

MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS

IOM REGIONAL OFFICE IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA
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OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE REGIONAL RESPONSE TO THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

JANUARY - MARCH 2024

QUARTERLY REPORT

OBJECTIVES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION (GCM)

-101100
-11100
-0011
-01110

1 DATA

CONTENT:

Summary	<u>2</u>
Recent Events in Human Mobility Policies	<u>4</u>
Deaths and Disappearances of Migrants	<u>5</u>
Protection	<u>6</u>
Internal Displacement in the Americas	<u>7</u>
Green Cards by Region	<u>9</u>
Regular Migration Pathways in Selected Countries	<u>13</u>
CHNV Free Transit Processes in the United States	<u>14</u>
Remittances	<u>15</u>
Movements of Migrants and Refugees from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	<u>16</u>
South America	<u>19</u>
Central America and North America	<u>31</u>



SUMMARY

This report aims to account for the main migration trends in the Americas for the first quarter of 2024, highlighting changes and continuities compared to 2023, in order to provide an overview of recent human mobility combining various sources and addressing various aspects of migration.

Below are recent data and information on three aspects of human mobility on the continent, related to saving lives and protection, displacements, and regular migration pathways. These aspects correspond to the three objectives of the new Global Strategic Plan of the IOM 2024-2028 and provide available evidence to inform solutions, policies, and decisions.

As for the economic context of Latin America and the Caribbean during the year 2023, it is worth noting that there was modest growth, reflected in a 2.2 per cent annual increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This growth was lower than that recorded in 2022, indicating a trend towards more restrained expansion. The prospects for the year 2024 do not show a more encouraging outlook, with a forecast of even more moderate growth, estimated at around 1.9 per cent for the region. These forecasts are framed in an environment limited by narrow margins of maneuver in the implementation of economic policies, both fiscal and monetary, and a decrease in external impetus, according to data from ECLAC in 2023 ([ECLAC, 2023](#)). Other push and pull factors include instability and political changes, violence, insecurity, inequality, socio-cultural links, demographic changes, environmental degradation, disasters, and the impact of climate change in different countries of origin in the region and beyond.

The complex migration situation in Latin America reflects various trends and origins, marked by predominant movements in South-South and South-North directions, including transit within the Caribbean and arrivals from Africa and Asia, as well as more limited flows to and from Europe. Venezuelan migration and asylum continue to be one of the most dynamic, with a steady flow to countries like Colombia, Peru, and Brazil. These



A delegation of ECHO and IOM visit an IDP site in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. IOM 2024 / Antoine Lemonnier. © IOM 2024.

These flows are accompanied by an increase in returns to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereinafter Venezuela), possibly motivated by family reunification and deteriorating living conditions in host countries.

The number of deaths and disappearances of migrants in transit is alarming, reaching a total of 1,505 in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024, mostly due to drowning and largely unidentified causes. These lost lives are related to the lack of options for safe and regular mobility, which increases the likelihood that migrants will opt for irregular migration routes that endanger their lives, emphasizing the dangers of various migration routes.





SUMMARY

Despite the majority of movements between countries occurring through regular channels, there has been an increase in the movements of migrants in highly vulnerable situations through informal corridors. The socio-economic, political, and insecurity context has contributed to the continuation of a significant increase in migration through the Darien jungle between Colombia and Panama, as well as a doubling in irregular migration through Honduras ([INM, 2024](#)). In terms of nationalities among highly vulnerable persons, there are slight changes in percentages in recent months compared to previous months. For example, Asian nationalities are gaining ground in crossings through the Darien, with an increase of Chinese ([SNM, 2024](#)). Displacements due to disasters and conflicts, combined with intra and interregional mobility, demonstrate the complexity of the migratory landscape in Latin America and the Caribbean, a phenomenon that continues to evolve and challenge countries in the region. At the same time, the figures at the United States southwestern border reflect a 10 per cent increase in encounters for the first quarter compared to last year, influenced primarily by the flow of migrants in family groups.

In response to the growing scale of irregular movements, some countries in the region have taken measures such as expanding lists of countries with mandatory visas or ending of migration regularization periods.

Migrant smuggling remains a concerning reality, although the proportion resorting to smugglers has decreased, possibly due to better knowledge of routes and the reopening of borders.

Additionally, special attention has been paid to migrant children in irregular movements, recognizing an increase that follows the same trend as total flows, highlighting the presence of a vulnerable population. The incidence of unaccompanied migrant minors, for example, increased by 200 per cent in January 2024 alone.



Youth from the Subchal village enjoy a break during the Caritas San Marcos Leadership and Self-Esteem course. IOM/María Renée San José 2022. © IOM 2022.

Significant movements of internally displaced persons due to disasters have been recorded in Brazil, Chile, the United States, and due to violence as in Haiti ([IDMC, 2024](#)).

Regarding refugee status and asylum applications of Latin Americans in other regions, in 2023, 60,000 Colombians applied for asylum in the European Union, marking an increase of more than 30 per cent compared to 2022. Meanwhile, nationals of Venezuela hosted a similar figure within the EU, with 89 per cent hosted in Spain. Asylum applications from nationals of Peru are concentrated 61 per cent in Spain, followed by Italy. Most of the applications are first-time applications, suggesting that the applicants arrived recently ([EUAA, 2024](#)).

South American immigration to the United States has grown significantly, with a pronounced increase in the Venezuelan migrant population. US policy and responses from other countries in South America, such as Brazil and Argentina, show a range of measures, from regularization processes to humanitarian reception programmes, attempting to address the root causes of migration and offer responses commensurate with current challenges.

RECENT EVENTS IN HUMAN MOBILITY POLICIES

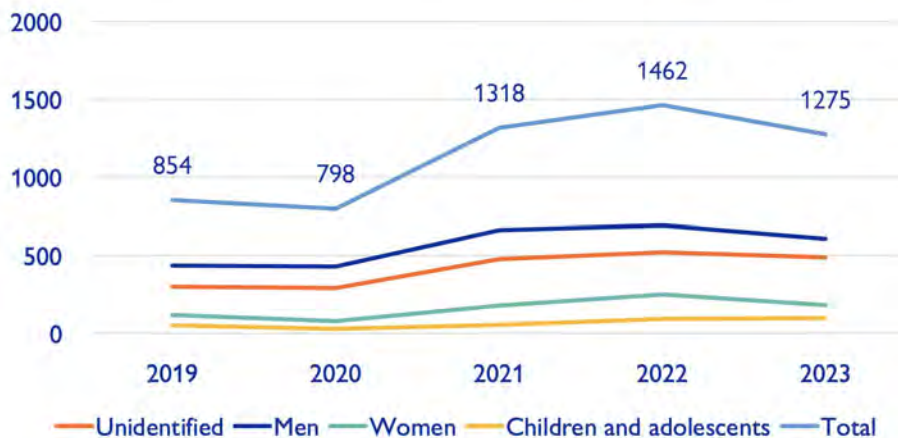
- After a six-month regularization process that ended on November 10th, 2023, Peru closed the period for foreigners with irregular migration status to apply for and obtain the temporary stay permit (CPP) (National Superintendence of Migrations, 2023). In line with this, the National Police of Peru has continued to carry out operations to verify identities at different land terminals of international borders, with points in Desaguadero, Tumbes, and Tacna being some of the most relevant.
- Guatemala expands the list of countries requiring mandatory visas to transit or visit this country as a final destination.
- The Government of the United States of America provided an update on its Strategy for Addressing the Root Causes of Migration in Central America.
- Within the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, Goal 10 promotes the social, economic, and political inclusion of all people, regardless of their age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic situation, or other condition. Based on the analysis of compliance with this agenda by ECLAC, for target 10.7 to facilitate orderly migration and mobility, indicators 10.7.3 (registering the number of migrants who died during migration journeys) and 10.7.4 (proportion of integrated population disaggregated by origin) indicate a trend that deviates from the fulfillment of these targets and, if continued in this manner, will not meet goal 10 by 2030 (ECLAC, 2024).



IOM staff provides health care to Venezuelan migrants, refugees, and vulnerable host communities at a mobile Point of Assistance and Orientation in Lima, Peru, with 1.5 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees, stands as the second-largest destination globally. 3 / Gema Cortés. © OIM 2023 IOM Gema Cortes. © IOM.

DEATHS AND DISAPPEARANCES OF MIGRANTS

TOTAL MIGRANT DEATHS AND DISAPPEARANCES IN THE AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN



Source: IOM Missing Migrants Project, [Missing migrants registered in the Americas, April 2024](#).

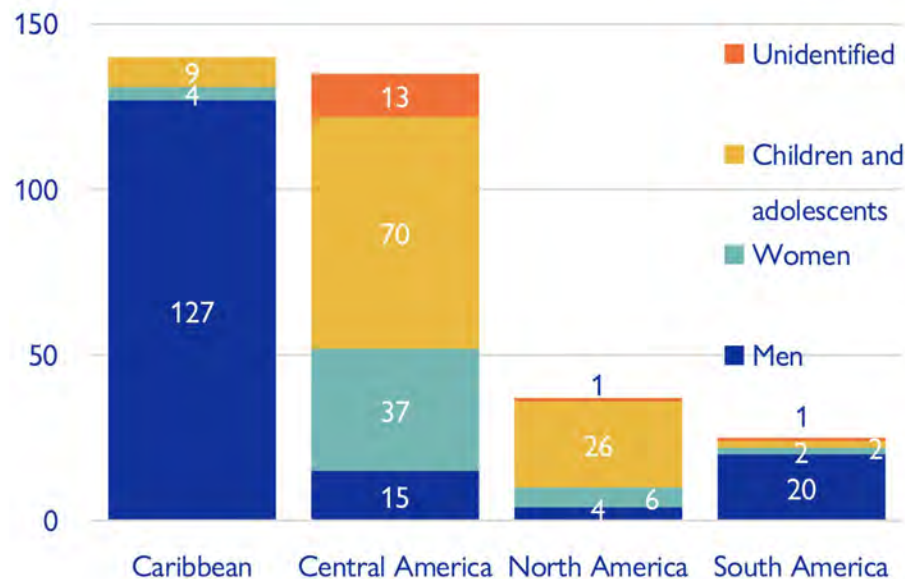


230
deaths and
disappearances

Since 2014, a total of 9,204 missing migrants have been reported in North America, Central America, South America and the Caribbean. By April 16th, 2024, there have been 230 deaths of or missing migrants.

During 2023, the Missing Migrants Project (MMP) recorded a total of 1,275 deceased/missing migrants in the Americas. These lost lives are related to the lack of options for safe and regular mobility, which increases the probability that migrants opt for alternative routes and irregular migration that put their lives at risk. The migratory routes monitored by the MMP during 2023 and 2024 share some characteristics: they are maritime or land routes that are difficult to access and the media gives them little coverage, except for the border between the United States and Mexico.

TOTAL INCIDENTS BY SUBREGION AND SEX IN 2024



Main Causes of Incidents

1. Drowning
2. Vehicle accidents/deaths linked to dangerous transportation
3. Extreme environmental conditions/lack of adequate shelter, water and food.
4. Violence
5. Illness / lack of access to adequate healthcare.
6. Mixed or Unknown
7. Accidental death



Source: IOM Missing Migrants Project, [Missing migrants registered in the Americas, April 2024](#).



PROTECTION

Smuggling of migrants in migration journeys in the Americas:

- Two out of every five migrants surveyed by the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) in 2022 and 2023 used smugglers during their journey, showing that it is a significant but minority part.
- Some people resort to smugglers due to the impossibility of accessing regular transit and settlement routes, coupled with the lack of basic services such as adequate transportation and accommodation along migration routes.
- The proportion of migrants who used smugglers decreased from 49 per cent in 2022 to 34 per cent in 2023, possibly due to the increase in migrants and the shared knowledge of routes, as well as the reopening of borders such as Colombia and Venezuela.
- [Perceptions and Experiences with Smugglers](#): One fifth of migrants reported that smugglers perpetrated against them some type of abuse during the journey ([MMC, 2024](#)).



A steady stream of Venezuelan migrants and refugees continue to walk thousands of kilometers by foot across Latin America looking for a better life.

According to the local authorities, more than a quarter of a million people transited through Peru in 2023. From there, they move throughout South America, heading north and bypassing formal border crossings.

The caminantes (“walkers” as they are known) travel thousands of kilometers by foot, on the side of highways, through hazardous terrain and harsh weather conditions, putting themselves at risk of all kinds of danger and threats, including criminal groups and smugglers. These risks are especially serious for young women and families carrying small children. Many travel the road in flip-flops, T-shirts, and shorts. They walk and hitchhike for months along the mountain roads that connect cities like Bogota, Quito, and Lima with Santiago de Chile. IOM Gema Cortes. ©IOM.





INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE AMERICAS

By the end of 2023, there were a total of 6.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Americas due to conflict, and 50,000 due to disasters, with a slight decrease from 2022, representing together 8% of the globally internally displaced people (IDMC, 2024).

Countries with the most IDPs:

- Colombia (5 million)
- Mexico (392,000)
- Haiti (313,000)

Regarding new displacements (movements), 2.8 million were registered. 75 per cent (2.1 million) were due to disasters (mainly in Brazil and Colombia) and 637,000 due to conflict (especially in Colombia and Haiti). No significant growth was observed compared to 2022. Floods and storms caused 1.5 million movements in South America. Major storms, including hurricanes and tornadoes, led to fewer displacements than usual, with 315,000.



IOM staff carry out the DTM survey at the city of Ibarra, Ecuador, South America. IOM 2023 / Ramiro Aguilar Villamarín. © IOM 2023.



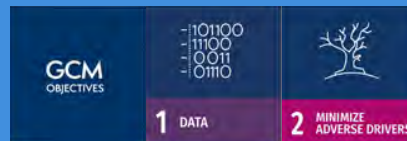
DISPLACEMENT BY DISASTERS

Brazil: In January and February alone, over 126,000 internal displacements due to disasters were recorded. In the state of Rio de Janeiro, storms caused nearly 33,000 displacements in January, while in the state of Acre, floods resulted in more than 37,000 displacements in February (IDMC, 2024).

