing persecution, violence and human rights violations – often without viable options for return or durable solutions.

A large share of displaced persons in Southern Africa originate from outside the subregion. As of December 2024, 74 per cent of all refugees and asylum-seekers hosted in the region were nationals of countries beyond its borders. The main countries of origin included the Central African Republic (24 per cent), Rwanda (23 per cent), the DRC (22 per cent), Burundi (9 per cent) and South Sudan (5 per cent), highlighting the enduring instability and displacement pressures in Central and East Africa.

The category 'people in need of international protection' includes individuals outside the conventional definitions of refugees or asylum-seekers who nonetheless fall under UNHCR's mandate for protection and assistance. By the end of 2024, 34,706 individuals were classified under this category, with 90 per cent hosted in Zambia and the Republic of the Congo.

Protracted refugee situations remain a defining feature of the displacement landscape. In 2024, five such situations were officially recognized, four in the DRC and one in Zambia. Each involved more than 25,000 refugees from the same country of origin who had remained in exile for over five years. These long-standing cases underscore the urgent need to move beyond humanitarian assistance towards sustainable, rights-based solutions.

As of December 2024, 17,363 individuals were newly registered across the Southern Africa region. This figure includes both new arrivals and persons who arrived in prior years but were only registered in 2024. Notably, children made up 46 per cent of new registrations (7,972 individuals), while 1 per cent (161 individuals) were identified as having specific protection needs. 64 per cent of new arrivals were male and 36 per cent female. The majority were working age (18-59), with significant though smaller numbers in younger age categories, particularly under-fives.

Of the newly registered individuals, 55 per cent (9,475) originated from outside the region. The DRC accounted for the largest share (7,818 individuals or nearly 45 per cent), followed by Burundi (4,422), Central African Republic (1,698), Somalia (1,167) and South Sudan (933). Monthly arrival trends showed peaks in April (1,806) and July (1,748), likely reflecting seasonal shifts or escalating insecurity in countries of origin. The lowest number of registrations occurred in December (1,130), possibly due to reduced movement or delays in registration processes.

South Africa received the largest number of new arrivals in 2024, accounting for 48.2 per cent of the total (100,355 individuals), followed by Angola (30,279) and Malawi (21,159). Other notable countries of asylum included Mozambique (18,889), Zimbabwe (13,198), Zambia (9,649) and the Republic of the Congo (7,719). Smaller numbers were also registered in Mauritius and Botswana.

At the subnational level, key points of origin for newly displaced persons included South Kivu and North Kivu in eastern DRC and Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie in Burundi. This reaffirms the displacement impact of ongoing conflict in these areas. Among host countries, Zambia's Lusaka Province recorded the largest number of newly registered individuals (4,943), followed by Malawi's Central Region (2,796), and Zambia's North-Western and Luapula Provinces. Additional notable settlement locations included various provinces in the DRC and Zimbabwe.

Registration data quality review

Between December 2023 and December 2024, the population of refugees and asylum-seekers in Southern Africa grew by 2.25 per cent. Registration coverage through individual records in UNHCR and government databases remained high at 99 per cent, with only 6,500 asylum-seekers in Zimbabwe pending registration. While progress was noted in the issuance of legal identity documents – rising from 33 per cent to 38 per cent – a concerning deterioration occurred in birth registration for children under five, which declined from 36 per cent to 25 per cent across the region. (For further details, see the Documentation section on page 18).

In parallel, the DIMA team launched a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on basic bio-data changes. The SOP aims to strengthen data integrity by guiding the prevention and management of registration-related fraud. Another key contributor to the enhanced data quality has been the continued monitoring and review of the harmonized regional registration dataset, introduced in 2022. This dataset has become a vital tool to ensure alignment with regional registration standards.

Capacity development efforts have also played a significant role. In 2024, targeted training and technical support were provided to data staff across 16 operations. This included both remote assistance and in-person support through DIMA field missions, which helped strengthen registration and documentation practices. These efforts have not only increased staff capacity but also led to more efficient and accurate data management. Collectively, these measures reflect the region's broader commitment to improving data governance.

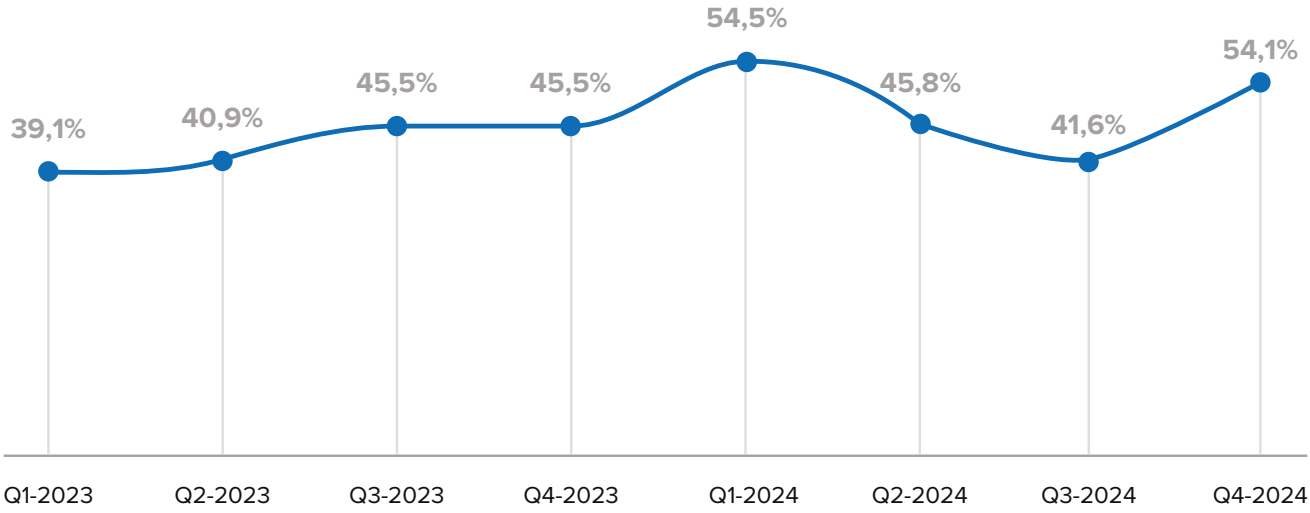


FIGURE 1: Regional registration data quality performance of refugees and asylum-seekers since 2023

Socioeconomic profiling in proGres[2] also saw moderate improvement, increasing from 32.28 per cent in 2023 to 34.71 per cent in 2024. This profiling captures key information on education, employment history, household income, skills and contact details which are critical elements for effective protection and solutions planning. Conversely, the proportion of the active population verified on an individual basis within the recommended five-year timeframe decreased from 59 per cent in 2023 to 53 per cent in 2024, suggesting a need for increased focus on regular verification cycles.

The number of biometric adjudication cases – where identity inconsistencies are resolved through biometric comparison – fell significantly by 35 per cent, from 10,520 cases in 2023 to 6,842 in 2024. This decline was largely driven by reduced caseloads in high-volume operations such as the DRC, Zambia and the Republic of the Congo.

As part of the region's shift toward **route-based protection and solutions delivery**, and with increasing engagement from Member States under a whole-of-society approach, efforts to capture entry-point data have gained momentum. Coverage of such data currently stands at 18 per cent, marking early progress. However, further investment is needed to comprehensively map the major migration routes used by refugees and other forcibly displaced persons. The percentage is expected to rise as data collection mechanisms continue to be developed and scaled up.

Despite notable progress in improving data quality, several challenges persist. Funding constraints have delayed key registration and verification activities, limiting the scale and speed of implementation. In addition, security constraints – particularly in conflict-affected areas like eastern DRC – have hampered regular data collection. Restricted access to displaced populations has, in some cases, disrupted continuous registration and verification exercises, particularly in high-risk or remote locations. Looking ahead, addressing these obstacles – through increased funding, enhanced security measures for staff and adaptive programming – will be essential to maintaining and advancing gains in registration data quality across the region.

2 proGres (Profile Global Registration System) is UNHCR's case management and registration database used to collect, store and manage data on forcibly displaced and stateless people.

Documentation

The Southern Africa region saw a notable improvement in the issuance of valid legal identity documents on an individual basis, rising from 33 per cent in 2023 to 38 per cent in 2024. Country-level progress was particularly significant in several operations. In Botswana, issuance rates jumped from 7 per cent to 85 per cent, marking a breakthrough. Other notable increases were observed in: Comoros (85 per cent to 92 per cent), the Republic of the Congo (21 per cent to 25 per cent), the DRC (25 per cent to 28 per cent), Lesotho (0 per cent to 28 per cent), Malawi (28 per cent to 40 per cent), Mozambique (65 per cent to 71 per cent) and Namibia (68 per cent to 93 per cent). Conversely, Zambia experienced a significant decline, with valid identity document issuance dropping from 83 per cent in 2023 to 54 per cent in 2024. Data for South Africa remains unavailable to UNHCR. However, the Department of Home Affairs continues to support the issuance of legal identity documents to registered refugees and asylum-seekers in the country.

Eight operations – Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe – are actively including forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national identity systems. This inclusion represents a major step forward in enabling access to essential services, facilitating rights recognition, and enhancing the integrity and interoperability of national identity data.