Chile: In January and February 2024, Chile experienced forest fires due to a heatwave, with Valparaíso being the most affected region. A State of Constitutional Exception of Catastrophe was declared in the provinces of Valparaíso and Marga. There have been a significant number of deaths, injuries, and displaced individuals, with over 7,200 homes damaged by the fires (Resident Coordinator's Office, 2024).

Based on data collected by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the affected areas of Pompeya Sur, Quilpué commune (Valparaíso Region), Chile, in February, a total of 472 homes and 1,622 individuals were affected. 47 per cent of the affected were women, 26 per cent were children and adolescents (NNA), with 12 per cent being foreigners from Venezuela, Haiti, Colombia, and Ecuador (Multi-Sectoral Area Assessment - DTM, February 2024). The main needs identified were the provision of construction materials to rebuild the damaged homes (81%), access to clean water (45.9%), and sanitation and hygiene (45.9%) (ibid.).

Colombia: the second country with the highest number of disaster displacements in the region in 2023 after Brazil, with 351,000 displaced persons, an increase of 25 per cent compared to 2022 and the highest in more than a decade. The majority of these displacements occurred in the departments of La Guajira, Bolívar, and Arauca, due to storms and floods (IDMC, 2024).





INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE AMERICAS

DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

United States: Forest fires in February and March triggered over 11,000 displacements, indicating an early start to the fire season as it was still winter in the northern hemisphere. The majority of displacements were recorded in Texas, including 6,500 due to the Smokehouse Creek fire, the largest in the state's history ([ibid.](#)).

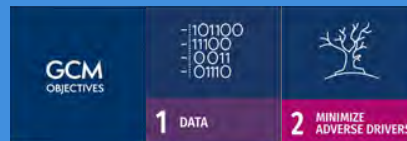
CONFLICT DISPLACEMENT

Haiti: The escalating violence triggered approximately 94,000 internal displacements in the first quarter of the year. Tens of thousands of people were forced to flee the metropolitan area of the capital, including 10 displacement sites ([IOM DTM, 2024](#)).



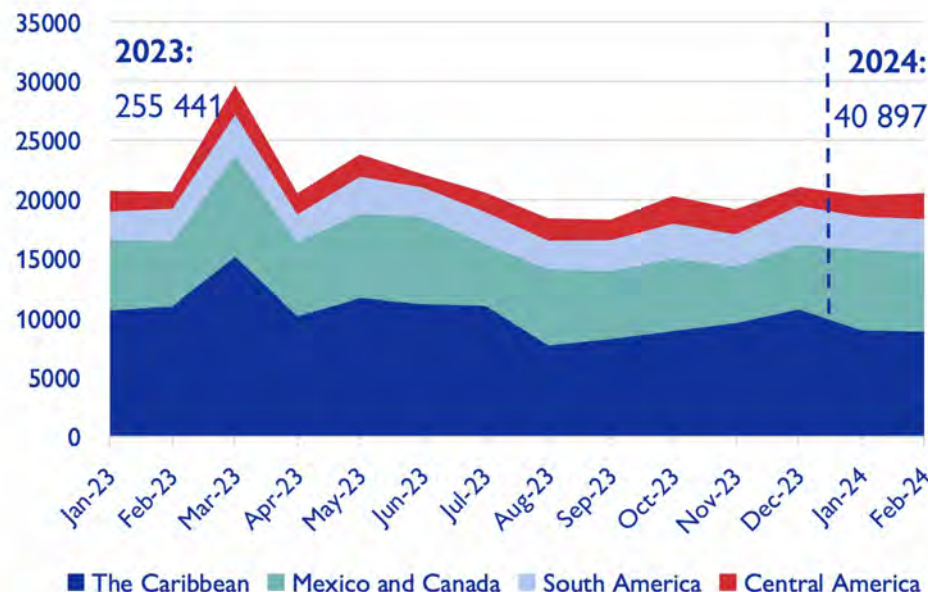
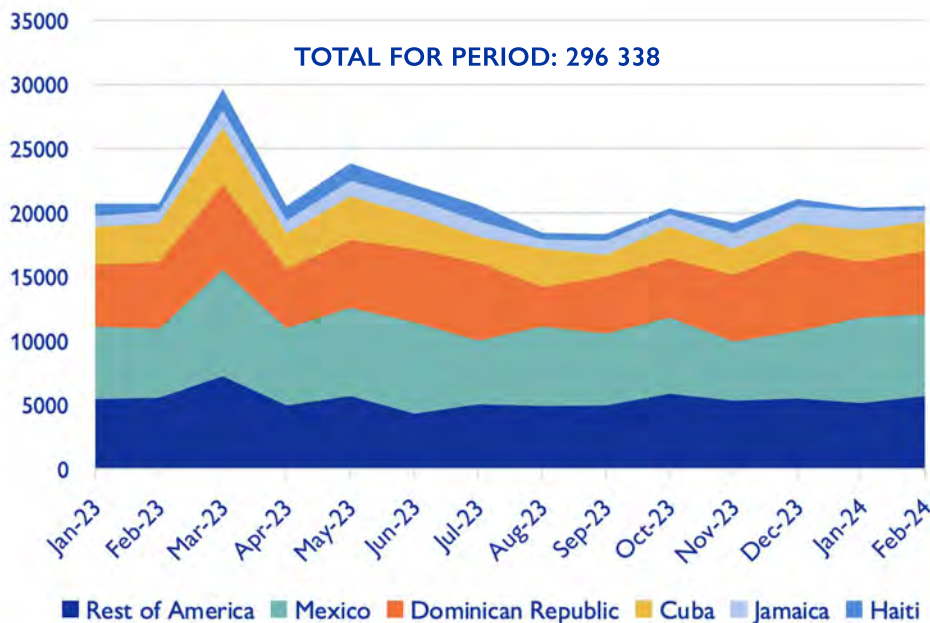
Two IOM staff talking to IDPs at the site Jean-Marie Vincent in the center of Port-au-Prince.. IOM 2024 / Antoine Lemonnier. © IOM 2024

An ECHO delegation visiting IDP site Jean-Marie Vincent in the center of Port-au-Prince. IOM 2024 / Antoine Lemonnier. © IOM 2024





GREEN CARDS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TO NATIONALS OF THE AMERICAS, TOP 5 COUNTRIES IN THE REGION AND TOTALS BY SUB-REGION, 2023 – 2024 (JAN-FEB)



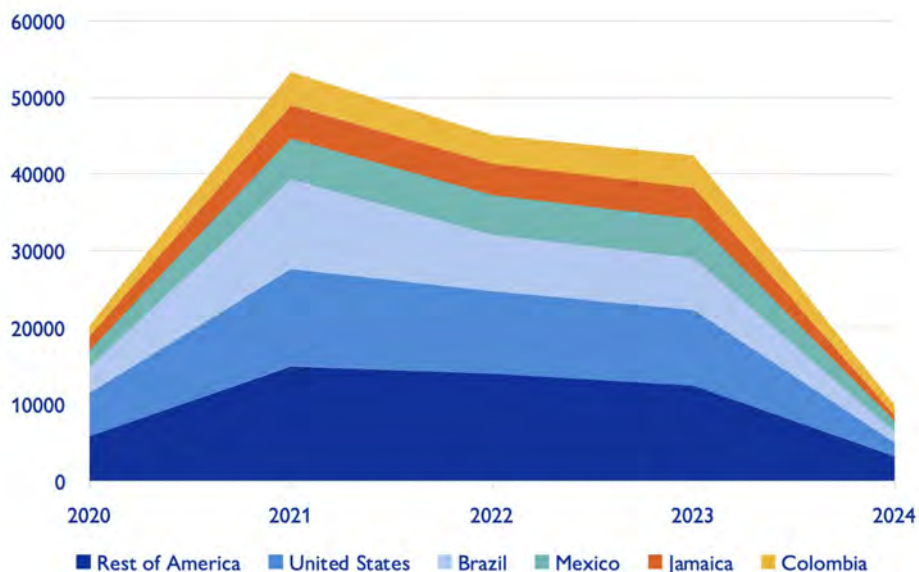
296 000 green cards issued to Latin American and Caribbean citizens in the United States between 2023 and 2024. The main countries of origin are Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Jamaica and Haiti, which together represented 74 per cent of the total green cards issued in the period for the Americas. The Americas have received 43 per cent of the total green cards issued by the United States in this period (US, Department of State, April 2024)

Source: U.S. Department of State, Monthly Immigrant Visa Issuance Statistics, (March, 2024)

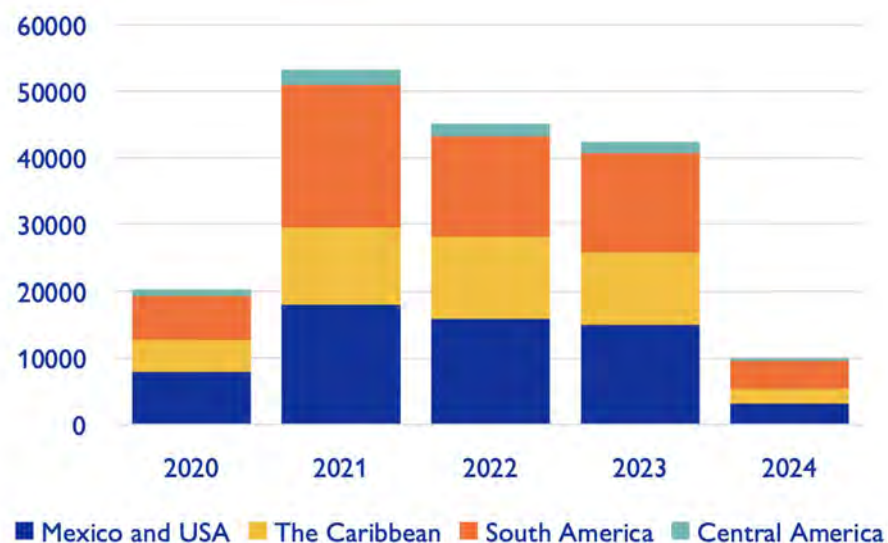


ISSUANCE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCIES BY CANADA TO NATIONALS OF THE AMERICAS, TOP 5 COUNTRIES IN THE REGION AND TOTALS BY SUB-REGION, 2020 – 2024, JAN - FEB

TOTAL DEL PERÍODO: 171 010



Source: Canada Government Open Data, [Statistical Reports](#), April 2024.

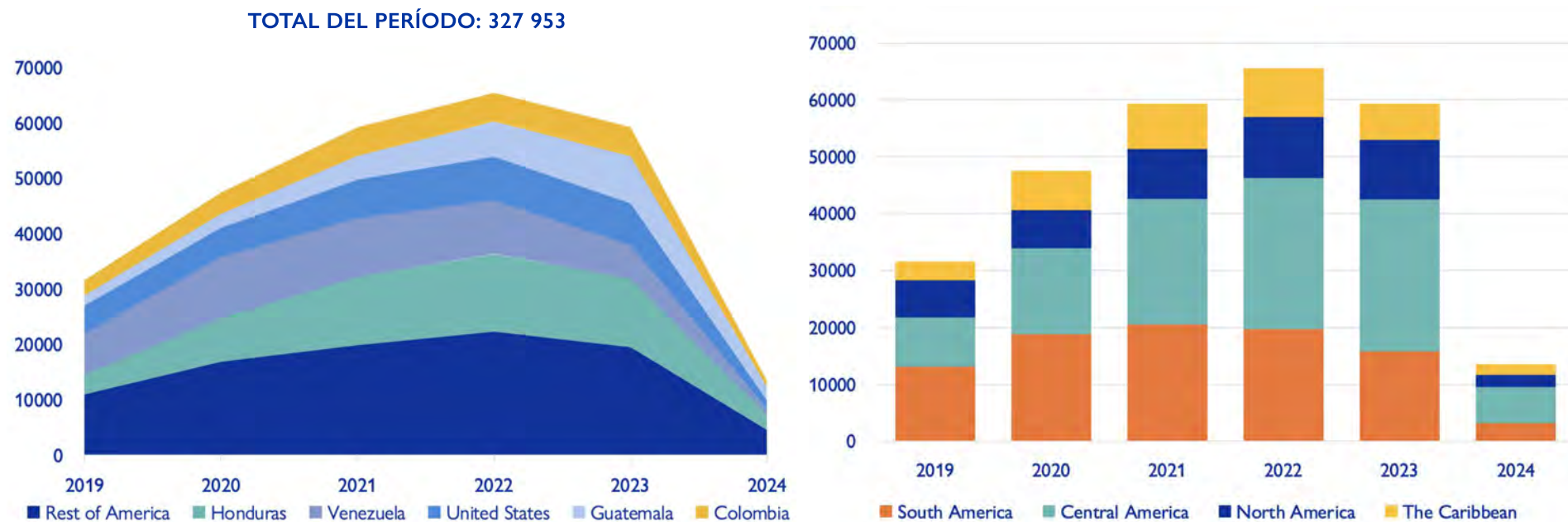


Source: Canada Government Open Data, [Statistical reports](#), April 2024.

171,010 permanent residence visas in Canada were issued to citizens of the Americas between 2020 and 2024 (Jan-Feb). Nationals of the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Jamaica and Colombia obtained 61 per cent of these visas, with the United States obtaining the largest amount with 24 per cent ([Gobierno de Canadá, Abril 2024](#))



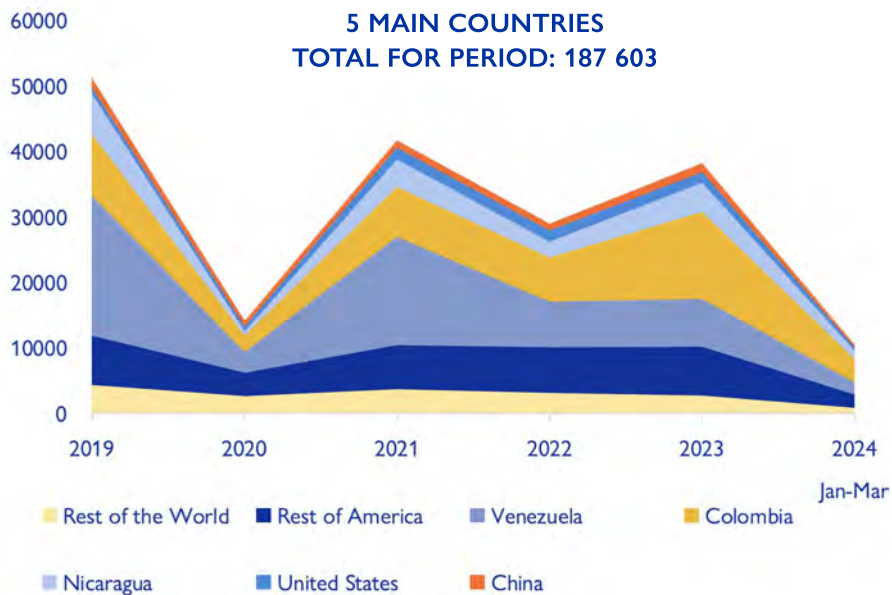
ISSUANCE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCES BY MEXICO TO NATIONALS OF THE AMERICAS, 5 MAIN COUNTRIES IN THE REGION AND BY SUB REGIONS, 2019 – 2024 (JAN – MAR)



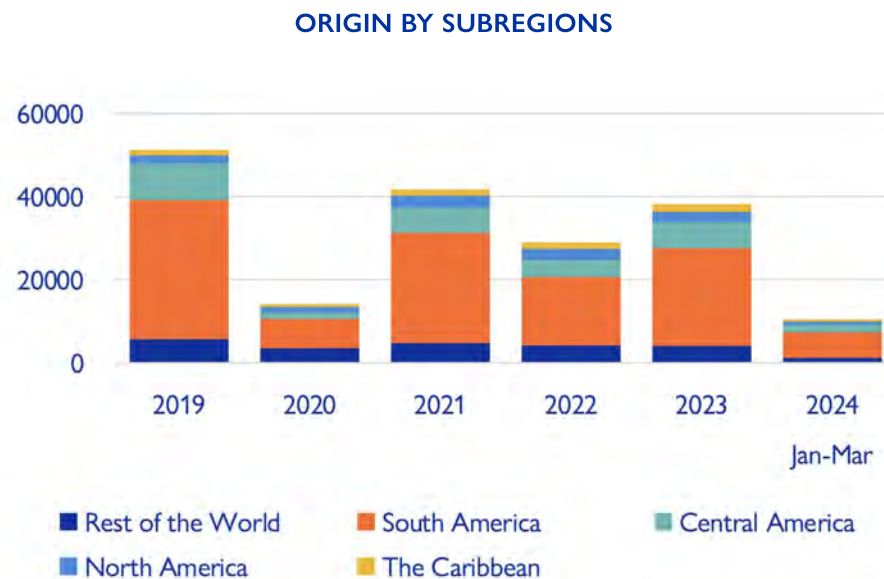
Mexico has issued 327 953 permanent residences to citizens of the Americas between 2019 and 2024 (Jan-Mar). Nationals from Honduras (19%), Venezuela (17%), the United States (12%), Guatemala (9%) and Colombia (9%), obtained 66 per cent of these residences. At the subregion level, South America has had the most residences in Mexico, followed by Central and North America and the Caribbean. From 2019 to 2022, there was a growing trend in the delivery of residences, which had a decrease in 2023.

Source: Unidad de Política Migratoria (UPM), [Reporte de Estadísticas](#) Abril, 2024.

ISSUANCE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCIES BY PANAMA TO NATIONALS OF THE AMERICAS, 5 MAIN COUNTRIES IN THE REGION, AND BY SUB REGIONS, 2019 – 2023



Source: National Immigration Service of Panama, [Legalizations](#) (Apr 2024).



Source: National Immigration Service of Panama, [Legalizations](#) (Apr 2024).

From January 2023 to March 2024, 187 603 permanent residence visas in Panama have been issued to citizens of the Americas between 2019 and 2024 (Jan-Mar). Nationals from Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua, the United States and China obtained 72 per cent of these residences, with Venezuela obtaining the largest amount with 31%. The subregions of the Americas that have received the most residences are South America and Central America. (SNM, 2024)



REGULAR MIGRATION PATHWAYS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

SOUTH AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

South Americans are slightly less likely to be naturalized citizens (51%) compared to the total immigrant population (53%), with high naturalization rates among immigrants from Guyana (81%) and Peru (63%). In 2022, 99,000 South Americans obtained legal permanent residence (green card), representing 10 per cent of all new LPRs; half did so as immediate family members of US citizens. The humanitarian parole program, allowing temporary regular entry to the US without offering a path to citizenship, included 91,000 Venezuelans as of February 2024 ([MPI, 2024](#)).

COUNTRY	POPULATION 2010	POPULATION 2022	% VARIATION (2010-2022)
Total South America	2,730,000	3,971,000	45.5%
Colombia	637,000	928,000	45.8%
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	184,000	668,000	262.8%
Brazil	340,000	619,000	82.1%
Ecuador	443,000	518,000	16.9%
Peru	429,000	472,000	10.1%
Guyana	265,000	287,000	8.2%
Argentina	172,000	196,000	14.5%
Chile	91,000	111,000	21.4%
Plurinational State of Bolivia	79,000	86,000	8.8%
Uruguay	50,000	53,000	6.3%
Others South America	41,000	33,000	-18.7%

Source: US census (U.S. Census Bureau) 2010 y 2022 ACS.

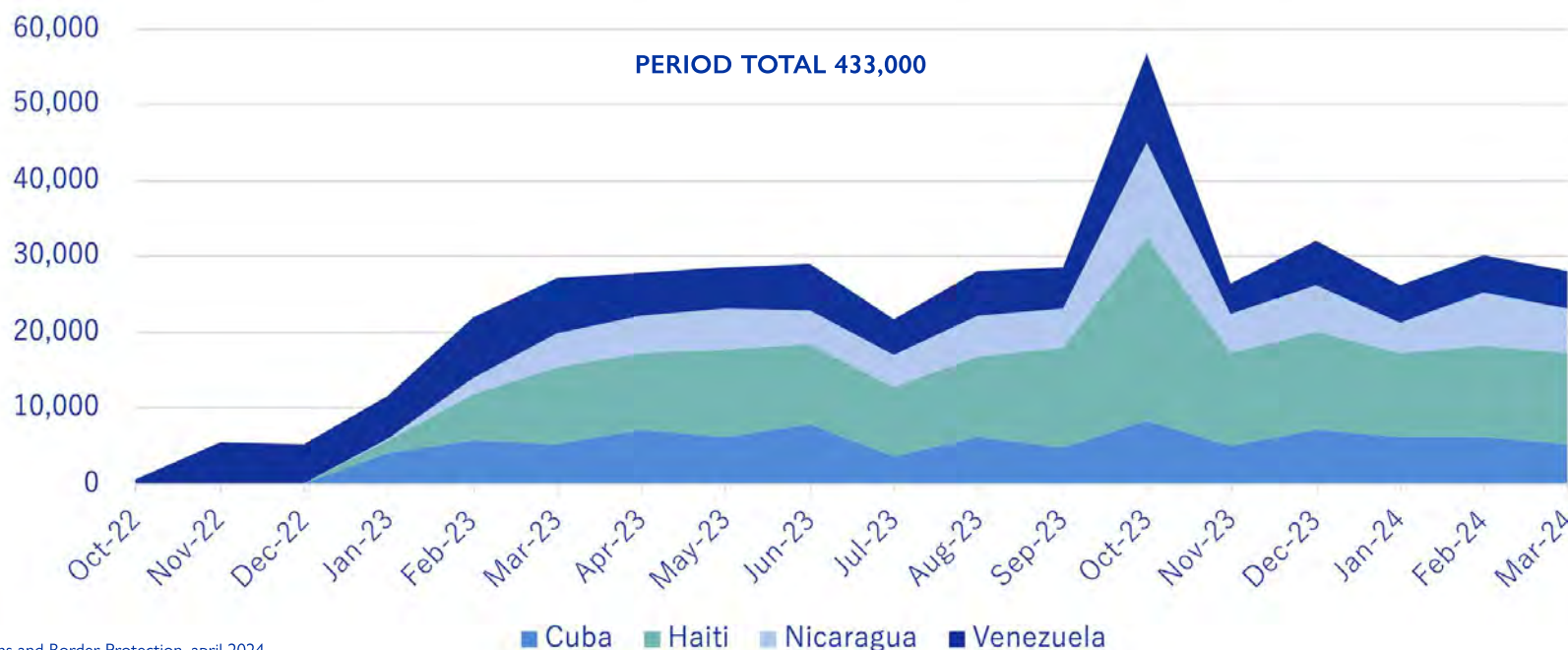
WORK VISAS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States, 2.7 million visas were issued to temporary workers and their families from LAC between fiscal years 2019 and 2024 (including data through February). Of these, 78 per cent of the visas were issued to Mexicans, Jamaicans received 4 per cent, Brazilians 4 per cent, Guatemalans 2 per cent, Colombians 2 per cent, and other nationalities accounted for 10 per cent ([State Department of United States](#), April 2024).

WORK VISAS IN CANADA

Canada issued 1.2 million temporary visas to citizens of the Americas between 2020 and 2024. 5 main nationalities: Mexicans (25%), Colombians (15%), Brazilians (10%), Jamaicans (10%) and Guatemalans (7%) ([Government of Canada](#), April 2024).

PAROLE PROCESS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR CUBANS, HAITIANS, NICARAGUANS AND VENEZUELANAS, OCTOBER 2022 TO MARCH 2024



Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, april 2024.

As of the end of March 2024, 404,000 Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans (CHNV) arrived legally on commercial flights and were granted parole under these processes. Specifically, 84,000 Cubans, 154,000 Haitians, 69,000 Nicaraguans and 95,000 Venezuelans arrived legally and were granted free transit, and 86,000 Cubans, 168,000 Haitians, 77,000 Nicaraguans and 102,000 Venezuelans were examined and authorized to travel. The parole process for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans is a temporary policy established by the United States to regularize the entry of these 4 nationalities into its territory, effective since October 2022.



REMITTANCES

In 2023, remittances received by countries of Latin America and the Caribbean from emigrated workers -which constitute the main component of the balance of current transfers- grew by 8.5 per cent year-on-year, according to total figures for countries for which information is available. This rate represents a decline compared to the 11.6 per cent growth recorded in 2022, and a return to growth rates seen before the pandemic, namely an average annual growth of 8.7 per cent in the period 2015-2019 [\(ECLAC, 2024\)](#)



IOM's supports the migrant and local community who work in the Recycling Center at the city of Tulcán, Ecuador with the donation of new recycling carts. Portrait of Jean Carlos Cruces, Venezuelan recycler. IOM 2022 / Ramiro Aguilar Villamarin. © IOM 2022.





MOVEMENTS OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FROM THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

- Migration and asylum of Venezuelan nationals have been one of the most dynamic phenomena in Latin America in the last years, with emigration from the country to both the south and north of the continent, returns to Venezuela, and secondary migration between countries in the region. In this regard, as in 2023, in the first quarter of 2024, Venezuelan nationality was the primary (64%) nationality to irregularly cross the Darien Province (SNM, 2023) and in surveys conducted by the DTM at the borders of South America.
- The main receiving countries are Colombia (2.88 million), followed by Peru with 1.54 million, and Brazil with over 510,000, indicating the intrarregional characteristic of Venezuelan migration (R4V, 2023). At the Latin American level, 4,485,470 residence permits and regular stays have been granted to Venezuelans (ibid.)

ESTIMATE NUMBER OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS GLOBALLY.

7.72 M

ESTIMATE NUMBER OF VENEZUELAN REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

6.54 M



These figures represent the sum of Venezuelan refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers shared by host governments. They do not necessarily imply individual identification, nor registration of each individual, and may include a degree of estimation, as per each government's statistical data processing methodology, at times in collaboration with national R4V Platforms.

*This includes other countries outside the 17 Latin American and the Caribbean R4V countries. For more information on the countries included, refer to the table in the last page.

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

Creation date: November 2023, more information available in: <http://r4v.info>

POPULATION PER COUNTRY		
Colombia	2.88 M	THE SOUTHERN CONE
Peru	1.54 M	
Brazil	510.1 K	
Ecuador	474.9 K	
Chile	444.4 K	
THE CARIBBEAN		
Dominican Republic	124.1 K	CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO
Trinidad & Tobago	36.2 K	
Guyana	21.7 K	
Aruba	17.1 K	OTHER COUNTRIES*
Curaçao	14.0 K	
		1.19 M



MOVEMENTS OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FROM THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

- Argentina:** During 2023, Argentina granted 30,882 residence permits to Venezuelans, more than half of which were permanent, with residencies being concentrated in Buenos Aires and its metropolitan areas. Ezeiza and Aeroparque airports, as well as the Tancredo Neves land crossing in Misiones (border with Brazil), were the main transit points ([Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, 2024](#)). According to Round 14 of the DTM in La Quiaca, the most urgent needs include legal assistance, job opportunities, and security, while food and education were also highlighted as second and third needs (DTM Argentina, 2023).
- Brazil:** Since 2017, Brazil has implemented emergency assistance and reception actions for Venezuelan refugees and migrants through temporary migration regularization, including family reunification. Between 2017 and February 2024, 471,000 residence registrations were issued for this nationality, with 132,000 recognized refugees, totaling more than 600 migration regularization instruments. Regarding recent flows, between January and February 2024, there were more than 31,000 entries and 12,000 exits, resulting in a positive movement balance, in line with recent months and years. Both men (62%) and women (64%) who entered or left are between 18 and 59 years old. Among minors, those up to 6 years old are the largest age group, accounting for 12 per cent for both men and women (Federal Police, 2024).
- Paraguay:** As of November 2023, it was estimated that 5,234 Venezuelan nationals were living in Paraguay, showing a sustained reduction since 2021. The entry of Venezuelan nationals into the country decreased in 2023, reaching levels similar to 2015 ([Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, 2024](#)).



Diana, 22, with her couple Yorgelis and 8-month-old Eduardo rest in Lajas Blancas after crossing the Darien jungle between Colombia and Panama. IOM 2023 / Gema Cortes. © IOM 2023.