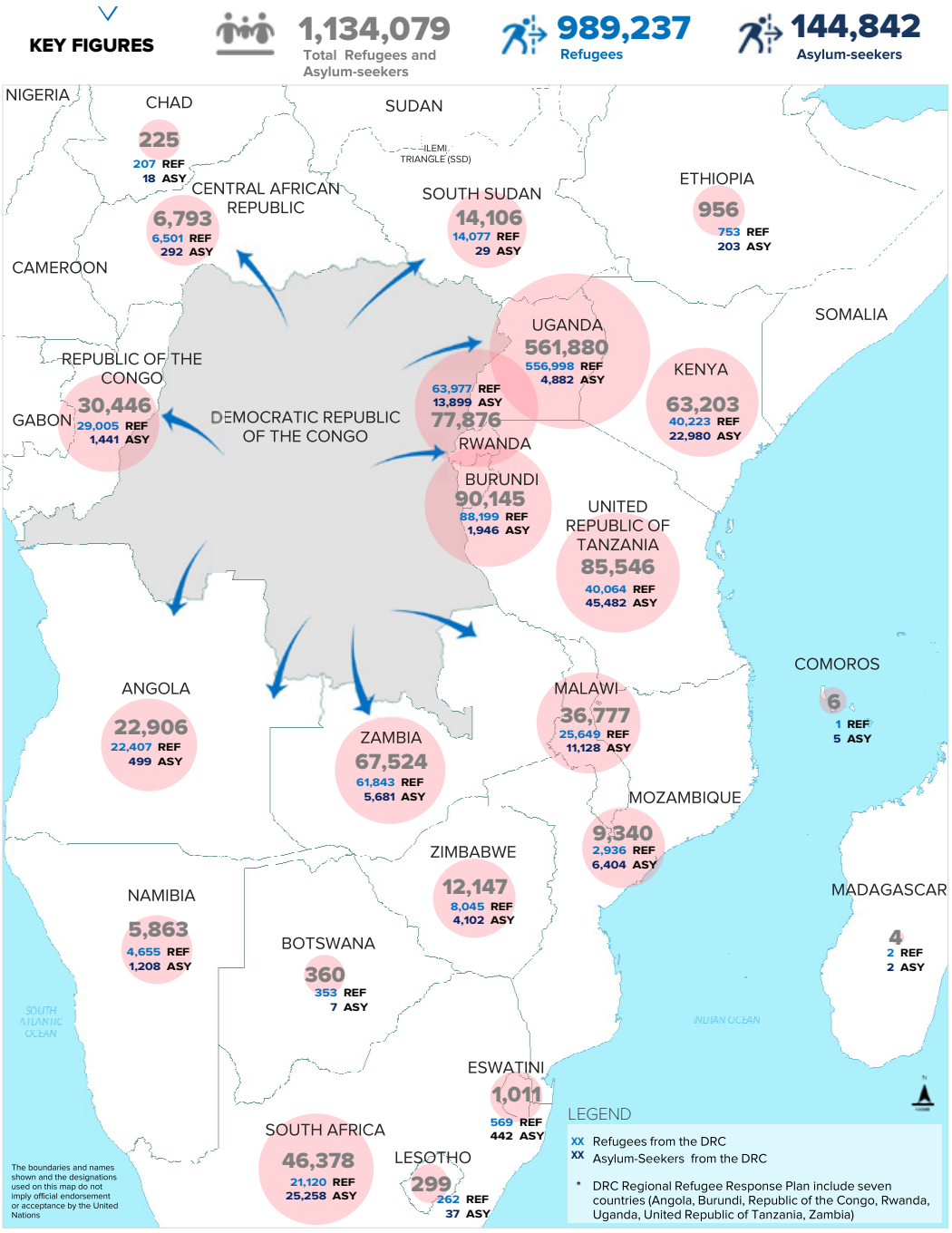
Beyond legal identity documents, seven operations – Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, the Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe – are issuing travel documents or passports to eligible refugees. These documents are critical for enabling freedom of movement, reunifying families and supporting access to education or livelihoods abroad, all while aligning with international protection standards.

However, civil registration coverage, particularly the issuance of birth certificates for children under five, declined significantly from 36 per cent in 2023 to 25 per cent in 2024. UNHCR relies on governments' refugee or civil registration authorities for this data but obtaining timely and accurate statistics remains a challenge. In many contexts, especially in Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa, birth registration data for refugees and asylum-seekers is either unavailable or inconsistently reported.

Spotlight: The Democratic Republic of the Congo situation

As of the end of 2024, over 1.13 million Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers were hosted across Africa, highlighting the protracted and complex nature of displacement from the DRC. Of this total, 517,405 individuals were registered as refugees, while 1,049 were asylum-seekers. Continued displacement is primarily driven by persistent armed conflict, political instability and localized violence – especially in the eastern provinces of the DRC.

Most Congolese forcibly displaced persons reside in neighbouring countries. Uganda hosts the largest population – over 561,880 individuals, including 556,898 refugees and 4,982 asylum-seekers. Other major host countries include Burundi (90,145 individuals), Rwanda (77,876 individuals) and the United Republic of Tanzania (85,546 individuals). Together, these four countries account for nearly 70 per cent of all Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers on the continent.



Southern African countries also continue to play a significant role in providing asylum to Congolese nationals. Key host countries include Zambia (67,524 individuals), South Africa (46,378), Malawi (36,777) and Angola (22,920). In addition, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Botswana host smaller – yet still meaningful – Congolese populations, while Lesotho, Eswatini and Comoros reflect minimal figures.

Durable solutions

Voluntary repatriation

In 2024, UNHCR projected that approximately 24,300 refugees in Southern Africa would voluntarily repatriate to their countries of origin. Most of these returns were anticipated to the Central African Republic (15,000), followed by Burundi (5,000), Rwanda (3,500) and the DRC (800), as well as smaller numbers to Somalia and Ethiopia. By year's end, 13,700 refugees received assistance for their voluntary return. These included 9,200 to the Central African Republic, 2,400 to Burundi, 1,500 to Rwanda, 690 to the DRC and additional returns to Somalia. While many Congolese refugees across South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini and the Republic of the Congo considered repatriation, ongoing insecurity in the DRC remained a major deterrent. In addition, extreme weather events in the Great Lakes region significantly disrupted logistics. For example, prolonged flooding along Lake Tanganyika severely damaged road infrastructure, impeding returns from the DRC to Burundi. In the DRC, reintegration support for returnees included access to education, housing, healthcare and livelihoods assistance, aimed at fostering sustainable return and self-reliance.

Resettlement

In 2024, UNHCR estimated that approximately 63,173 refugees in the Southern Africa region would require resettlement. Refugees from the DRC represented a significant share of this total, at over 30 per cent of the region's total refugee and asylum-seeker population. During the year, UNHCR submitted 6,351 refugees for resettlement, primarily to the US, Canada and Australia. While this number remains low in comparison to the scale of identified needs, resettlement departures increased by 56 per cent, reaching 5,600 individuals. This is despite ongoing processing delays in some countries related to the residual impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The notable increase in departures is largely attributed to renewed efforts by the US government and resettlement partners, who worked to alleviate key bottlenecks – particularly in housing and reception capacity – thereby accelerating case processing and departures.

Local integration

In 2024, Angola made notable progress in advancing local integration, granting two-year residence permits to 4,200 former refugees from Sierra Leone, Liberia and Rwanda. This marks a significant step toward securing long-term legal status and stability for individuals whose refugee status had ceased. UNHCR continues to support efforts toward naturalization and other alternative legal pathways, aiming to strengthen access to durable solutions and facilitate the full integration of refugees into Angolan society.

Complementary pathways

Complementary pathways continue to expand as a key mechanism for achieving durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in Southern Africa. In 2024, 101 individuals departed to third countries through these legal avenues.

The majority of those who benefited in 2024 were recognized refugees (86 individuals). The remainder included 12 asylum-seekers and two individuals categorized as others of concern. Adults aged between 18 and 59 made up 56 per cent of the departures, while 44 per cent were children and adolescents aged under 18. 60 per cent were male and 40 per cent female.

Education pathways were the most commonly used channel, accounting for 39 departures, followed by community or private sponsorships (29 individuals). One person departed via employment and one other using a humanitarian pathway. While community sponsorships were the predominant method between 2016 and 2023, the sharp increase in education-related departures in 2024 reflects a shift in strategies – signaling greater youth engagement and educational mobility.

In 2024, the highest number of departures were for students who received an education scholarship to pursue undergraduate studies. A large proportion of individuals who departed in 2024 had completed secondary education (32 individuals) or held a university-level qualification (19 individuals). The most common occupations listed included students (26), educators (10) and unemployed individuals (10). This high level of educational attainment highlights the potential of complementary pathways to foster long-term educational advancement and increase employment opportunities, particularly for young people and skilled professionals.

Livelihoods and economic inclusion

In 2024, a total of around 55,000 forcibly displaced and stateless persons have benefited from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions in southern Africa. Financial inclusion has been advancing in the region. In Zimbabwe, 75% of the persons under UNHCR's mandate have opened an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider. Similar data show positive outcomes in Mozambique (67 per cent) and Malawi (51 percent). Lower levels are registered in the DRC and Angola (36 per cent and 23 per cent respectively). However, more efforts are necessary to include forcibly displaced and stateless people in national unemployment surveys to better understand their representation.

Despite the numerous challenges faced in the region, there are also notable examples of promising practices. In Mozambique, innovative approaches to the inclusion of IDPs and refugees have yielded tangible results. Through targeted interventions, 1,626 forcibly displaced individuals gained access to technical and vocational education and training, while 2,138 people received support to start and grow small businesses. This included entrepreneurship training, mentoring and the provision of start-up kits. In addition, more than 480 individuals were trained in climate-resilient farming techniques and sustainable fishing practices, enhancing food security and livelihoods.

On the financial inclusion front, all forcibly displaced and host community members involved in a project in Cabo Delgado successfully opened mobile money accounts for daily transactions. Members of savings groups supported through the programme saw their savings triple, highlighting the initiative's impact on financial resilience and community cohesion.

Population statistics

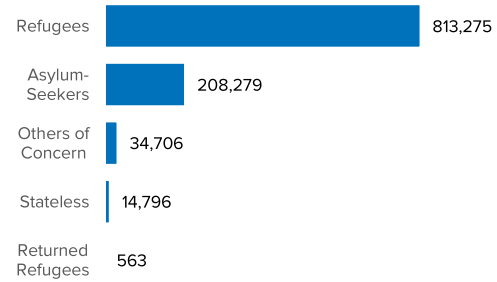
Refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern: Overview