- Colombia:** According to DTM data monitoring refugee and migrant flows during the registration process in accommodation services and Points of Attention and Orientation (PRO for its acronym in Spanish), a total of 44,324 Venezuelan migrants and refugees were registered between January and March 2024. Of this group, 72 per cent expressed the intention to live in Colombia. 13 per cent stated they were returning to Venezuela. Additionally, 14 per cent was in transit to a third country, while one per cent were in pendular movement between Colombia and the country of origin, showing no change from the previous quarter. On the other hand, in Necoclí, off the coast of Panama, Venezuelans are the majority nationality (69.42%) to irregularly cross, with a total of 740 people on average per day (Shelter beneficiary registration, IOM Colombia, 2024).

MOVEMENTS OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FROM THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

- **Peru:** Based on DTM conducted in Tumbes, Tacna, and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereinafter Bolivia) between January and March, the main nationality identified was Venezuelan (81%). For those heading from south to north, more than 50 per cent indicated Venezuela as their destination country, highlighting the importance of returns to the country of origin and intraregional mobility within South America (DTM Perú, 2024).
- **Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:** Based on information obtained by IOM during assistance provided to nationals in border areas, it is recorded that, although outbound movements exceed returns, in the first quarter of 2024, the number of people returning to Venezuela increased. Colombia leads the countries of origin for return with 58 per cent, followed by Peru and Ecuador (DTM Venezuela, 2024).
- **Panama:** For the first quarter of the year, authorities of the National Migration Service of Panama identified the crossing of 65,301 Venezuelan nationals through the Darien Province ([Servicio Nacional de Migración, 2024](#)).
- **Honduras:** By March 2024, the National Migration Institute of Honduras identified 67,800 Venezuelans entering from Nicaragua. 65 per cent of these were between the ages of 21 and 40, 20 per cent were under 20 years old, and the remaining 15 per cent were over 40 years old. 80 per cent of the flow consists of adults, while 20 per cent are children and adolescents. 66 per cent are men and 34 per cent are women.
- **United States:** Up to March of this year, U.S. Customs and Border Protection authorities identified 36,856 encounters with individuals of Venezuelan nationality, making it the fourth nationality with the highest flow in entering the United States through the southwest land border ([US Customs and CBP, 2024](#)).



Myriam Calzadilla proudly displays his Temporary Visa at a migration office in Lima, paving the way for a secure future for himself and his family.

With the support of IOM, the Peruvian government is enhancing the regularization process, ensuring the inclusion of all migrants and refugees from Venezuela. Peru is the second home to the largest migrant and refugee population from Venezuela worldwide, comprising over 1.6 million individuals who contribute significantly to Peru's economic and cultural diversity. / Gema Cortés. © IOM 2023

SOUTH AMERICA



ARGENTINA: MOVEMENTS BY MONTH OF ALL NATIONALITIES EXCEPT ARGENTINE (DECEMBER 2023 TO FEBRUARY 2024)



Number of international migrants ("stock"): According to data from the 2022 National Census of Population, Households and Housing, the migrant population residing in the country amounts to 1,933,463 people (1,061,421 women and 872,042 men). This represents 4.2% of the country's total population. The most relevant nationalities are: Paraguayan: 522,598 people (27% of the migrant population); Bolivian 338,299 people (17.5% of the migrant population); Venezuelan: 161,495 people (8.4% of the migrant population); •Peruvian 156,251 (8.1% of the migrant population)

Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, 2024

PERCENTAGE OF MOVEMENTS BY NATIONALITY (DECEMBER 2023 TO FEBRUARY 2024)



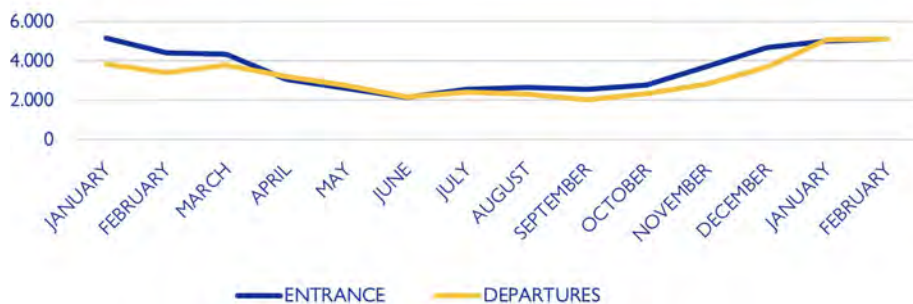
Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, 2024.



Jameelah Alkhouly and her husband Wadeh brought their three children - Revell (8), George (7) and Ellie (3) - to the small, rural town of Coronel Suárez in Argentina after living in Lebanon for three years as Syrian refugees. They came to Argentina with support of a church community who raised funds for their transportation and accommodation, and came together to help them find work, learn Spanish and settle in their new home. Angela Wells / IOM. ©IOM

ARGENTINA:

MOVEMENTS OF PERSONS OF RUSSIAN NATIONALITY (JANUARY 2023 TO FEBRUARY 2024)



This section provides a seasonal analysis by nationality, highlighting those non-bordering nationalities that present some dynamics of interest due to specific situations in their countries of origin.

Russian nationals had shown a decline in the entries January 2023, which reversed towards the end of the year and the beginning of 2024. Despite the fact that the population has been highly visible in the media, its volume is marginal compared to other nationalities (see previous page) (National Directorate of Migration, 2023).

MOVEMENTS OF PERSONS OF ECUADORIAN NATIONALITY (JANUARY 2023 TO FEBRUARY 2024)



People of **Ecuadorian nationality** registered more entries than exits between January and November 2023. In the months of April and May there is no difference between income and expenditure, while in June, July, August and October there is once again a pre-eminence of income over expenditure. In January and February 2024, a higher proportion of inflows than outflows reappears.

MOVEMENTS OF PERSONS OF PERUVIAN NATIONALITY (JANUARY 2023 TO FEBRUARY 2024)



People of **Peruvian nationality** had a considerable difference in entries than exits in the first four months of the year, and from May onwards there are more movements in both entries than exits but no differences are recorded by type of movement. In December 2023 there are more outflows than inflows and in February 2024 this trend seems to be reversing.

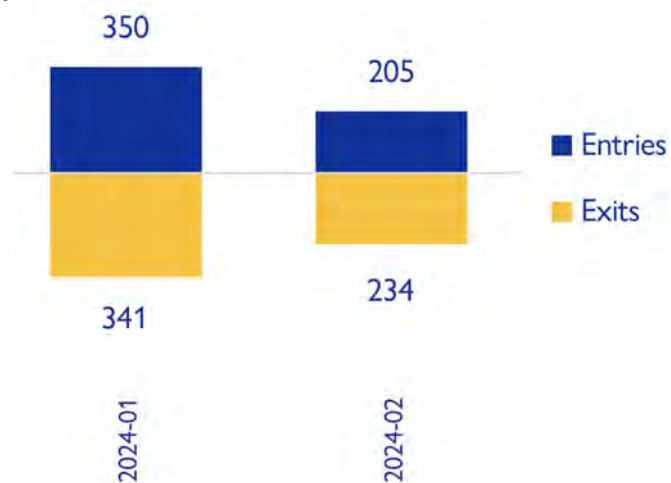
Source: Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, 2024.

BRAZIL

AFGHAN REFUGEE AND MIGRATION

The Brazilian Government, through Interministerial Order MJSP/MRE No. 24 (September 3, 2021), established visa and humanitarian residence authorization processes for Afghans, stateless individuals, and those affected by the conflict. Interministerial Order No. 42 (September 22, 2023) updated this regulation, linking temporary visas to the capacity for reception by civil organizations with cooperation agreements. Temporarily, the issuance of humanitarian reception visas for Afghans is suspended until the publication of the MJSP notice, although those with valid visas can enter the country. From January 2024 to February 2024, the following data is reported:

ENTRIES AND EXITS – JANUARY 2024 TO FEBRUARY 2024

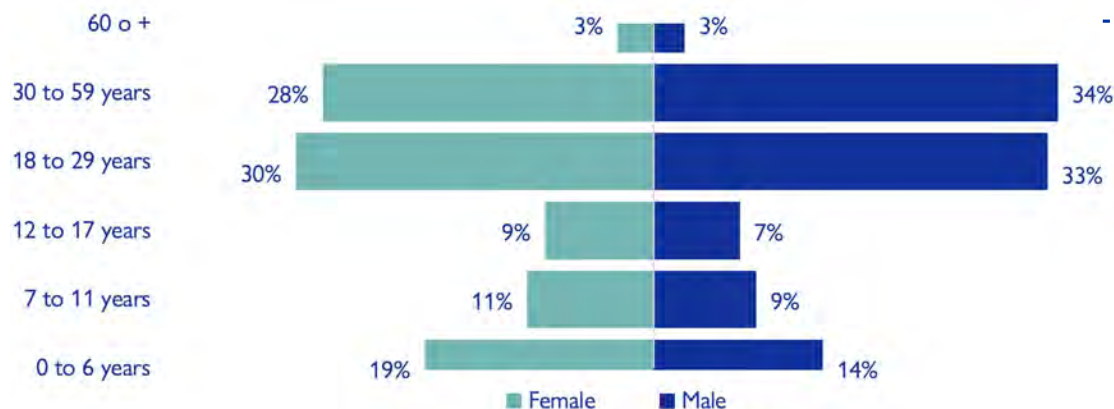


Entries and Exits – January 2024 to February 2024

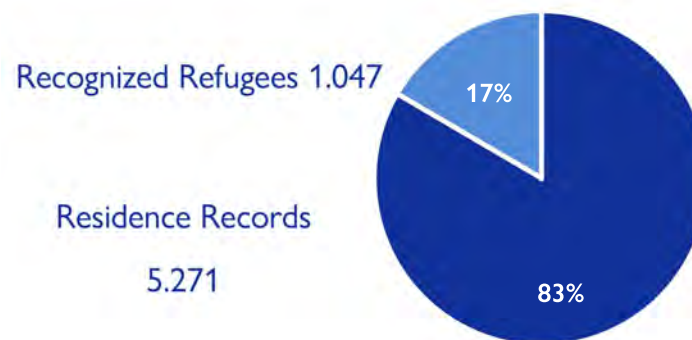
Entries to Brazil	555
Exits from Brazil	575
Net migration	-20

Source: Compiled by OBMIGRA based on data provided by the Federal Police, National Immigration Registry System (SISMIGRA), September 2021 to February 2024.

POPULATION PYRAMID - JANUARY 2024 TO FEBRUARY 2024



REGULARIZATION PATHWAYS (MIGRATION AND ASYLUM) - SEPTEMBER 2021 TO FEBRUARY 2024



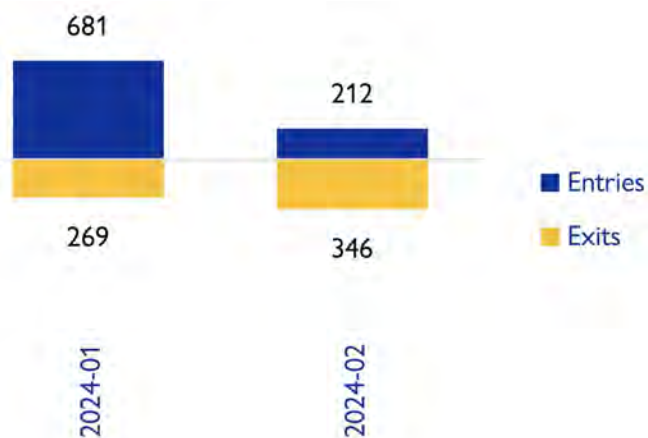
Source: Compiled by OBMIGRA based on data provided by the Federal Police, National Immigration Registry System (SISMIGRA), September 2021 to February 2024.

BRAZIL

HAITIAN MIGRATION AND REFUGE

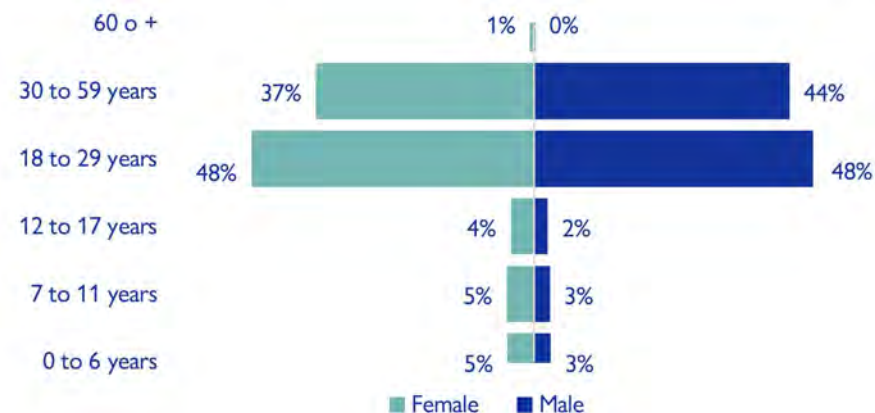
Since 2012, Brazil has renewed its policy of welcoming Haitian citizens due to calamities and environmental disasters. In April 2023, two new Interministerial Orders were issued to strengthen this commitment: Interministerial Order No. 37, which establishes humanitarian reception procedures until December 2024, and Interministerial Order No. 38, which streamlines the evaluation and issuance of family reunification visas for Haitians. From January 2024 to February 2024, the following data is reported:

ENTRIES AND EXITS – JANUARY 2024 TO FEBRUARY 2024



Entries to Brazil	893
Exits from Brazil	615
Net migration	278

POPULATION PYRAMID - JANUARY 2010 TO FEBRUARY 2024



Source: Compiled by OBMIGRA based on data provided by the Federal Police, National Immigration Registry System (SISMIGRA), September 2021 to February 2024.