KEY FIGURES

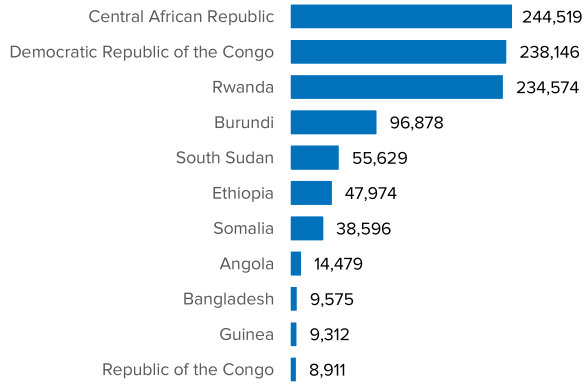
1,071,619

REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS, OTHERS OF CONCERN, RETURNEES & STATELESS

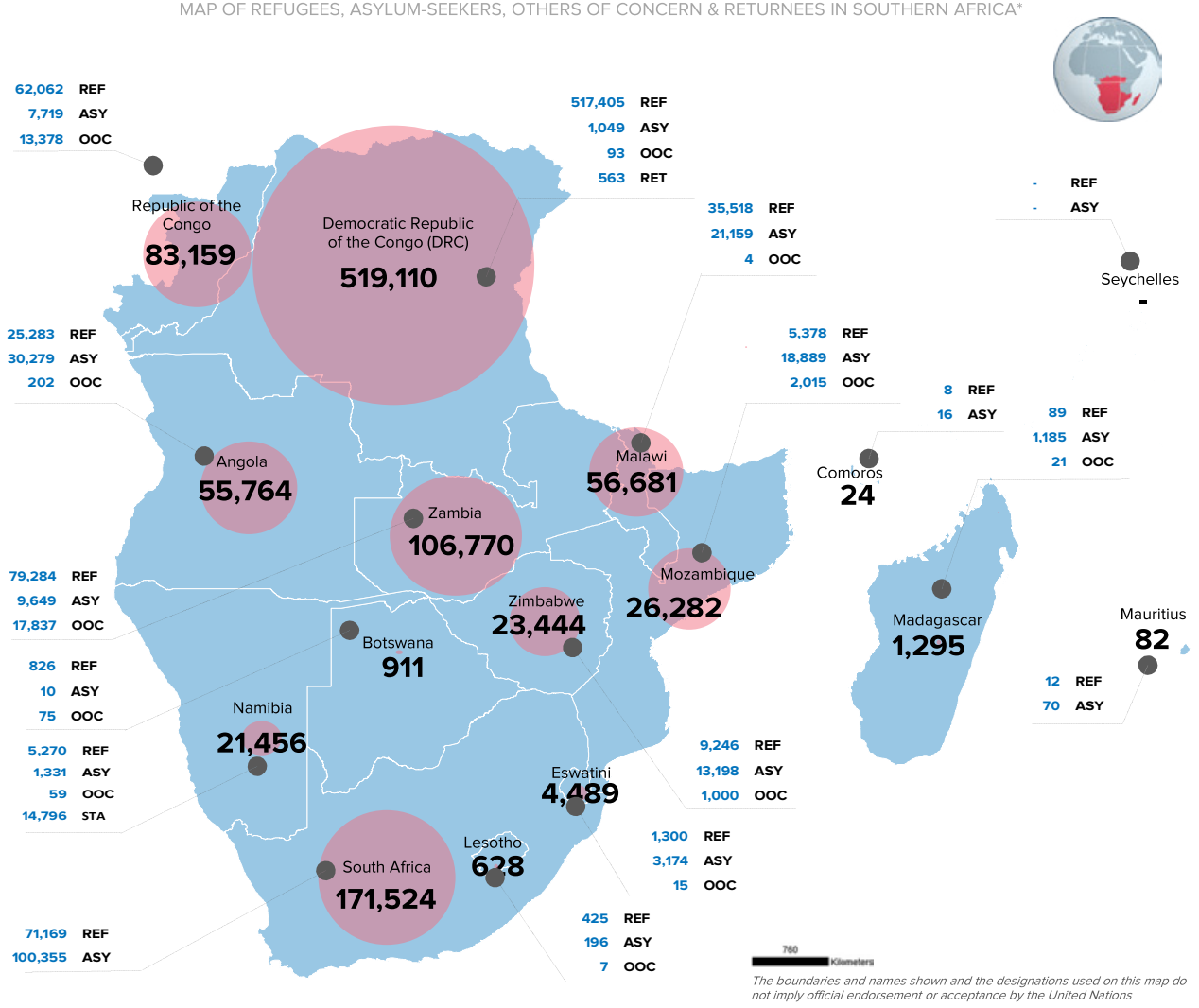
Refugees by legal status



Top 10 country of origin



MAP OF REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS, OTHERS OF CONCERN & RETURNEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA*



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Author: UNHCR DIMA - RSA Contact: rsarbdima@unhcr.org

Source: REF, ASY, OOC, RET (UNHCR PRIMES, Government); **IDP DRC** (OCHA); IDP Zimbabwe & Mozambique (IOM); **IDP ROC** (Government, Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action (MASAH).

Date of creation: As of 31 December 2024

For more information visit: UNHCR Data Portal

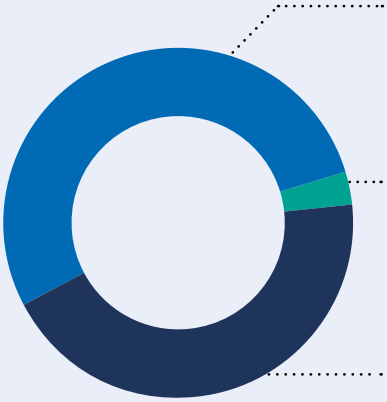
* REF = Refugee; ASY = Asylum-seeker; OOC = Other person of concern; RET = Returnee IDP = Internal Displaced Person IDP CFI = Conflic-induced IDPs IDP RET = Returned IDPs DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo ROC = Repulic of the Congo

Key Figures and Demographics

Demographics

51%
are male

44%
are female



53%
are aged between 18 and 59 years old; of this group 58% are male.

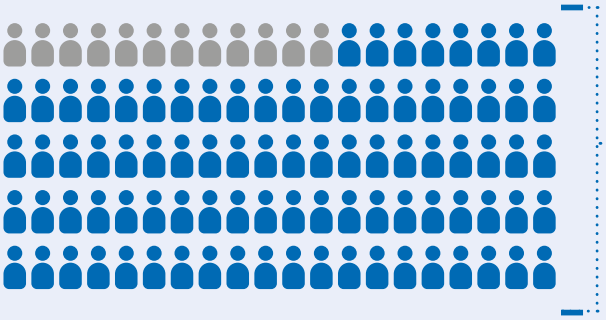
3%
are aged 60 years old and over; of this group 51 % are male.

44%
are under 18 years old; of this group 50% are male.

32%
of the refugees and asylum-seekers live in settlements

68%
live in urban and rural areas.

Socioeconomic profiles and needs



88%
of the refugees and asylum-seekers **have records of their education** in proGres

30% of refugees and asylum-seekers have a contact number recorded in proGres

37%
attended primary school

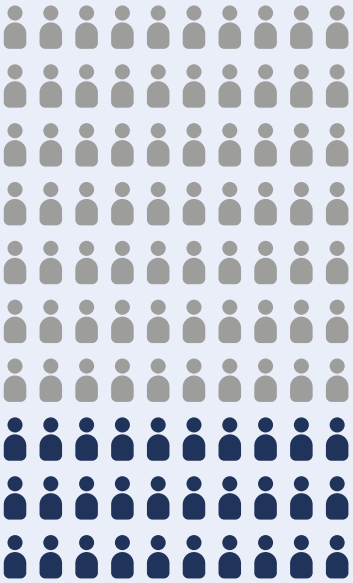
13%
attended secondary school

9%
attended high school

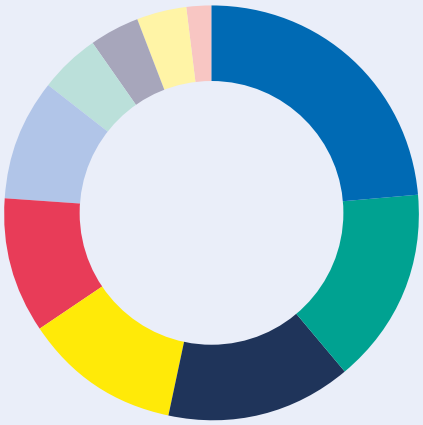
2%
attended university

1%
took part in other informal, technical or vocational training

Language

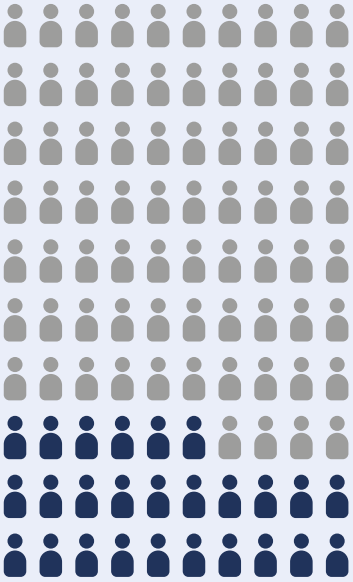


30%
of refugees and asylum-seekers have recorded the language they speak.

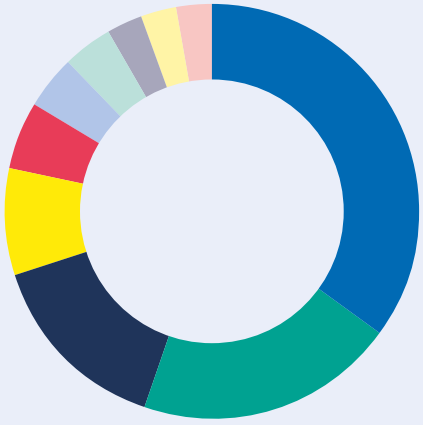


- Swahili (25%)
- Sango (16%)
- French (15%)
- Lingala (13%)
- English (11%)
- Rundi, Kirundi (10%)
- Portuguese (5%)
- Chichewa (4%)
- Rwanda, Kinyarwanda (4%)
- Somali (2%)

Work experience

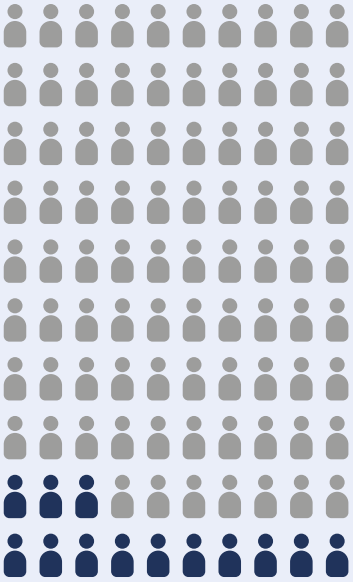


26%
of refugees and asylum-seekers have records of their work experience.

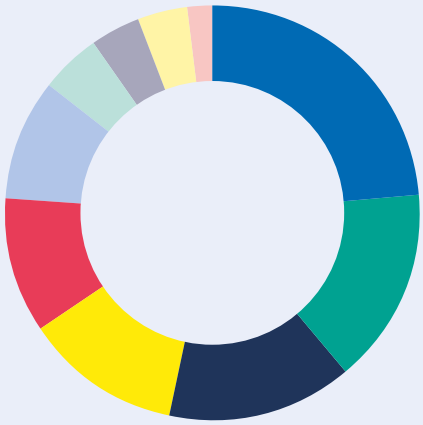


- Mixed crop growers (26%)
- Field crop and vegetable growers (15%)
- Mixed crop and livestock farm labourers (11%)
- Street food salespersons (6%)
- Inland and coastal waters fishery workers (4%)
- Crop farm labourers (3%)
- Commercial sales representatives (3%)
- Forestry labourers (2%)
- Sales workers (2%)
- Subsistence crop farmers (2%)

Skills

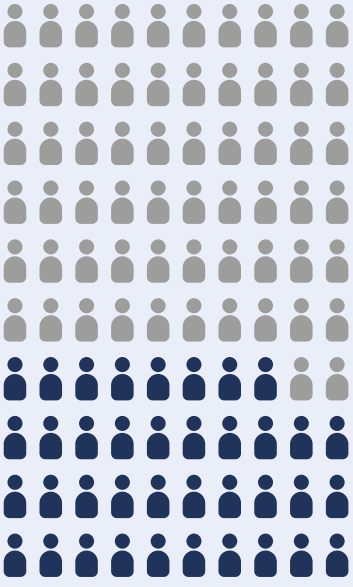


13%
of refugees and asylum-seekers have records of their skills.