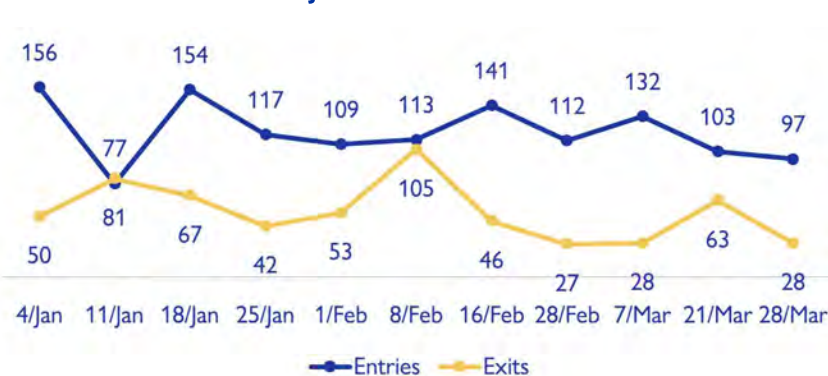
CHILE IRREGULAR FLOW OF FOREIGNERS IN CHILE: BORDER CROSSING (COLCHANE) – PISIGA (BOLIVIA)

MONTHLY ESTIMATE - JULY 2023 TO MARCH 2024



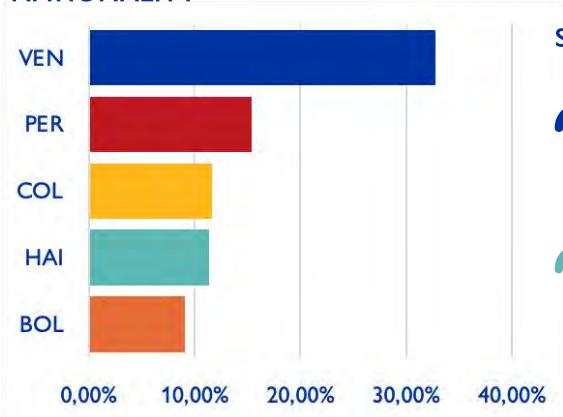
Source: DTM Pisiga Flow Monitoring Registry. Figures up to april2024.

DAILY COUNTS - JANUARY 2024 TO MARCH 2024



Source: DTM Pisiga Flow Monitoring Registry. Figures up to april2024.

NATIONALITY



Source: DTM Pisiga Flow Monitoring Registry. Figures up to april 2024.

SEX



Men :
53%



Women:
47%

During the months of January, February, and March 2024, three rounds of the DTM Flow Monitoring Survey were conducted in Pisiga (Bolivia) and Colchane (Chile), gathering information on 119 people who were en route to Chile.

These figures help characterize the profiles and needs of individuals during their journey.



78% Has a support network in Chile



35% Is traveling with children or adolescents



84% Left their home country for economic reasons.

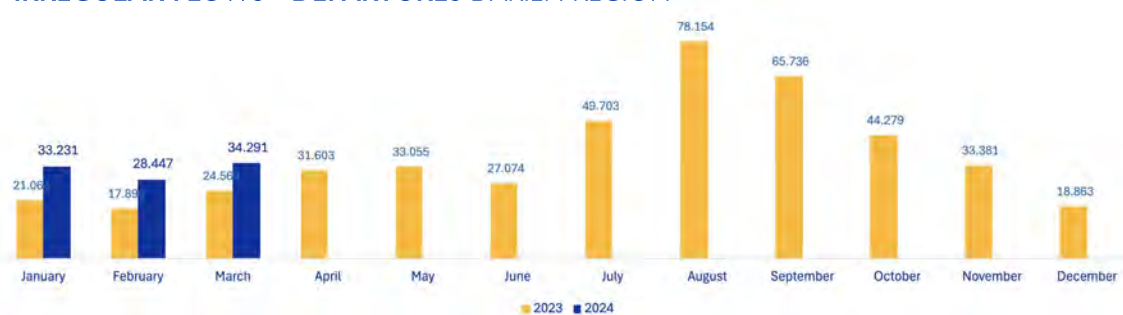
Source: DTM Pisiga Flow Monitoring Registry. Figures up to march 2024.



COLOMBIA TRENDS 2024

Colombia - Panama Frontera

IRREGULAR FLOWS - DEPARTURES DARIEN REGION



740 people in transit daily
 51.6% increase in irregular flow in the first quarter compared to the previous year.

Main countries by origin

- 69.42% Venezuela
- 8.82% Ecuador
- 7.6% Haiti
- 5.59% China

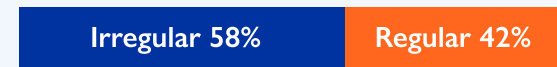
Colombia - Venezuela Frontera

TOTAL FLOWS - REGULAR AND IRREGULAR



1,535 people entries daily
 29.86% increase in total flow in the first quarter compared to the previous year.

Type of Flow 2024 Q1



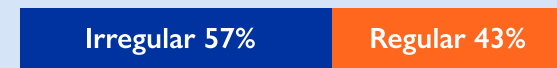
Colombia - Ecuador Frontera

TOTAL FLOWS - REGULAR AND IRREGULAR



612 people in transit daily
 63.05% increase in total flow in the first quarter compared to the previous year.

Type of Flow 2024 Q1



Source: Colombia Migration





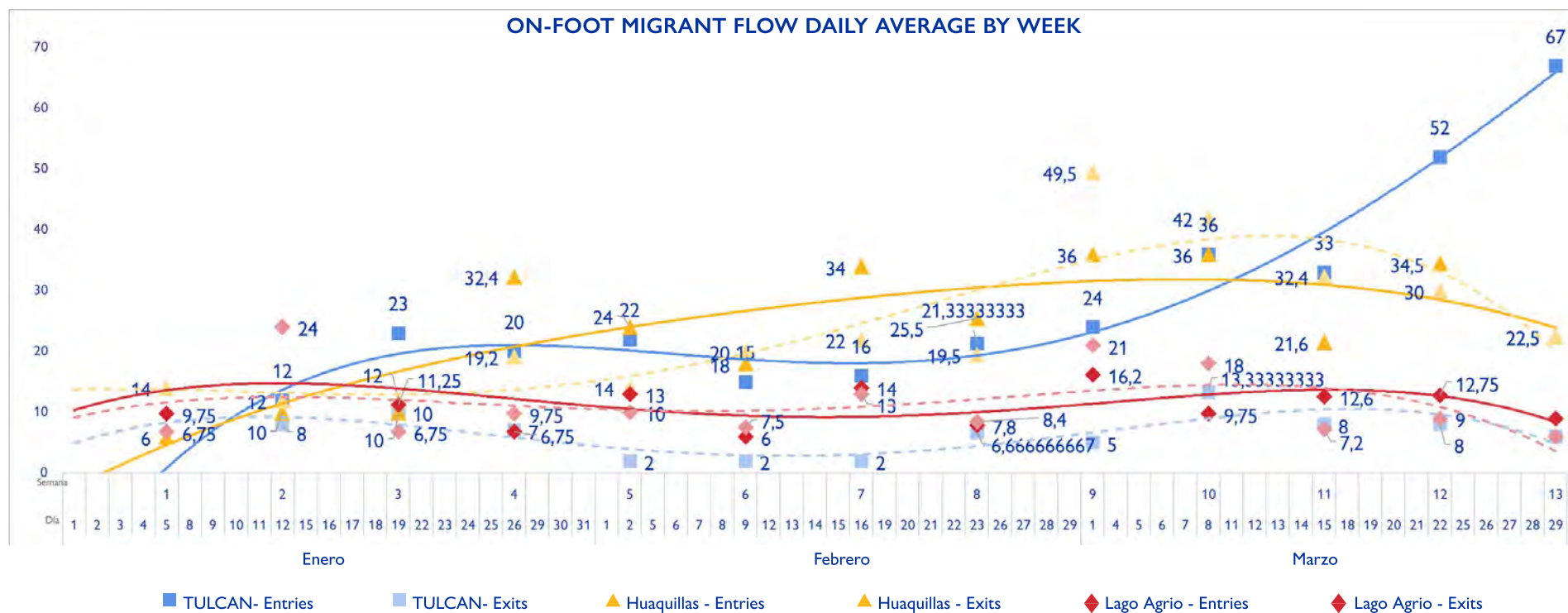
ECUADOR

2024 TRENDS

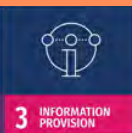
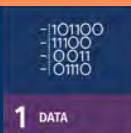
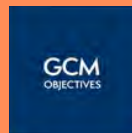
ON-FOOT MIGRANT FLOW MONITORING

•Based on DTM Flow Monitoring Registry from 1 January to 29 March 2024 it reports an increasing average trend of 21 per cent of the observed on-foot entries at **Tulcan**. Likewise an increasing moderate trend was observed on on-foot inflows and outflows at **Huaquillas**; and nearly constant flows at **Lago Agrio**.

At **Tulcan** and **Huaquillas**, on-foot inflows and outflows were extensively comprised by Venezuelan population. 26 per cent of persons exiting in Tulcan and 48 per cent entries in Huaquillas were heading towards the United States. Even 19 per cent of outflows at Huaquillas were reported to be heading towards the **United States** as intended final destination.

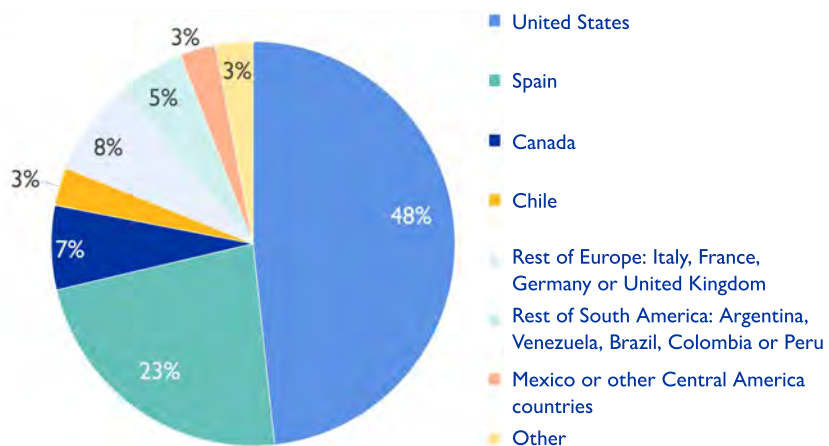


Source: DTM Registro de Monitoreo de Flujos. OIM Ecuador, Enero-Marzo 2024.



ECUADOR

ECUADORIAN POPULATION INTENTION TO MIGRATE INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRY

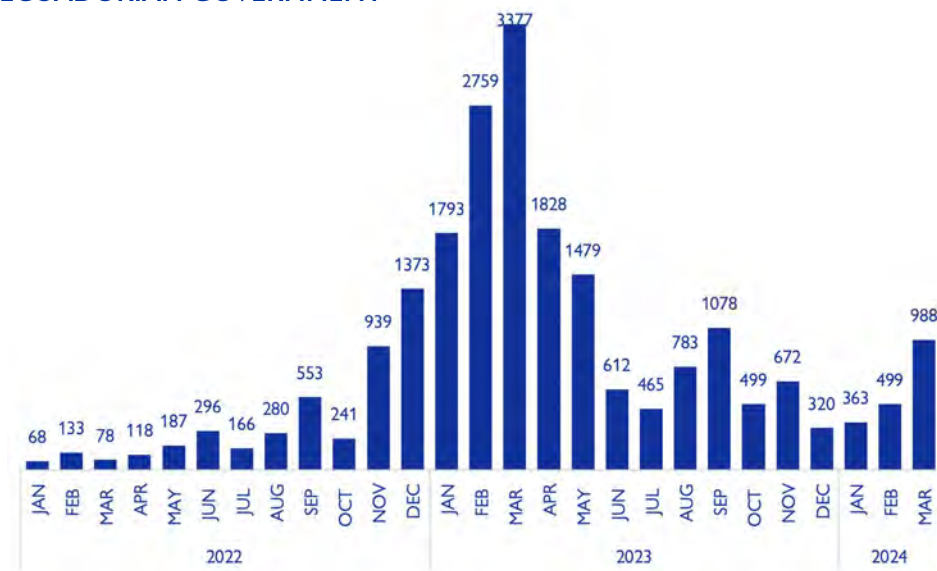


Source: DTM Mixed Flows Monitoring Survey, Round 1. IOM Ecuador, March 2024.

- **12 per cent¹** of the Ecuadorian population has an intention to migrate overseas in the following 12 months; **65 per cent** of this share point out as main reason the search of **labour opportunities**.
- **19 per cent** gets information about routes and travel options by **social networks, web pages** or information posted in **public spaces**.
- Considering main risks that could be faced in case of not emigrating, **13 per cent** declares to be **in danger due to the insecurity in the country**, 10 per cent could not get a job to guarantee its subsistence, and 69 per cent declared not to face any risk.
- 1 Round 1 of the MFM may differ substantially to results

¹ Round 1 of the MFM may differ substantially to results of the pilot round once it followed a household survey strategy.

ECUADORIAN DEPORTEES RECEIVED BY THE ECUADORIAN GOVERNMENT



Source: Internal report of migration authorities. Interior Ministry (Ecuador). 2024

- Between January and March 2024, the Ecuadorian Government **received 1,850 Ecuadorian deportees** mainly from the United States (99%); less than 1 per cent were deported from countries like El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama and Peru.
- The amount of received deportees in this period of the year is 77 per cent less than the amount registered in the same period of 2023 (7,929 deportees).
- However, since December 2023 an increasing monthly trend is observed, with a 50 per cent average monthly increase.



PARAGUAY

ENTRIES AND EXITS OF FOREIGNERS

DEPARTURES FROM THE COUNTRY/MAIN DECLARED DESTINATIONS
JANUARY TO MARCH, 2024

Destination	Resident foreigners	Destinations	Non-resident foreigners
Argentina	16 234	Argentina	498 971
Brazil	5 016	Brazil	67 007
Uruguay	966	United States	5 795
Bolivia	950	Spain	5 540
United States	851	Bolivia	5 094
Spain	679	S/D	4 806
Chile	669	Mexico	3 999
Germany	656	Colombia	3 423
Peru	394	Chile	3 314
Colombia	369	Uruguay	2 223

Source: DNM, 2024

During the first quarter of 2024, 626 956 foreigners left Paraguay, of which 4.3 per cent are residents in the country and 95.7 per cent are non-residents. The main destinations declared by those who left are Argentina and Brazil, underlining the importance of intraregional movements.