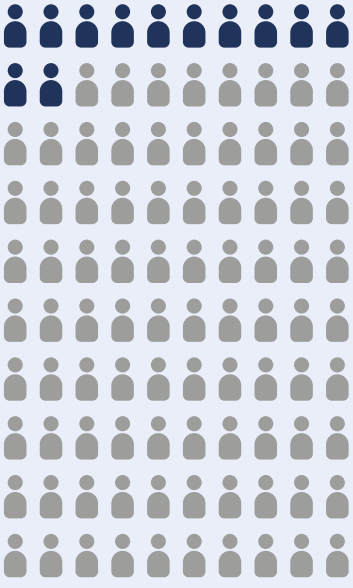
- Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers (21%)
- Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers (12%)
- Sales workers (7%)
- Personal services workers (7%)
- Business and administration associate professionals (3%)
- Drivers and mobile plant operators (3%)
- Food processing, woodworking, garment and other craft and related trades workers (3%)
- Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers (3%)
- Building and related trades workers (excluding electricians) (2%)
- Teaching professionals (2%)

Documents



38%
of refugees and asylum-seekers possess a valid legal identity document.

12%
of the refugee households including asylum-seekers have data on income.



Population by country of asylum and nationality

Country of Asylum	Refugees	Asylum- seekers	Other of Concern	Total Individuals	% of Total
DRC	**517,405**	**1,049**	**93**	**518,547**	**49.1%**
Central African Rep.	206,177	77	11	206,265	39.8%
Rwanda	204,227	132	25	204,384	39.4%
South Sudan	55,325	234	6	55,565	10.7%
Burundi	50,716	162	1	50,879	9.8%
Other	553	423	48	1,024	0.2%
Congo	407	21	2	430	0.1%
South Africa	**71,169**	**100,355**		**171,524**	**16.2%**
Ethiopia	14,157	32,716		46,873	27.3%
DRC	21,120	25,258		46,378	27.0%
Other	11,022	22,211		33,233	19.4%
Somalia	22,141	5,153		27,294	15.9%
Bangladesh	175	9,396		9,571	5.6%
Burundi	2,554	5,621		8,175	4.8%
Zambia	**79,284**	**9,649**	**17,837**	**106,770**	**10.1%**
DRC	61,843	5,681		67,524	63.2%
Burundi	10,912	3,159		14,071	13.2%
Angola			13,763	13,763	12.9%
Rwanda	972	15	4,074	5,061	4.7%
Somalia	4,545	485		5,030	4.7%
Other	1,012	309		1,321	1.2%
Congo	**62,062**	**7,719**	**13,378**	**83,159**	**7.9%**
Central African Rep.	29,975	5,246	2,906	38,127	45.8%
DRC	29,005	1,441	3,019	33,465	40.2%
Rwanda	2,812	427	7,297	10,536	12.7%
Other	187	258	150	595	0.7%
Sudan	44	249	5	298	0.4%
Chad	39	98	1	138	0.2%
Malawi	**35,518**	**21,159**	**4**	**56,681**	**5.4%**
DRC	25,649	11,128		36,777	64.9%
Burundi	6,662	5,751		12,413	21.9%
Rwanda	3,102	3,950	4	7,056	12.4%
Ethiopia	22	163		185	0.3%
Somalia	75	98		173	0.3%
Other	8	69		77	0.1%
Angola	**25,283**	**30,279**	**202**	**55,764**	**5.3%**
DRC	22,407	499	14	22,920	41.1%
Other	1,739	7,561	172	9,472	17.0%
Guinea	126	9,146		9,272	16.6%
Cote d'Ivoire	417	5,940		6,357	11.4%
Mauritania	323	5,402		5,725	10.3%

Country of Asylum	Refugees	Asylum- seekers	Other of Concern	Total Individuals	% of Total
Somalia	271	1,731	16	2,018	3.6%
Mozambique	**5,378**	**18,889**	**2,015**	**26,282**	**2.5%**
DRC	2,936	6,404	780	10,120	38.5%
Burundi	1,083	7,476	799	9,358	35.6%
Rwanda	851	2,669	335	3,855	14.7%
Somalia	476	1,776	90	2,342	8.9%
Cote d'Ivoire		428		428	1.6%
Other	32	136	11	179	0.7%
Zimbabwe	**9,246**	**13,198**	**1,000**	**23,444**	**2.2%**
DRC	8,045	4,102	666	12,813	54.7%
Mozambique		8,455	9	8,464	36.1%
Burundi	505	267	59	831	3.5%
Rwanda	535	90	118	743	3.2%
Other	151	160	147	458	2.0%
Mali	10	124	1	135	0.6%
Namibia	**5,270**	**1,331**	**59**	**6,660**	**0.6%**
DRC	4,655	1,208	4	5,867	88.1%
Burundi	361	55		416	6.2%
Other	84	40	17	141	2.1%
Rwanda	127	9		136	2.0%
Zimbabwe	43	19		62	0.9%
Namibia			38	38	0.6%
Eswatini	**1,300**	**3,174**	**15**	**4,489**	**0.4%**
Other	263	1,263	13	1,539	34.3%
DRC	569	442	1	1,012	22.5%
Somalia	215	733		948	21.1%
Ethiopia	52	505	1	558	12.4%
Burundi	201	231		432	9.6%
Madagascar	**89**	**1,185**	**21**	**1,295**	**0.1%**
Pakistan	71	1,131		1,202	92.8%
Other	7	28	1	36	2.8%
Yemen	7	16		23	1.8%
Madagascar			20	20	1.5%
Syrian Arab Rep.	4	4		8	0.6%
Mali		6		6	0.5%
Botswana	**826**	**10**	**75**	**911**	**0.1%**
Somalia	375		1	376	41.3%
DRC	353	7		360	39.5%
Zimbabwe	16		37	53	5.8%
Burundi	46		1	47	5.2%
Other	36	3	7	46	5.0%
Botswana			29	29	3.2%

Country of Asylum	Refugees	Asylum- seekers	Other of Concern	Total Individuals	% of Total
Lesotho	**425**	**196**	**7**	**628**	**0.1%**
DRC	262	37	6	305	48.6%
Eritrea	80	72		152	24.2%
Other	30	42	1	73	11.6%
Ethiopia	25	14		39	6.2%
Cameroon	12	19		31	4.9%
Somalia	16	12		28	4.5%
Mauritius	**12**	**70**		**82**	**0.0%**
DRC	5	27		32	39.0%
Burundi		20		20	24.4%
Other	4	11		15	18.3%
Syrian Arab Rep.	2	4		6	7.3%
Uganda	1	4		5	6.1%
Nigeria		4		4	4.9%
Comoros	**8**	**16**		**24**	**0.0%**
Sudan		8		8	33.3%
DRC	1	5		6	25.0%
Yemen	5			5	20.8%
Burundi	2	2		4	16.7%
Other		1		1	4.2%
Seychelles					
Other					
Grand Total	**813,275**	**208,279**	**34,706**	**1,056,260**	**100%**

MOZAMBIQUE. Cyclone Chido destroys homes and displaces thousands in northern region.
© UNHCR/Isadora Zoni

Internally Displaced Persons

Overview

In 2024, internal displacement remained a defining feature of forced displacement in Southern Africa, accounting for the vast majority of forcibly displaced populations in the region. By year's end, over 9.8 million individuals were identified as conflict-induced IDPs and returning IDPs, representing 91 per cent of the total forcibly displaced and returnee population.

The DRC continued to be the epicentre of internal displacement, with over 9.2 million IDPs and returnees. Displacement was primarily driven by protracted armed conflict, insecurity and intercommunal violence. Despite national and international efforts, recurrent displacement remains a major challenge to both humanitarian response and the pursuit of durable solutions, particularly in regions lacking sustained peace and access to essential services. Although the DRC has ratified the Kampala Convention, domestication has been slow. The absence of a dedicated national legal framework and limited institutional capacity hampers effective protection and assistance for IDPs.

In 2024, 66,201 human rights violations (protection incidents) were reported in DRC, a decrease of 41 per cent compared to 2023. These violations mainly concern property rights (40 per cent), life and physical integrity, including GBV (40 per cent), as well as freedom of movement (17 per cent) and violations of Resolution 1612 (2 per cent). National armed groups such as the Mai-Mai, CODECO and M23 were responsible for 37 per cent of violations. While civilians and national defence and security forces accounted for 26 per cent and 21 per cent of alleged perpetrators, respectively.

Despite this decrease, due in part to reduced coverage and the inaccessibility of certain areas, response efforts have been strengthened. A hybrid approach to protection monitoring, combining community presence and incident collection, has enabled greater local ownership. There has been an improvement in response actions, notably in cash-based assistance, advocacy, awareness raising, land security, 1612 referrals (victims to service providers) and legal assistance. However, certain aspects remain insufficiently covered, notably victim and witness protection, psychological care and family reunification.

Protection monitoring in the DRC faces several major challenges. These include inadequate geographical coverage, as in Maniema province which remains uncovered despite its vulnerability, and partial coverage in sensitive areas such as Ituri and South Kivu. These limitations are exacerbated by low budget allocations, the loss of trained monitors due to unattractive bonuses, persistent insecurity and the difficulty of sustaining the achievements of community structures after activities end. Recommendations to remedy this include drawing up a security risk management plan, improving instructors' conditions, strengthening the management and sharing of protection data, and putting sustainable exit strategies for community structures in place.

Mozambique ranks second in the region with more than 577,000 IDPs, predominantly in Cabo Delgado province, where conflict with non-state armed groups persists. While some areas have witnessed initial returns, insecurity, damaged infrastructure and limited service delivery continue to obstruct safe and sustainable reintegration. Mozambique ratified the Kampala Convention and has made strides toward implementation, including through the adoption of the 2021 Policy and Strategy for the Management of Internally Displaced Persons.

A significant proportion of the displaced population comprises returnees. Across the region, approximately 2.36 million individuals were recognized as returned IDPs, representing 31.6 per cent of the total internally displaced population. While these figures mark progress toward durable solutions, many returnees, particularly in the DRC and Mozambique, remain exposed to protection risks, such as renewed displacement, limited access to services and lack of legal documentation.

Climate-induced displacement is also an escalating concern. In 2024, an estimated 1.2 million people were displaced internally due to environmental hazards, such as floods, droughts and cyclones. The most affected countries included Malawi (approximately 659,000 individuals), the DRC (over 387,000), Mozambique (nearly 139,000) and Zimbabwe (around 41,000). These figures underscore the increasing frequency and severity of climate shocks, which worsen existing vulnerabilities in areas already affected by conflict and socioeconomic fragility.