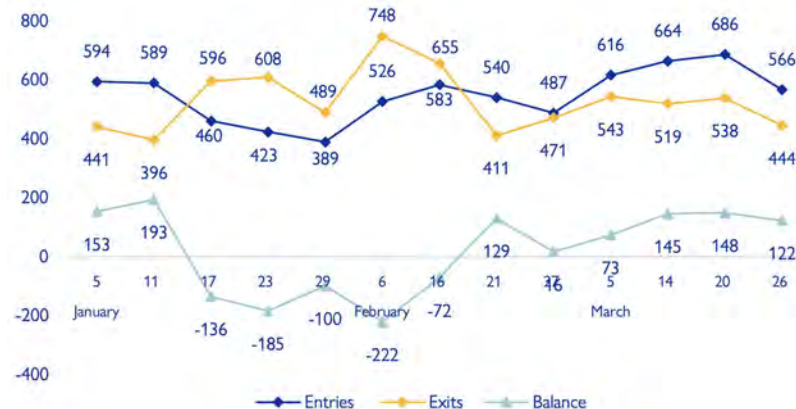
Two men walk next to the wall that divides Mexico from the US. © IOM 2023





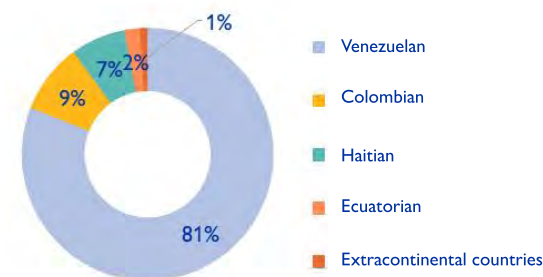
PERU IRREGULAR ENTRIES AND EXITS THROUGH THE BORDER WITH ECUADOR, CHILE AND BOLIVIA

The flow of migrants in the first quarter of 2024 has decreased by 15 per cent in entries and 10 per cent in exits, compared to the fourth quarter of 2023. Entries decreased from 77,040 to 65,760 and exits decreased from 70,200 to 63,360 migrants. The main nationalities observed were Venezuelan (81%), Haitian (7%) and Colombian (9%).



Source: DTM Peru, 2024.

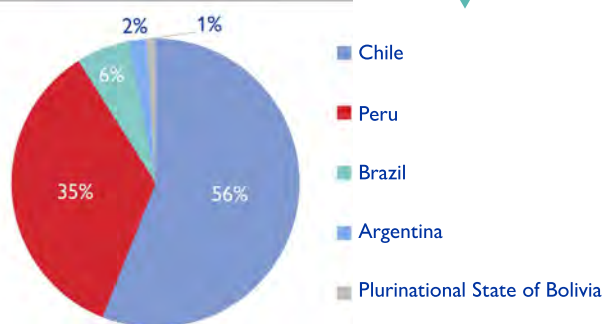
MAIN NATIONALITIES OF ORIGIN



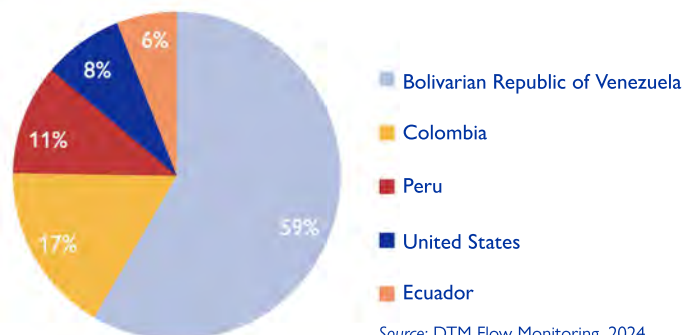
According to the counts during the period of observation, 210 cases of population from extracontinental countries (1%) were recorded: Angola (112), Bangladesh (29), Cameroon (21), Republic of Congo (15), Nepal (14), Ghana (12), and others (7).

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION According to data from the DTM, Chile (56%) and Peru (35%) are the main destination countries for people entering through Peru's northern border (Tumbes). Brazil is the third country with 6 per cent. Meanwhile, Venezuela (59%) and Colombia (17%) are the main destination countries for people leaving through the northern border.

FLOW FROM NORTH TO SOUTH



FLOW FROM SOUTH TO NORTH

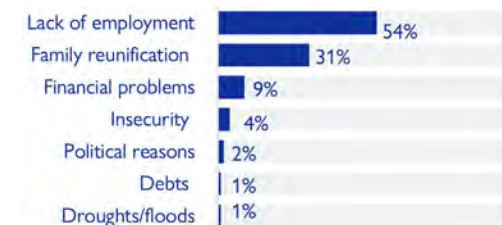


Source: DTM Flow Monitoring, 2024.

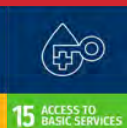
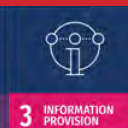
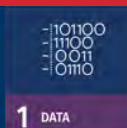
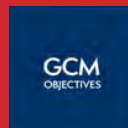
EMIGRATION (OUTFLOWS)

MAIN MOTIVATIONS TO MIGRATE:

*The response per centage can add up to more than 100% (multiple choice)



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring, 2024.





BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

TRENDS IN 2024

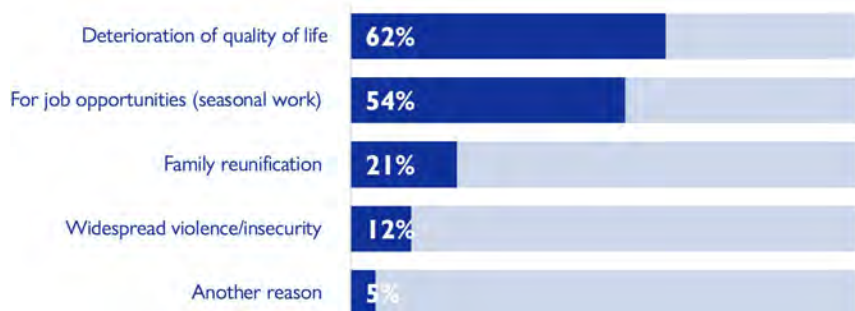


According to data from individuals in mobility assisted by IOM, although migratory flows outnumber returns, there was an increase in the number of people returning in the first quarter of 2024. For every three persons emigrating, approximately two persons chose to return in the same period.

EMIGRATION (OUTFLOWS)

MAIN MOTIVATIONS TO MIGRATE:

*The response per centages can add up to more than 100% (multiple choice)

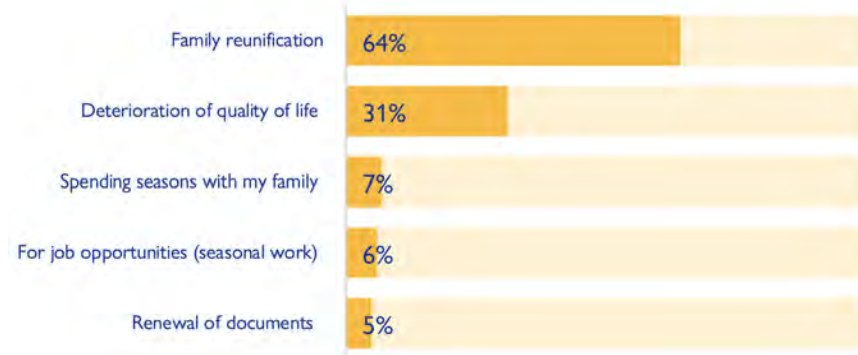


The main destination countries (DTM, 2024) are: Colombia (72%), Peru (11%), the United States of America (6%), Ecuador (5%), Chile (4%), and Brazil (2%). However, it is essential to note that Colombia does not necessarily indicate the final destination of migrating individuals. Colombia may serve as a transient location as they move towards their ultimate destination.

RETURNS (INFLOWS)

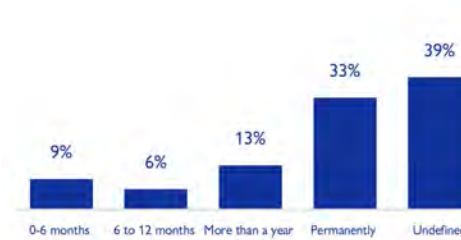
MAIN MOTIVATIONS TO RETURN:

*The response per centages can add up to more than 100% (multiple choice)



The prevailing reasons for return include family reunification and deterioration of quality of life, suggesting that personal motivation and family connections are key factors in the decision to come back. Colombia is the primary country from which individuals return, accounting for 58%, followed by Peru (21%) and Ecuador (13%).

INTENTION TO STAY IN VENEZUELA



11 per cent of individuals who returned for the first quarter of 2024 expressed the intention to stay in Venezuela for more than a year. Meanwhile, 39 per cent indicated that they do not know how long they will stay in Venezuela.

Source: DTM Flow Monitoring. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 2024.

The presented data is the result of monitoring individuals in mobility attended by IOM and their implementing teams, located in border areas of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This report does not include migration by sea (except for deported or repatriated individuals), air, or assisted voluntary return programs.

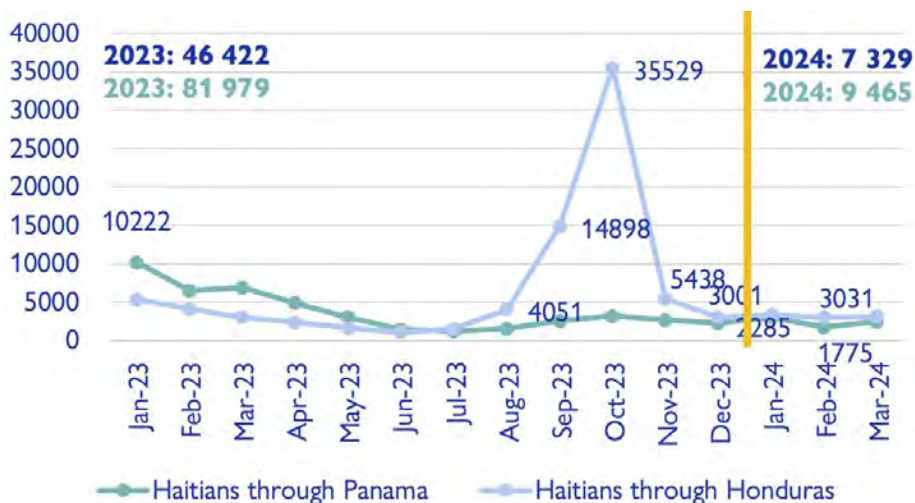


CENTRAL AMERICA AND NORTH AMERICA

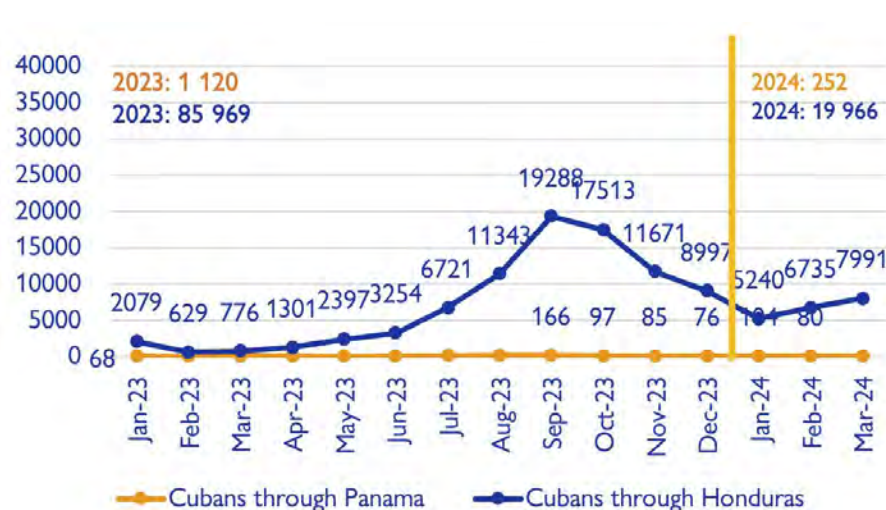


MAIN CARIBBEAN NATIONALITIES IN TRANSIT THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA 2023 – 2024 (ENE-MAR)

HAITIANS IN IRREGULAR TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA AND CENTRAL AMERICA



CUBANS IN IRREGULAR TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA AND HONDURAS



Haitians in irregular transit presented a decreasing trend in the flow from January to June 2023, both in Panama and Honduras. However, from July to October transit grew exponentially in Honduras, while in Panama grew linearly with a decreasing trend. In 2023 transit through Honduras was almost double than in Panama, while in 2024 it is higher in Honduras, but without as much margin of difference.

In the case of Cubans, transit through Panama is relatively low compared to Honduras, which grew exponentially from February to September 2023, declining in the last quarter of the year. In 2023, the number of Cubans in Honduras was 78 times greater than in Panama, so far in 2024 it is 79 times greater.

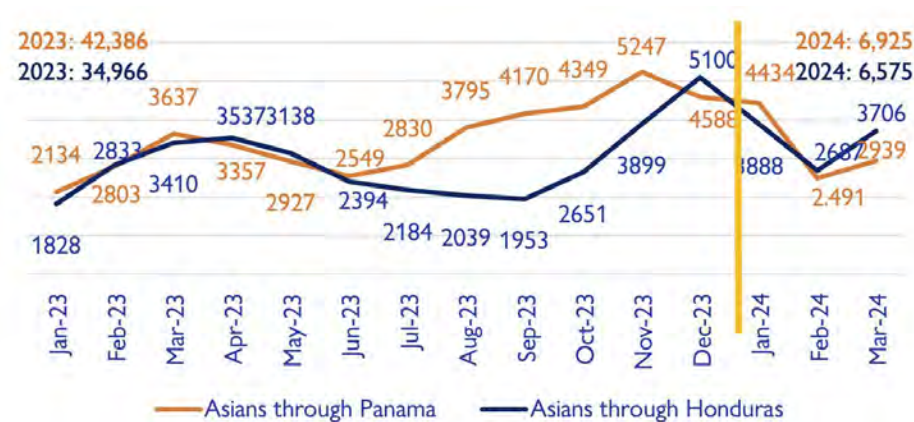
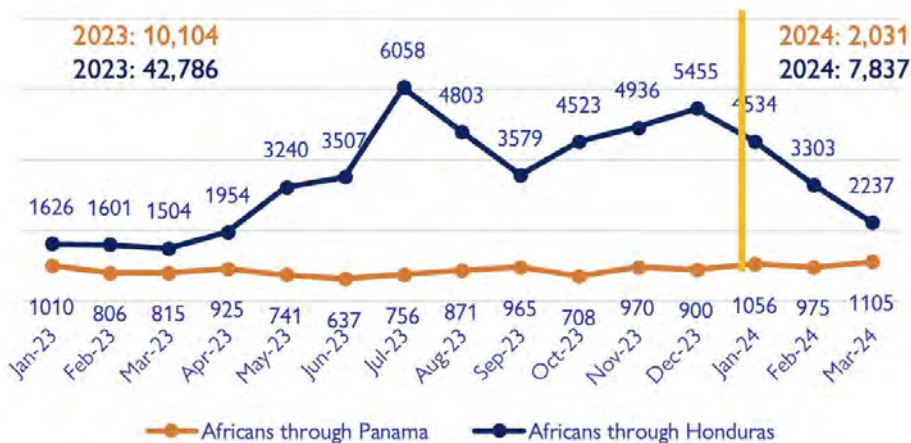
Source: National Immigration Service of Panama, Irregular transit on the Panama-Colombia border, April 2024 and National Migration Institute, Irregular migratory flow Statistics Panel, April 2024.