The convergence of conflict and climate-related risks presents complex and mounting challenges for governments and humanitarian actors alike. The evolving displacement landscape calls for integrated approaches that link humanitarian assistance, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Durable solutions

In 2024, UNHCR and its partners estimated that 2,361,409 IDPs in the DRC returned to their places of origin, despite a volatile security context. A nexus approach was piloted in three provinces, implemented by UN agencies in collaboration with the government. This helped expand development and peacebuilding interventions, sustaining gains made following the drawdown of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC in South Kivu.

In Tanganyika Province, reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts, combined with multisectoral programming, supported the return of 241,000 displaced individuals. In Mozambique, 5,090 IDPs returned to Cabo Delgado despite prevailing security concerns. Cyclone Chido's impact in late 2024 further highlighted the growing threat of climate-induced displacement and the urgent need for reconstruction of infrastructure and housing in areas hosting displaced populations along Mozambique's northern coast.

Livelihoods and economic inclusion

Efforts in joint advocacy and inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in development plans have brought results in Mozambique. In close collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), forced displacement as a development issue has been included in the 10-year development plans for Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces. This achievement will enable systematic and longer-term considerations of protection and solutions for IDPs and refugees in these provinces.

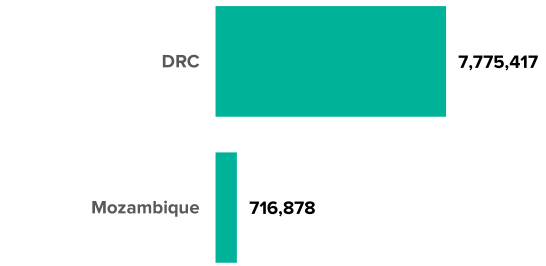
Population statistics

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): Overview

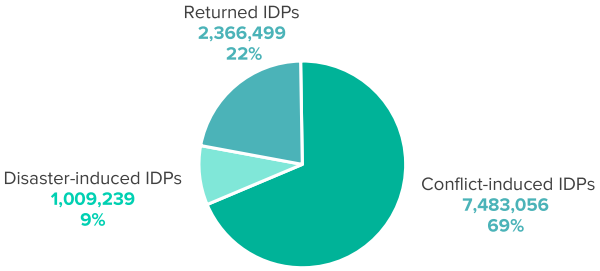
KEY FIGURES

10,858,794
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
& RETURNED IDPs

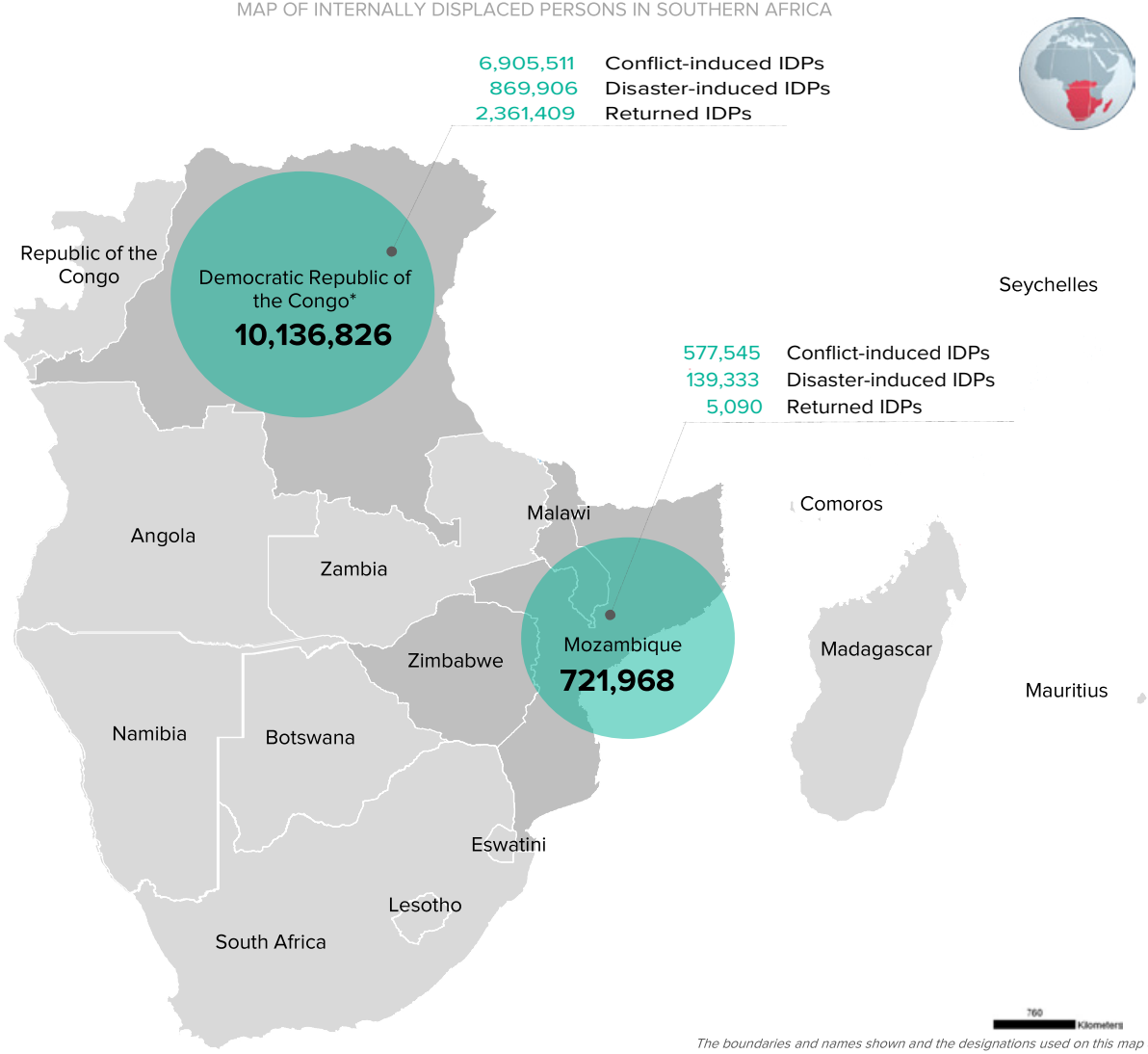
IDPs by Country of Origin



Proportion of IDPs



MAP OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

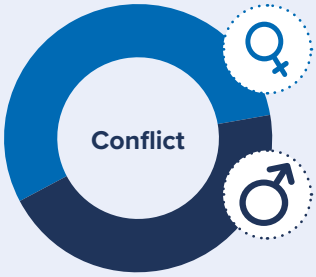
Author: UNHCR DIMA - RSA Contact : rsarbdima@unhcr.org

Source: **REF, ASY, OOC, RET** (UNHCR PRIMES, Government); **IDP DRC** (OCHA); IDP Zimbabwe & Mozambique (IOM); **IDP ROC** (Government, Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action (MASAH).

Date of creation : As of 31 December 2024
For more information visit: UNHCR Data Portal

Key Figures and Demographics

Mozambique



55% are female

45% are male

58% are female

42% are male

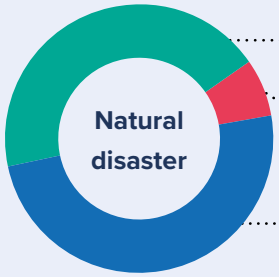
55% are female

45% are male

42% Under 18 years old

6% 60+ years old

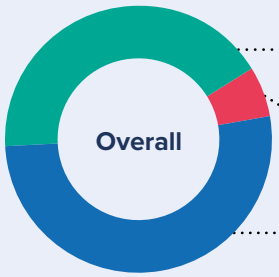
52% 18 to 59 years old



44% Under 18 years old

7% 60+ years old

50% 18 to 59 years old



42% Under 18 years old

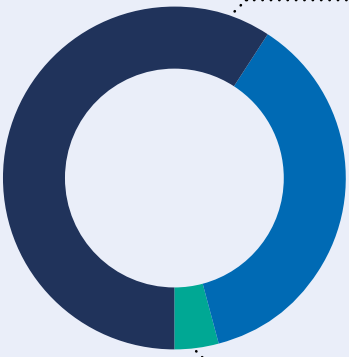
6% 60+ years old

52% 18 to 59 years old

DRC

51% are female

49% are male



58% are under 18 years old

36% are aged between 18 and 59 years old;

4% are aged 60 years old and over;

Socioeconomic profiles and needs

In DRC

42%
of the IDPs possess legally recognized identity documents or credentials.

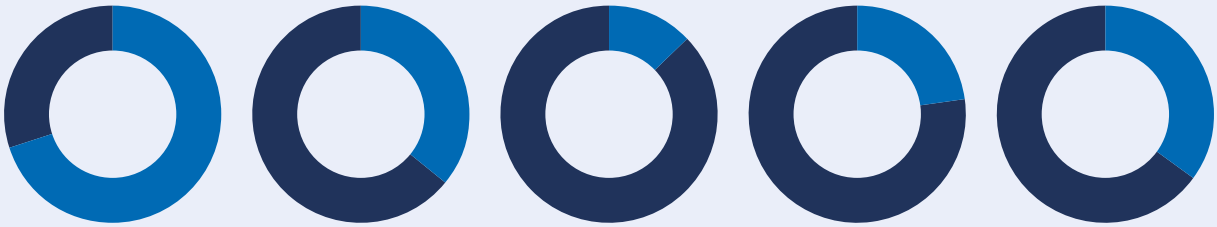
15%
of the IDPs own as account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider.

3%
of the IDPs self-reported positive changes in their income compared to previous year.

1%
of the IDPs are unenployed

38%
of the IDPs are covered by social protection floors/ systems.

In Mozambique



70%
of the IDPs possess legally recognized identity documents or credentials.

36%
of the IDPs own as account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider.

13%
of the IDPs self-reported positive changes in their income compared to previous year.

23%
of the IDPs are unenployed

35%
of the IDPs are covered by social protection floors/ systems.

SOUTH AFRICA. Former stateless man wins 10-year battle for citizenship.
© UNHCR/Rebecca Hearfield

Statelessness

Statelessness remains a pervasive challenge in Southern Africa, compounding ongoing emergencies, mixed movements and protracted displacement. As of June 2024, UNHCR reported 4.4 million stateless individuals worldwide. Although comprehensive data is lacking for the Southern Africa region, millions across SADC countries are estimated to be at risk of statelessness.

The 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness and the Global Refugee Forum have mobilized unprecedented commitments to end statelessness. Southern African states made notable pledges on statelessness at both the 2019 and 2023 forums. More than half of these pledges are now at various stages of implementation.

UNHCR launched the Global Alliance to End Statelessness during the 75th session of the Executive Committee in October 2024. This marked the 70th anniversary of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the conclusion of the #IBelong campaign. The Alliance seeks to build on the momentum of the campaign and aims to achieve a world where everyone enjoys the right to a nationality without discrimination. Zambia has taken a pioneering role by formalizing its membership, and the PAP joined the Alliance in December 2024, reaffirming its commitment to ending statelessness.

The UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa has been actively collaborating with the PAP to address forced displacement and statelessness. This partnership, formalized through a 2019 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), aims to strengthen regional and continental efforts in preventing and reducing statelessness and protecting stateless individuals. A key milestone in this collaboration was the endorsement of the Draft Model Law on the Right to Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa, adopted by PAP through a resolution on 15 November 2024. This Model Law provides a robust framework for African states to enshrine the right to a nationality and prevent statelessness. It will undergo continental consultations in 2025 ahead of its anticipated formal adoption later that year.

In parallel, UNHCR continues to support SADC and Member States in implementing the Regional Roadmap on the Eradication of Statelessness, adopted in 2022. The roadmap outlines six strategic goals, including strengthening data systems and advancing legal reforms. A Regional Expert Meeting of SADC Statelessness Focal Points was convened in Cape Town in November 2024. Recognizing the need for more time to achieve the roadmap's objectives, the timeframe was extended until 2029. Key achievements in 2024 include the following:

- **Qualitative studies on statelessness** were conducted in Angola, Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with ongoing studies in Mozambique and South Africa.
- **National Action Plans (NAPs) to End Statelessness** were adopted by the DRC,

Eswatini and Zambia. Draft NAPs are pending approval in Namibia and Malawi, while Angola is in the process of finalising its NAP.

- **Legal reforms** were advanced in several countries:
  - » Botswana amended its Citizenship Act to permit dual nationality.
  - » Namibia passed key legislative changes, including the Civil Registration and Identification Act signed on 30 December 2024.
  - » The Republic of the Congo is amending its Family Code to improve birth registration access.
  - » Lesotho is revising its Immigration and Citizenship Act to grant nationality to otherwise stateless children born in the country.

To inform policy and improve protection, UNHCR continues collaborating with governments to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. In March 2023, Namibia identified and registered 14,796 stateless or undocumented individuals. UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa also works with National Statistics Offices, under a 2022 MoU signed with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), to include forcibly displaced and stateless individuals in national censuses. These data are vital for evidence-based planning and programming aimed at the prevention and reduction of statelessness.

Finally, UNHCR and partners continue to advocate for strengthened access to legal identity, including birth registration, as a foundational step to prevent statelessness. For more details, please refer to the Documentation section on page 18 of this report.

UGANDA. Kabazana Reception Center
© UNHCR/Ssozi Mukasa Daniel

Mixed movements

Overview

Mixed movements of refugees and asylum-seekers across Southern Africa remain a complex and persistent challenge. One that is shaped by diverse migration routes, profiles and motivations that span countries of origin, transit and destination. Two primary migratory corridors – the Southern Route and the Western Indian Ocean Route – serve as critical pathways for these flows.

The Southern Route originates in the Horn of East Africa and runs through countries such as the United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe into South Africa. It is primarily used by individuals fleeing conflict, persecution, poverty, economic hardship and limited prospects in their home countries. The Western Indian Ocean Route involves movements from countries including the DRC, Burundi, Somalia and Rwanda, often transiting through Mozambique, Madagascar or the Comoros on the way to Mayotte, a French overseas territory. Both corridors are characterized by a mix of refugees, asylum-seekers, labour migrants and victims of trafficking and smuggling. These routes pose significant protection risks, due to maritime crossings, irregular entry points and limited reception facilities. Vulnerable individuals – such as unaccompanied children and survivors of trafficking – face heightened risks of abuse, exploitation and violence.

To address these challenges, the route-based approach has been increasingly prioritized in the region. Since 2024, Southern Africa has made notable strides in implementing the route-based approach through a whole-of-society approach. A regional strategy (2024-2027) was developed by UNHCR in collaboration with country operations and headquarters. The strategy is structured around six priority pillars:

1. **Protection-sensitive entry and admission** – Addressing immediate protection needs and tackling trafficking and smuggling.
2. **Strengthening asylum systems** – Improving refugee protection and migration governance frameworks.
3. **Enabling environments for protection and rights-based solutions** – Promoting inclusion, legal reform and supportive policies.
4. **Safe, regular and complementary pathways** – Expanding legal and safe mobility options.
5. **Safe and dignified return and reintegration** – Supporting voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration.
6. **Data collection and analysis** – Strengthening evidence-based programming and policymaking.

In 2024, strengthened data collection under this approach yielded key insights. 40,738 refugees and asylum-seekers were recorded as part of mixed movements in Southern Africa, with seven per cent identified as engaging in secondary movements. 36 per cent of all movements occurred by land, but considerable data gaps remain for other routes.

The region's efforts to standardize data collection methodologies and enhance data accuracy have led to a clearer classification of population movements into two categories: individuals who arrived in 2024, and those who arrived earlier and have been documented by governments, UNHCR or partner organizations.

FIGURE 2: Monthly movements of refugees and asylum seekers in Southern Africa for 2024

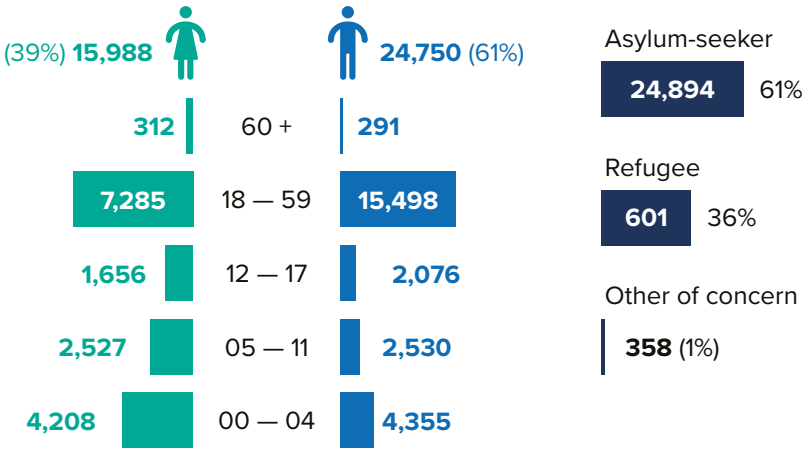


FIGURE 3: Age, sex and legal status of movers

Movement trends in 2024 revealed distinct seasonal patterns, with a notable rise in June when 9,262 individuals arrived. This was primarily due to renewed conflict in eastern DRC, particularly in Lubero, Masisi and Kalehe. Nearly half of all arrivals in 2024 occurred between April and June, followed by a significant decline in the latter half of the year. Regional analysis indicates limited onward movement among Congolese refugees in Zambia, with only three per cent moving on to other countries. Of those who did, 36 per cent relocated to Malawi, 31 per cent to Uganda, 10 per cent to Mozambique and five per cent to Zimbabwe. While none moved directly to Kenya upon arrival, some individuals already present in Zambia later continued their journey there.

A total of 3,036 individuals – including refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern – were identified as engaging in secondary movements within the region. Many of these individuals belonged to vulnerable population groups. The most affected profiles included single parents (24 per cent), individuals with serious medical conditions (21 per cent) and women at risk (20 per cent). From a socioeconomic perspective, those on the move included unemployed individuals (15 per cent), students (35 per cent) and skilled workers (25 per cent). The most commonly reported occupational skills were in market-oriented agriculture (26 per cent), agriculture, forestry and fishery labour (17 per cent) and personal services (10 per cent). The most common languages spoken were Swahili (26 per cent), English (15 per cent) and French (8 per cent).

The map below illustrates the main migration corridors used by 40,738 refugees, asylum-seekers and people in need of international protection in Southern Africa in 2024.

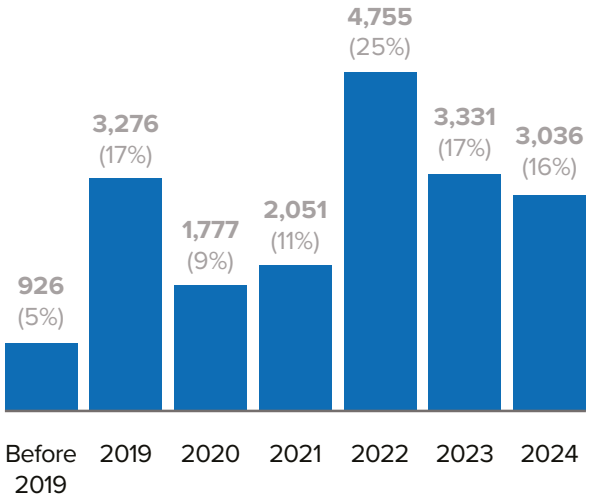
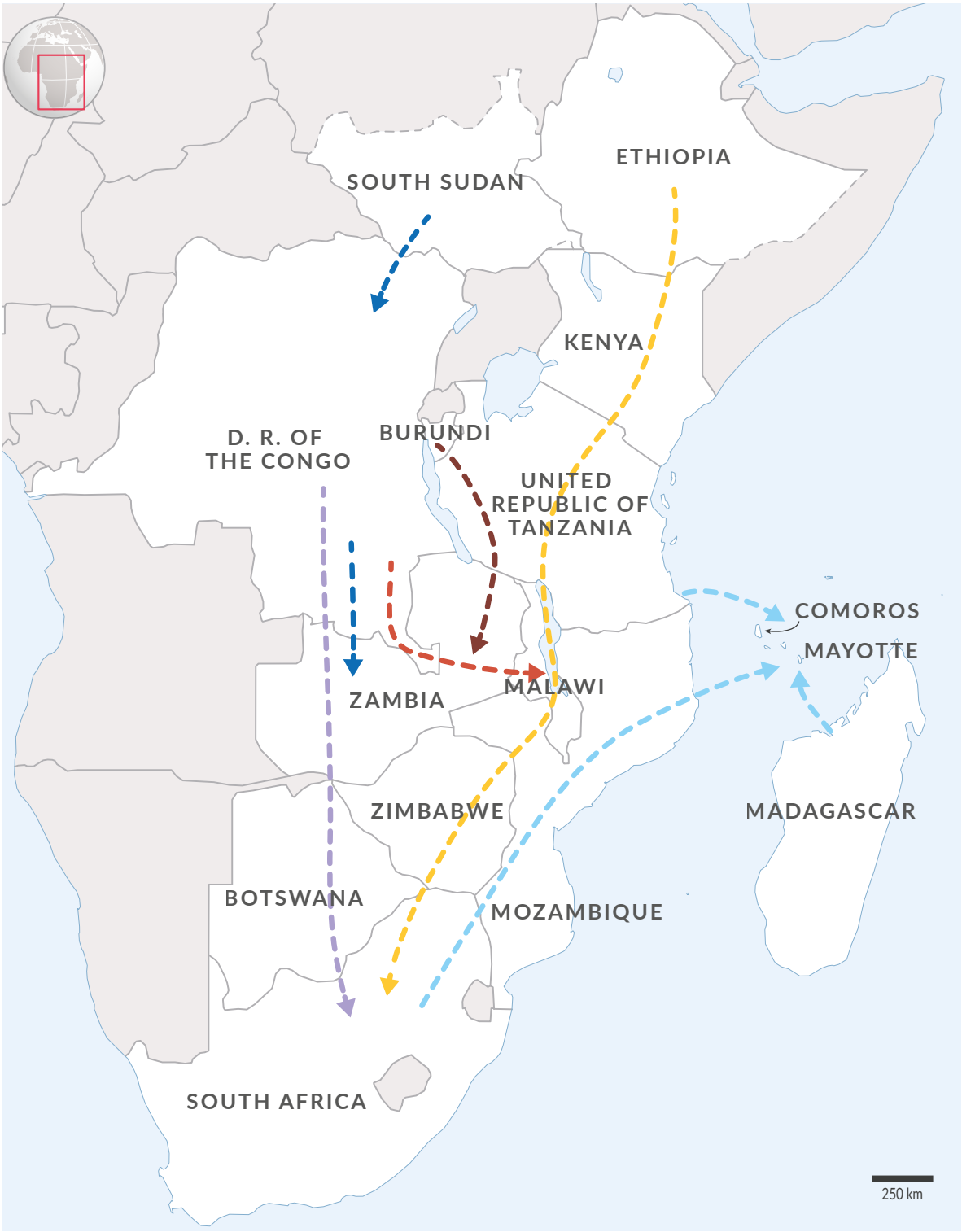