TRANSIT OF AFRICANS AND ASIANS THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA 2023-2024 (JAN-MAR)

AFRICANS IN IRREGULAR TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA AND HONDURAS

ASIANS IN IRREGULAR TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA AND HONDURAS



Source: National Immigration Service of Panama, Irregular transit on the Panama-Colombia border, April 2024 and National Migration Institute, Irregular migratory flow Statistics Panel, April 2024.

Four times as many Africans passed through Honduras than Panama in 2023, a trend that was almost repeated in March 2024. The flow of African nationals through Panama is mainly made up of the following 3 countries of origin: 18 per cent people from Cameroon, 12 per cent from Somalia and 11 per cent from Angola. In Honduras 64 per cent of the flow is dominated by people from Guinea (30%), Senegal (20%) and Mauritania (14%). This indicates a new trend of interregional migration. In 2023, 42,386 Africans have entered Honduras, while 10,104 people from that continent have entered Panama; by 2024, 7,837 Africans have entered Honduras, while only 2,031 have entered Panama.

In the case of people of Asian nationalities, there is a greater flow through Panama than through Honduras, especially in the months of July to November 2023, where the entry of Asian people through Darién doubled that of Honduras. While, as of March 2024, the numbers are very close in each country, with 6,925 Asians having entered Panama while 6,575 have entered Honduras. The 3 main nationalities of irregular entry into Panama from Asia are Chinese (by far the majority, 60 per cent of Asians), Afghan (10 per cent) and Indian (9 per cent), while in Honduras they are Chinese (35 per cent of Asians), Uzbek (15 per cent) and Indian (12 per cent).





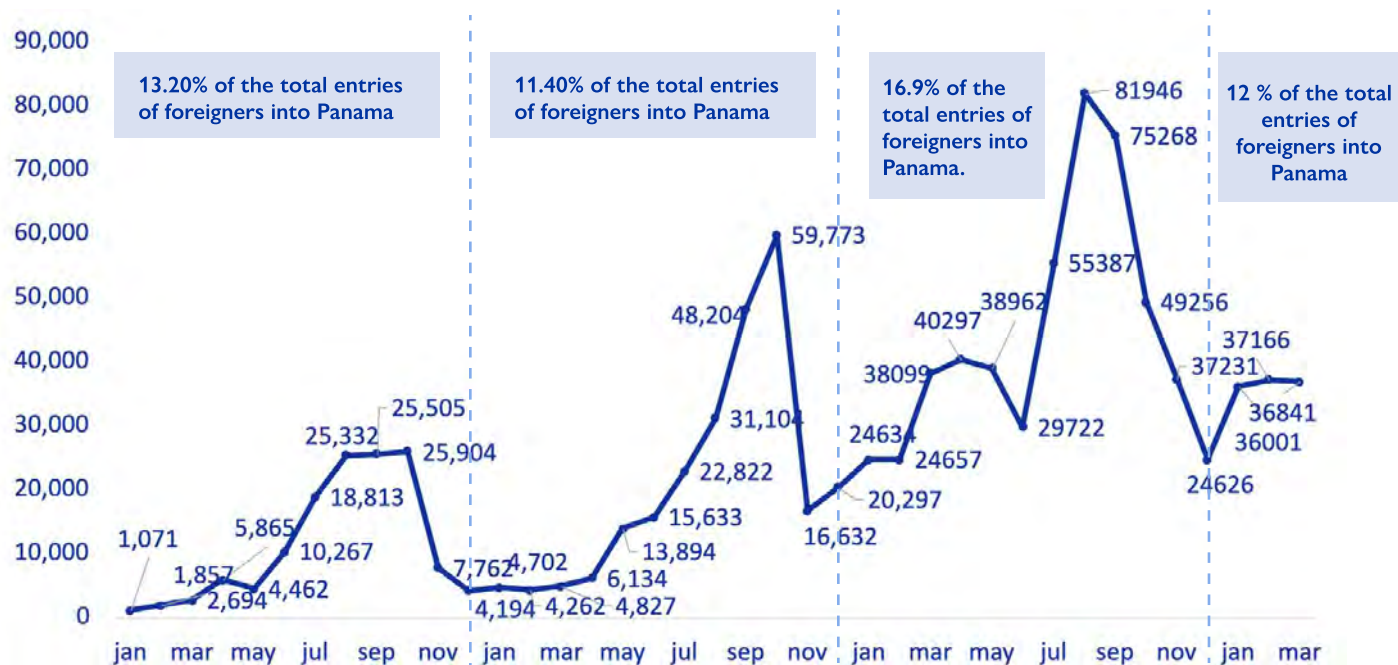
PANAMA

IRREGULAR ENTRIES THROUGH THE BORDER WITH COLOMBIA 2021 AND 2024 (JAN-MAR)

Until March 2024, there has been a 26 per cent increase in entries through Darien, compared to the same period in 2023.

The average daily influx this year has been 1209 people, whereas at the end of the previous year it amounted to 1425.

Source: Servicio Nacional de Migración de Panamá, [Tránsito irregular en frontera Panamá-Colombia](#), [April 2024].



13.20% of the total entries of foreigners into Panama

11.40% of the total entries of foreigners into Panama

16.9% of the total entries of foreigners into Panama.

12% of the total entries of foreigners into Panama



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 2023



Men
52% (272 259)



Women
26% (134 634)



Boys
12% (30 360)



Girls
10% (52 820)

Source: Servicio Nacional de Migración de Panamá, [Tránsito irregular en frontera Panamá-Colombia](#), [April 2024].



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 2024



Men
48% (39 029)



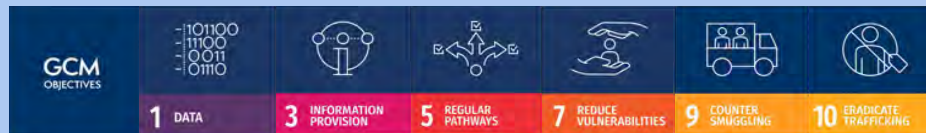
Women
26% (21 637)



Boys
16% (12 779)



Girls
10% (8 357)



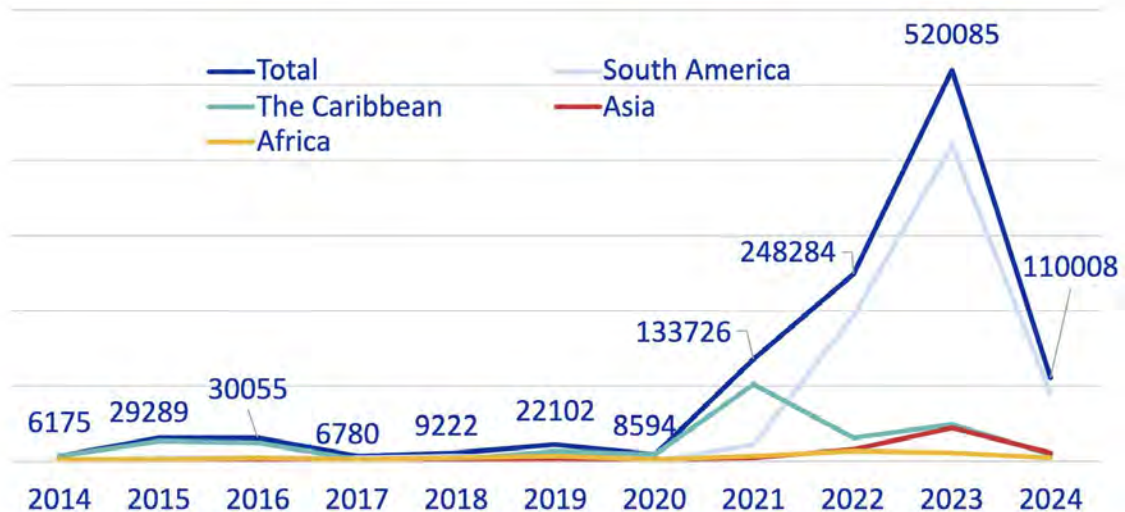


PANAMA

IRREGULAR ENTRIES THROUGH THE BORDER WITH COLOMBIA 2021 TO 2024 (JAN-MAR)

In 2021, more people entered through Darien than in the cumulative period 2014-2020. For 2022, there was a year-on-year increase of 89%, and in 2023, of 109%.

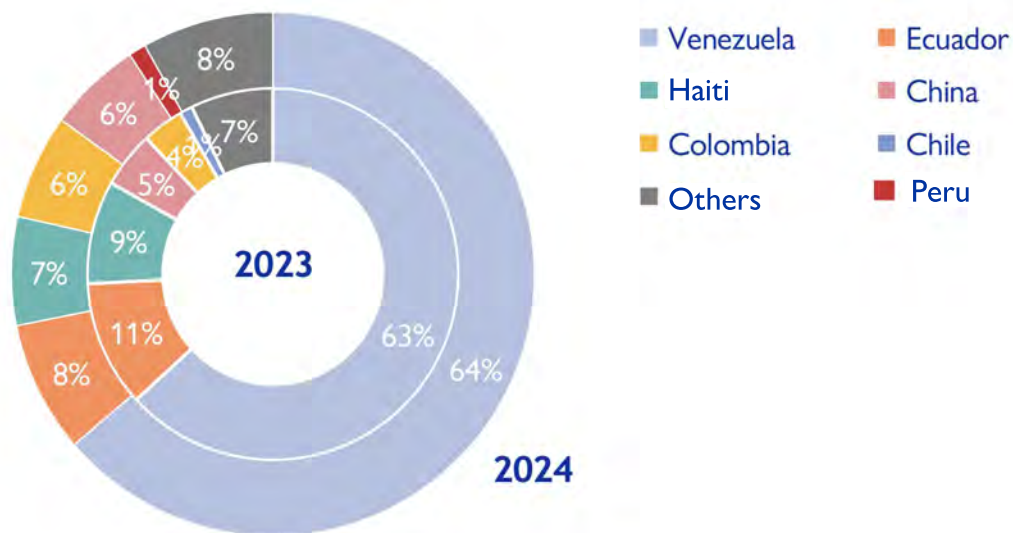
According to Panamanian authorities in 2024, until March 31st, 110,008 irregular migrants have crossed through the Darien province (70,092 Venezuelans, 8,953 Ecuadorians, 7,329 Haitians, 7,136 Colombians, 6,358 Chinese, 5,811 Chileans). In March alone, they amounted to 36,841.



Source: National Immigration Service of Panama, Irregular transit at the Panama-Colombia border, [April 2024]

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN 2023 AND 2024

By March 2024, Venezuelan (64%), Ecuadorian (8%), and Haitian (7%) have been the top 3 nationalities crossing the Darien jungle. People of Colombian and Chinese origin have increased their relative participation compared to the previous year. Ecuadorians and Haitians have decreased in relative importance compared to other countries of origin so far in 2024.



PANAMA

SECURITY RISKS AND NEEDS IN DARIÉN:

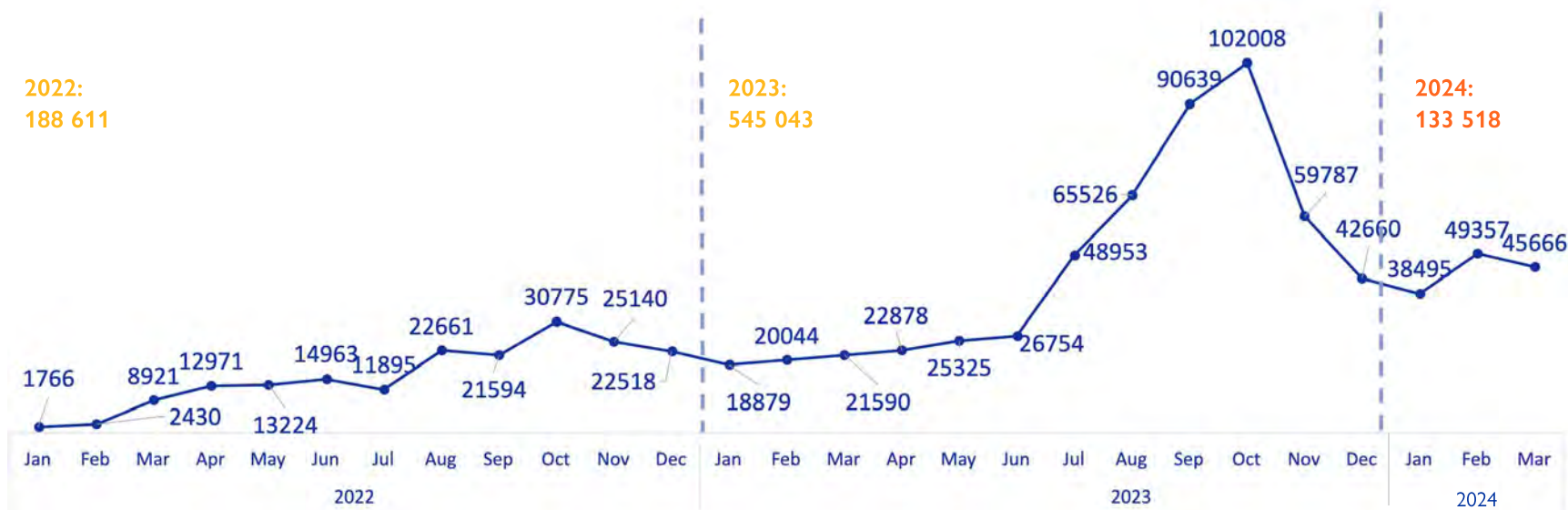
Based on 900 surveys conducted in Costa Rica with migrants who crossed the Darien in 2023 ([MMC, 2024](#)):

- 1. High level of danger in the Darien:** 91 per cent of migrants experienced incidents such as injuries, thefts, and physical violence, primarily on the Panamanian side of the Darien. In 2023, there was a significant increase in sexual violence, witnessed deaths reported by interviewees, and robberies, related to increased activity of criminal groups.
- 2. Risks for minors:** Two out of every three migrants with children and adolescents reported their high exposure to deaths, sexual abuse, and other serious risks in the Darien. Unaccompanied minors are even more exposed
- 3. Unmet basic needs:** Migrants reported a critical lack of food and water due to the geographical and economic context of the Darien. Furthermore, medical assistance and access to basic resources such as cash to continue the journey are insufficient, especially in Panama and Costa Rica.