FIGURE 4: Annual trend of movement of onward movers

In response to the growing complexity of mixed movements across Southern Africa, UNHCR has enhanced registration systems and empowered refugee and asylum-seeking communities to contribute directly to data collection efforts. This participatory approach captures critical information on demographic profiles, movement routes, reasons for displacement, protection risks and access to services in destination countries.

In collaboration with communities in South Africa and Malawi, UNHCR has gathered data on 1,600 individuals across 384 households involved in mixed movements. Women and children constitute 73 per cent of this group. Alarmingly, 53 per cent of those surveyed reported experiencing serious protection incidents during their journeys. The most frequently reported risks included assault and battery (7 per cent), GBV (5 per cent), robbery (3 per cent) and death (3 per cent). Survey participants were most commonly found in Malawi, South Africa, the DRC, Mozambique and Zambia.

The data further identified the top five transit countries as the United Republic of Tanzania, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi, with 19.3 per cent of respondents ultimately unable to reach their intended destination. Across all migration phases – country of origin, transit and destination – safety and access to asylum emerged as the primary motivations for movement. More than two-thirds (67.4 per cent) of respondents expressed unmet protection needs. Smuggling networks also played a role in some journeys, with 11.5 per cent of individuals reporting the use of smugglers. Among these, 4.5 per cent made contact online, 27.3 per cent were referred and 68.2 per cent met smugglers while on their journey. Notably, 80.7 per cent of all respondents were unaware of the risks associated with their journey. Most of those who were informed learned of the risks in their country of origin.



Route 1 (Primary)
South Sudan, the DRC and Zambia
Over 6,000 movers

Route 2 (Primary)
Ethiopia to South Africa, passing through Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe
Over 3,000 movers

Route 3 (Primary)
Burundi to Zambia
Over 2,000 movers

Route 4 (Primary)
DRC to Malawi
Over 2,000 movers

Route 5 (Primary)
DRC to South Africa, passing through Zambia and Botswana
Over 1,500 movers

Route 6 (Secondary)
Indian Ocean routes, passing by the United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros, Seychelles and all islands in the Indian Ocean.
Over 300 movers

Among the 384 households surveyed, 76 per cent were identified by UNHCR or national authorities. twenty-four per cent remained unidentified, suggesting that they may be either undocumented refugees or economic migrants. During transit, 44 per cent of these households applied for asylum, with 90 per cent of those applications resulting in the issuance of legal documentation. Upon arrival at their destination, 95 per cent of respondents applied for asylum. Of these, 96 per cent were successfully documented. The vast majority of asylum applications (98 per cent) were submitted in person. Only two per cent were filed online.

69 per cent of the surveyed households successfully reached their intended destination and were able to access healthcare services, public education for children and banking facilities. However, most individuals remained unemployed, highlighting continued socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Additionally, 79 per cent of those who reached their destination countries reported experiencing challenges that resulted in violent incidents, primarily due to their foreign status.

Regional coordination and policy engagement

As part of ongoing efforts to enhance regional responses to mixed movements, UNHCR and the SADC convened a high-level technical meeting in December 2024. This brought together representatives from 16 Member States to further operationalize the route-based approach. The meeting concluded with the adoption of seven key recommendations:

1. Enhance data collection and analysis.
2. Prioritize protection and humanitarian assistance.
3. Address reservations to the 1951 Convention and create enabling environments.
4. Strengthen asylum systems.
5. Combat human trafficking and smuggling.
6. Establish a regional coordination platform for mixed movements.
7. Strengthen partnerships.

National level implementation

These regional priorities are beginning to take shape at the national level. Countries such as Malawi and Zimbabwe are undertaking comprehensive legal and policy reforms to align their asylum and immigration frameworks with international standards. These reforms aim to reduce case backlogs, enhance procedural fairness and embed protection-sensitive entry and admission mechanisms at borders.

Countries like South Africa and Zambia have significantly invested in cross-border cooperation and capacity-building. Enhanced screening and referral systems at key border points now enable earlier identification of individuals with specific protection needs – such as unaccompanied children, victims of trafficking and persons with urgent medical needs.

Progress is also evident in efforts to combat human trafficking and exploitation. In collaboration with UN agencies, Malawi and other states have begun strengthening legal frameworks and expanding support services for victims, reflecting a growing commitment to protection, rights and regional solidarity.

MOZAMBIQUE. Cyclone Chido destroys homes and displaces thousands in northern region.
© UNHCR/Isadora Zoni

Protection risks and required responses

The protection risk[3] landscape in Southern Africa is characterized by the following:

Asylum and status determination

Risk	Without access to asylum procedures or fair refugee status determination, individuals fleeing persecution risk remaining undocumented, being detained or facing forced return.
Severity	High
Causes	Restrictive legal and policy frameworks. Lack of legal assistance or knowledge of rights. Overburdened asylum systems. Discrimination or bias in procedures. Non-recognition of gender, sexual orientation or other specific persecution grounds.
Consequences	Risk of refoulement to countries where individuals may face persecution or harm. Arbitrary detention. Denial of basic rights and services. Mental health deterioration due to uncertainty and trauma. Secondary movements and exploitation.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	Strengthen fair, timely and accessible asylum procedures in line with international standards (e.g., 1951 Refugee Convention). Provide legal aid and interpretation services. Train asylum officers on non-discrimination and protection-sensitive approaches. Ensure alternatives to detention. Enhance regional and international cooperation on refugee protection.

3 The standard categorizes risk severity into five levels:
Severe: Indicates risks with potentially critical consequences that have an immediate and very serious impact on the protection and well-being of affected populations.
High: Denotes serious risks that require urgent corrective action to prevent escalation or harm.
Moderate: Applies to significant risks that are manageable with additional controls or mitigation measures.
Low: Refers to minor risks that pose minimal impact and can be addressed through standard procedures.
None: Signifies the absence of risk.

Registration and legal identity documentation

Risk	Inconsistent or poor-quality registration data hampers effective protection and assistance delivery.
Severity	High
Causes	Inadequate staff capacity or turnover in registration teams. Gaps in data collection, including biometrics in line with regional SOP, and the financial constraints of the organization. Lack of regular verification and updating of registration data via continuous registration. Limited integration with national identity or related systems. Funding constraints affecting resource allocation.
Consequences	Inability to accurately plan for target assistance and protection e.g. food assistance, cash-based interventions. Misrepresentation or exclusion of forcibly displaced persons, including vulnerable individuals. Difficulty tracing family members or documenting protection incidents. Duplication or gaps in protection and solutions service delivery.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	Continue monitoring regional data quality via regional audit trail, use of SOPs by the operations on bio-data changes, use of regional harmonized dataset, and use of regional registration data quality dashboard (published on quarterly basis). Conduct regular data verification exercises at least once in five years. Enhance staff training and deployment support (e.g., DIMA missions). Expand use of harmonized registration datasets and interoperable tools. Secure sustainable funding for core registration, identity management and documentation purpose.

Risk	Interrupted or reduced issuance and renewal of identity documents for refugees and asylum-seekers.
Severity	High
Causes	Government funding constraints limiting document production and processing capacity. Inadequate infrastructure or staffing in government offices handling refugee documentation. Expired, lost or damaged identity documents not being renewed or replaced in a timely manner. Exclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers from national identity registration systems. Lack of clear legal frameworks or administrative willingness to issue documents to non-nationals. Institutional delays or backlog in civil registration and documentation authorities.

Risk	Interrupted or reduced issuance and renewal of identity documents for refugees and asylum-seekers.
Consequences	Loss of legal proof of identity or legal stay in the country of asylum. Restricted access to basic and essential services (e.g., healthcare, education, banking). Inability to move freely within or outside the host country. Disqualification from family reunification, complementary pathways or study abroad. Increased risk of arrest, detention, deportation or exploitation. Psychological stress, insecurity and deepened marginalization of affected individuals. Barriers to local integration and durable solutions.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	Strengthen advocacy with governments to prioritize issuance and timely renewal of identity documents. Support national authorities in integrating refugees and asylum-seekers into digital ID systems. Provide technical and financial assistance to governments to overcome operational bottlenecks. Establish mobile or joint UNHCR–government outreach initiatives for document renewal. Develop clear SOPs and guidance on renewal, reissuance and replacement processes and monitor the identity documents gap to respond to those gaps swiftly. Promote donor support to sustain critical documentation processes amid fiscal constraints.

Child protection

Risk	Separation of children from their families during displacement increases the risk of neglect, abuse and exploitation.
Severity	High
Causes	Conflict or sudden onset emergencies: families may be separated during chaotic evacuations or attacks. Lack of coordinated evacuation or registration systems: poor planning can result in children being left behind or misplaced. Death or detention of caregivers: children may be left unaccompanied if parents are killed, detained or go missing.
Consequences	Increased exposure to abuse and exploitation: unaccompanied children are more vulnerable to trafficking, forced labour and sexual violence. Psychological distress and trauma: separation can lead to anxiety, depression and long-term emotional harm. Barriers to accessing services: without a guardian, children may struggle to access education, healthcare or legal protection.

Risk	Separation of children from their families during displacement increases the risk of neglect, abuse and exploitation.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	Establish and strengthen family tracing and reunification mechanisms, in collaboration with national authorities and partners. Implement the Best Interests Procedure to assess and respond to the needs of unaccompanied and separated children. Train frontline workers and community members to identify and safely refer at-risk children. Integrate child protection into all sectors (e.g., shelter, health, education) to ensure a holistic response. Support community-based child protection networks to monitor and support vulnerable children.

Gender-based violence

Risk	Increased incidence of GBV in refugee and displacement settings.
Severity	High
Causes	Breakdown of social and legal protection systems: displacement often disrupts community structures and weakens law enforcement, leaving women and girls more vulnerable. Overcrowded and insecure living conditions: refugee camps or shelters may lack privacy, lighting and secure facilities, increasing the risk of sexual violence. Gender inequality and harmful cultural norms: pre-existing gender discrimination can be exacerbated in crisis settings, leading to increased tolerance or normalization of GBV.
Consequences	Physical and mental health impacts: survivors may suffer from injuries, unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety. Social stigma and isolation: victims may be blamed or ostracized by their communities, leading to further marginalization. Barriers to accessing services: fear of retaliation, shame or lack of trust in authorities can prevent survivors from seeking help.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	Establish safe spaces and confidential reporting mechanisms: create women- and girl-friendly spaces and ensure survivors can report abuse safely and anonymously. Strengthen community-based protection and awareness: engage communities in GBV prevention, including men and boys, and promote gender equality through education and dialogue. Ensure access to multisectoral support services: provide medical care, psychosocial support, legal aid and livelihood programmes tailored to survivors' needs.

Age, gender and diversity inclusive programming

Risk	Exclusion of marginalized groups in programme design and implementation.
Severity	High
Causes	Lack of disaggregated data: without age, gender and diversity-specific data, programmes may not reflect the needs of all groups. Limited participation: marginalized voices (e.g., women, elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities) are often underrepresented in decision-making processes. Cultural and institutional biases: pre-existing norms and systemic discrimination can influence programme priorities and resource allocation.
Consequences	Inequitable access to services: certain groups may be unintentionally excluded from receiving aid or support. Ineffective programming: programmes that do not build on the knowledge, capacities and needs of marginalized persons of concern are unlikely to be effective. These individuals are best placed to identify the main risks and concerns and most effective solutions to the challenges they face. Lack of community ownership: exclusion leads to community indifference as individuals do not feel a sense of ownership. This hinders partnership and can impact the sustainability of programmes. Mistrust and frustration: when expectations are not managed due to exclusion, this can result in mistrust, frustration and reduced credibility and goodwill towards humanitarian actors. Breakdown of social cohesion: exclusion or non-participation of all community segments can damage social cohesion, as it fails to integrate diverse community needs and perspectives.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	Conduct AGD-sensitive needs assessments: use participatory methods and disaggregated data to understand the specific needs of different groups. Ensure inclusive participation: involve diverse community members in all stages of the programme cycle, from design to evaluation. Capacity-building and training: train staff and partners on AGD principles, unconscious bias and inclusive practices. Establish accountability mechanisms: monitor and evaluate programmes using AGD indicators and feedback from marginalized groups.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse

Risk	Abuse of power by humanitarian personnel leads to sexual exploitation or abuse of forcibly displaced or stateless persons.
Severity	High
Causes	Power imbalances: humanitarian workers often hold significant influence over access to aid and services, creating opportunities for exploitation. Lack of awareness or training: inadequate understanding of PSEA policies among staff and partners can lead to unintentional or deliberate violations. Weak reporting mechanisms: if feedback and complaint systems are inaccessible, unsafe or not trusted, incidents may go unreported and unaddressed.
Consequences	Harm to victims: physical, psychological and emotional trauma for survivors, often compounded by stigma and lack of support. Loss of trust: communities may lose faith in humanitarian actors, reducing the effectiveness of aid delivery. Reputational and legal damage: UNHCR and its partners may face serious reputational harm and legal consequences, affecting funding and operations.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	Training and awareness: regular, mandatory training for all staff and partners on PSEA principles, reporting obligations and survivor-centred approaches. Safe reporting channels: establish and promote confidential, accessible and culturally appropriate mechanisms for reporting SEA. Community engagement: empower communities with knowledge of their rights and how to report misconduct, ensuring they are active participants in prevention. Accountability measures: enforce strict disciplinary actions for perpetrators and ensure timely investigations and victim support. Integration in operations: embed PSEA in all stages of emergency preparedness and response, including risk assessments and partner agreements.

Statelessness

Risk	Heightened risk of exclusion from basic rights and legal protection.
Severity	Severe
Causes	Discriminatory nationality laws (based on gender, ethnicity, religion). State dissolution or succession. Gaps/conflicts in nationality laws. Birth to stateless parents. Administrative barriers (e.g., lack of birth registration and/or documentation).
Consequences	Inability to access education, healthcare and formal employment. Legal invisibility and lack of identity documents. Vulnerability to exploitation, trafficking and abuse. Psychological and social exclusion. Intergenerational statelessness.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	Enact legal reforms to ensure gender-equal transmission of nationality. Accede to and implement international instruments (e.g., 1954 and 1961 UN Statelessness Conventions). Establish fair, inclusive and accessible civil registration and documentation systems. Create pathways for the regularization and naturalization of stateless persons. Promote awareness-raising initiatives and support community-based solutions.

Durable solutions (refugees and IDPs)

Risk	Limited access to durable solutions.
Severity	High
Causes	▪ Limited resettlement quotas versus high number of refugees with serious protection needs. ▪ Limited complementary pathways opportunities – education, labour, family reunification. ▪ Challenges with issuance of machine readable UN convention travel documents impacting education pathway opportunities. ▪ Concerns over security in main return destinations impact voluntary return numbers for both refugees and IDPs. ▪ Several countries in the region have entered reservations against specific provisions on the 1951 Convention. These include restriction on the right to education and employment, freedom of movement etc. These restrictions impact scalability of local integration as a viable solution to displacement. ▪ Resource gaps affect support to governments with regards to return and reintegration and even local integration pilots, such as issuance of residence permits.
Consequences	▪ Prolonged dependency on humanitarian aid. ▪ Social and economic vulnerabilities: displaced populations often face barriers to accessing employment, markets and social protection systems, leaving them economically vulnerable and unable to sustain themselves. ▪ Increased protection risks: without durable solutions, displaced individuals may continue to live in insecure environments where they are exposed to protection risks including GBV, exploitation and abuse. ▪ Health and environmental risks: limited access to sustainable and safe living conditions can lead to inadequate shelter, sanitation and livelihood opportunities, further exacerbating health and environmental risks.
Treatments and mitigation actions recommended	▪ Advocate for increased resettlement quotas to meet growing needs. ▪ Resolve travel document issues to improve access to education pathways. ▪ Promote political solutions as key to sustainable return for refugees and IDPs in the region. ▪ Bridge resource gaps in solutions work to strengthen support programmes for voluntary return and local integration.

MALAWI. Vegetable market in Dzaleka Refugee camp
© UNHCR/Tiksa Negeri

Strategic outlook

The way forward

Southern Africa remains committed to advancing protection, inclusion and sustainable solutions for forcibly displaced and stateless individuals despite ongoing challenges. The region's displacement landscape, shaped by protracted crises, climate shocks and diverse migratory flows, demands adaptive and forward-looking strategies. To deliver a coordinated and impactful response, UNHCR will prioritize the following strategic directions:

Data management

Southern Africa will strengthen data governance to provide reliable evidence supporting advocacy and joint programming that ensures forcibly displaced and stateless persons access their civil, socioeconomic and political rights and services. Key actions include:

- Mainstreaming data governance to foster a regional culture of data-driven planning, optimized resource allocation and effective interventions.
- Institutionalizing partnerships between UNHCR, National Statistics Offices and regional economic communities to leverage data for development programming.
- Harnessing digital technologies, including piloting artificial intelligence (AI), to enhance UNHCR's protection and solutions capacities through improved data analysis.

Advancing durable solutions

Enhancing collaboration with development and peace stakeholders, within the framework of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, has the potential to improve access to sustainable solutions. This is particularly the case in regions characterized by substantial internal displacement, such as the DRC and Mozambique. Key actions include:

- Integrating returnees into national development plans.
- Expanding partnerships with development actors and bilateral donors.
- Supporting local integration through legal status, civil documentation and access to services.

Efforts will also focus on expanding resettlement and complementary pathways; enhancing issuance of machine-readable UN convention travel documents; and minimizing logistical barriers to education and labour mobility.

To build on the success of 2024's complementary pathways, priorities also include:

- Broadening partnerships with academic institutions and private sponsors to diversify education and community sponsorship programmes.
- Strengthening case identification and pre-departure support, including legal counselling and documentation.
- Improving data systems to monitor pathway uptake, outcomes and gaps.
- Advocating for more third countries – especially in Europe, Africa and the Global South – to open and scale complementary pathway schemes.
- Ensuring gender-responsive programming

that actively includes women and girls across all pathways.

Gender equality, age, gender and diversity inclusion, and community-based protection

UNHCR will deepen AGD-inclusive programming to increase meaningful participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in decision-making processes by:

- Institutionalizing AGD and gender equality across all humanitarian programming stages, embedding AGD-sensitive data collection and incorporating relevant indicators into accountability frameworks.
- Strengthening community engagement and leadership by empowering diverse groups through inclusive structures, participatory assessments and leadership capacity-building.
- Enhancing staff capacity and organizational culture with mandatory AGD, gender equality and community-based protection training, diverse recruitment and a zero-tolerance approach to discrimination and harassment.
- Reinforcing inclusive child protection systems in partnership with governments and stakeholders through legal reforms, capacity-building and integration of refugee children into national services.
- Collaborating with governments, UNFPA, UNICEF and others to develop GBV and child protection capacity, legal frameworks, standards and technical support.
- Establishing survivor-centred GBV networks, including accessible one-stop centres integrating prevention, reporting, case management and referrals, adapted to displaced populations' needs.
- Institutionalizing Accountability to Affected People (AAP) as a core component of programme quality and risk management by embedding participation, transparency, feedback mechanisms and adaptability throughout programming.

Additionally, the region will support women refugee-led organizations through small grants. This will amplify GBV interventions and promote localization. It will also help to implement initiatives, such as the Girl Shine programme, Menstrual Hygiene Management and EMAP (Engaging Men in Accountable Practices), to challenge harmful norms and foster community resilience, inclusion and gender equality.

Accelerating the eradication of statelessness

Building on momentum from the Global Alliance to End Statelessness, the region will intensify government engagement to advance legal reforms, civil registration inclusion and evidence generation. UNHCR will expand technical assistance for nationality law revisions, conduct qualitative assessments and advocate for integrating statelessness indicators into censuses and national surveys.

Support will continue for implementing the SADC Roadmap on Statelessness (extended to 2029) and promoting adoption of the PAP's Model Law on the Right to Nationality, due to be formalized in 2025.

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Regional Bureau for Southern Africa

2024 Regional Population Data Analysis

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Links: UNHCR RBSA data portal – Facebook – Twitter – Instagram