Migrants walk across the Darien Gap from Colombia into Panama hoping to reach the US. Thousands of migrants from three continents converge in the Darien Gap risking their lives in search of a better future. IOM 2023 / Gema Cortes. © IOM 2023.

HONDURAS IRREGULAR ENTRIES TO HONDURAS FROM NICARAGUA 2022 - 2024 (JAN - MAR)

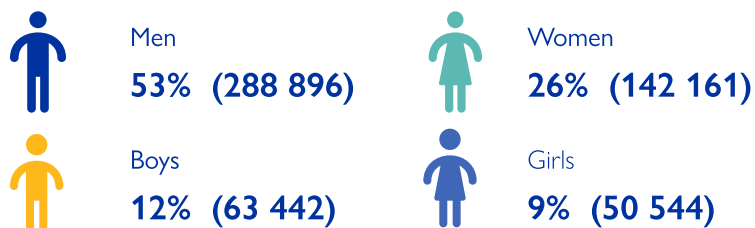


- In 2024, 25 per cent of foreign entries into Honduras have occurred irregularly from the southern border.
- The first quarter of 2024 saw a year-on-year increase of 121 per cent compared to the same period in 2023.
- The average daily entries in march 2024 was 1 467.

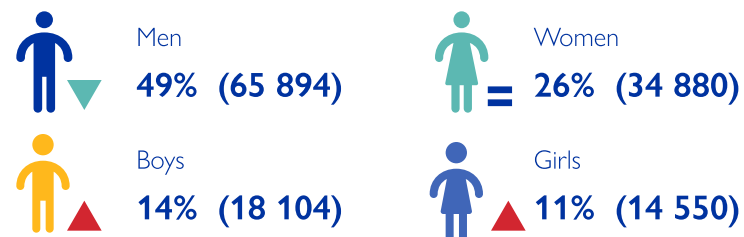
Source: Instituto Nacional de Migración, Panel de Estadísticas flujo migratorio irregular, (April 2024).



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 2023



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 2024



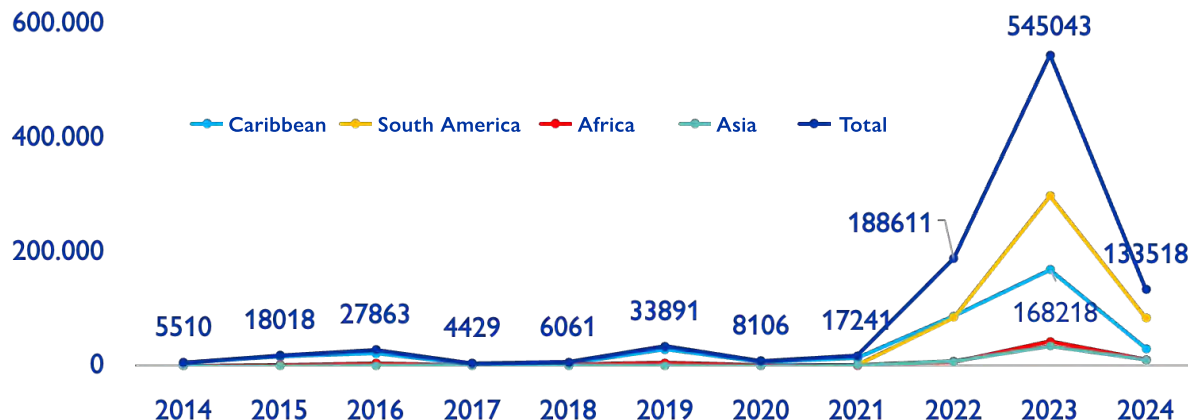
Source: National Institute of Migration, Irregular Migration Flow Statistics Panel, (April 2024).

HONDURAS

IRREGULAR ENTRIES TO HONDURAS FROM NICARAGUA BY REGION OF ORIGIN 2014 TO 2024 (JAN-MAR)

In 2022, more individuals entered Honduras than in the aggregate period of 2010-2021. For 2023, there was a year-on-year increase of 189 per cent.

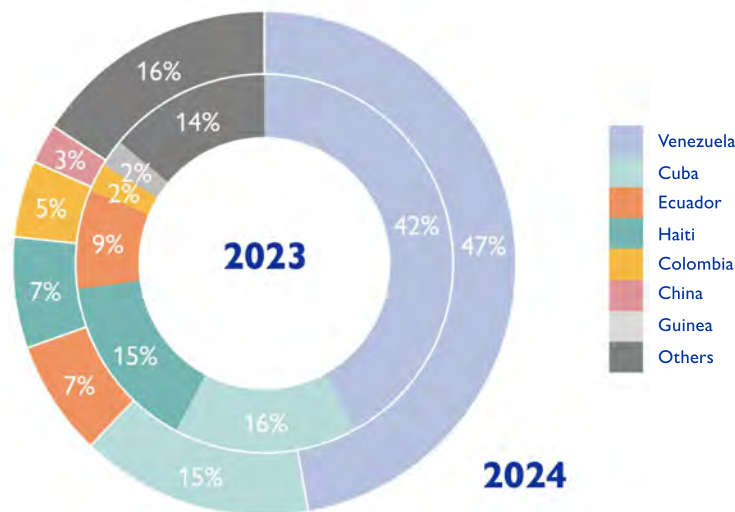
According to Honduran authorities in 2024, up to March 31st, 133,518 irregular migrants have crossed from Nicaragua (63,009 Venezuelans, 19,966 Cubans, 9,923 Ecuadorians, 9,465 Haitians, 6,578 Colombians, and 3,412 Chinese). In March alone, this figure was 35,666.



Source: Instituto Nacional de Migración, Panel de Estadísticas flujo migratorio irregular, (April 2024).

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN 2023 AND 2024

In 2024 so far (until March), Venezuelans accounted for 47 per cent, Cubans for 15 per cent, Ecuadorians for 7 per cent, and Haitians for 7 per cent of the total flow in transit through Honduras, together comprising 76 per cent. Similarly to the Darien jungle, the Colombian and Chinese nationalities have gained relative significance in 2024 compared to 2023.



Source: National Institute of Migration, Irregular Migration Flow Statistics Panel, (April 2024).

MEXICO MEXICO, EVENTS OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS 2022 – 2024 (JAN – MAR)

The first quarter of 2024 is the highest one on record.

Compared to the first quarter of 2023, the number of events has increased by 200 per cent, reaching 359,591.

There are 3,952 daily events with irregular migrants recorded so far in 2024



Source: Unidad de Política Migratoria (UIP), Informe Estadístico (April 2024).

PRESENTATIONS AND REFERRALS, 2024 (JAN – MAR): 359 591

Presentations: instances of migrant individuals referred by the National Institute of Migration to shelters within the Network for the Comprehensive Development of the Family (DIF for its name in Spanish), who underwent an administrative procedure due to lacking documentation of their migratory status. Events involving minors or individuals with specific protection concerns.



Source: Migratory Policy Unit, Statistical Report (April 2024).

PRESENTATIONS AND REFERRALS, 2023 (JAN – MAR): 120 029

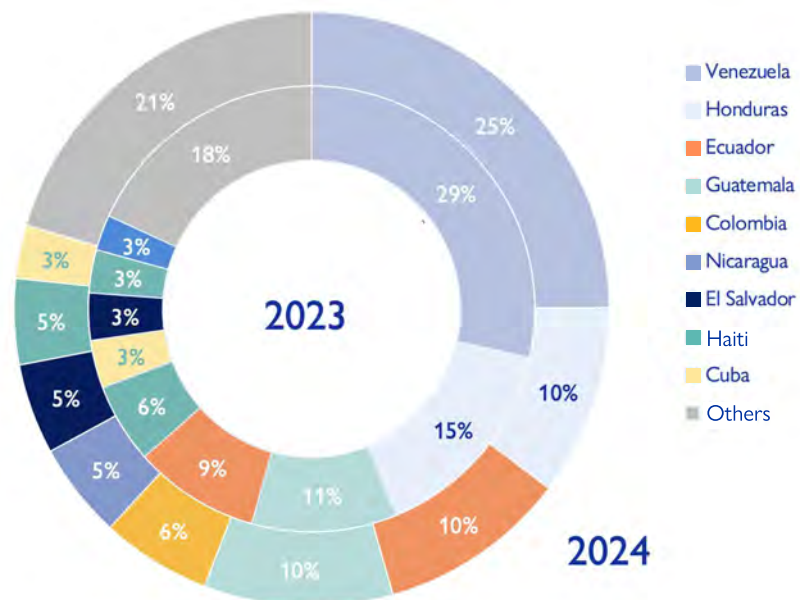
Referrals: instances of migrant individuals referred by the National Institute of Migration to shelters within the Network for the Comprehensive Development of the Family (DIF for its name in Spanish), who underwent an administrative procedure due to lacking documentation of their migratory status. Events involving minors or individuals with specific protection concerns.



Source: Migratory Policy Unit, Statistical Report (April 2024).

MEXICO

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF PRESENTATIONS AND REFERRALS, 2023 – 2024 (JAN – MAR)



Source: Migratory Policy Unit, [Statistical Report](#) (April 2024).

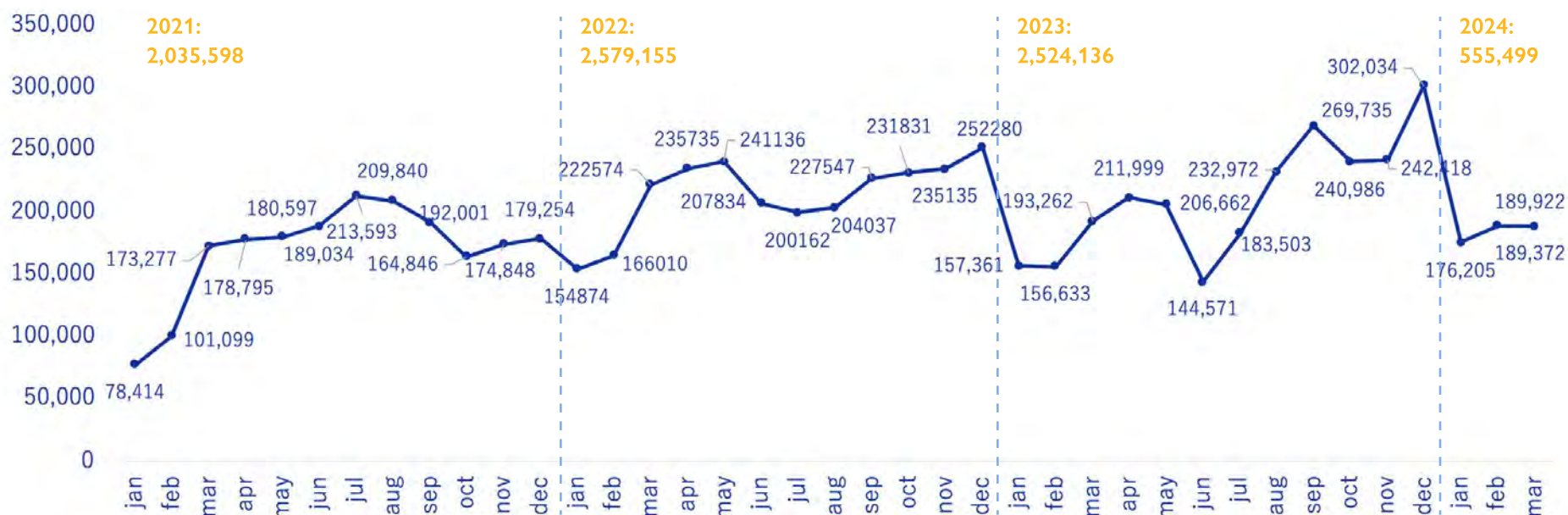
Up to March 2024, Venezuelans 89,667 (25%), Hondurans 37,316 (10%), Ecuadorians 36,951 (10%), Guatemalans 36,932 (10%), and Colombians 21,521 (6%) are the main nationalities in transit through Mexico. These nationalities represent 61 per cent of the irregular events involving migrants. Compared to 2023, the main nationalities have decreased their relative flow in 2024, except for Ecuador. The appearance of Nicaraguan individuals in 2024 is notable, as they did not have the same relative weight in the flow the previous year.



IOM Mexico staff during needs monitoring with migrant children in the background. Alejandro Cartagena / IOM 2022. © IOM 2022.



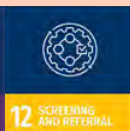
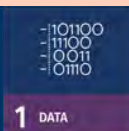
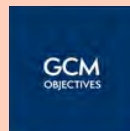
ENCOUNTERS AT THE SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, 2021 – 2024 (JAN – MAR)



Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Southwest Land Border Encounters, (April, 2024)

- An average of 6,104 encounters have been recorded daily between January and March 2024. December 2023 is the highest month on record, representing 9,743 daily encounters.
- January and February 2024 are the highest ever recorded, while March 2024 has a monthly and interannual decrease of less than 1 per cent.
- In 2023, 14 per cent (358,037) occurred under Title 42 while 86 per cent (2,184,099) occurred under Title 8. For 2024, all encounters occur under Title 8.

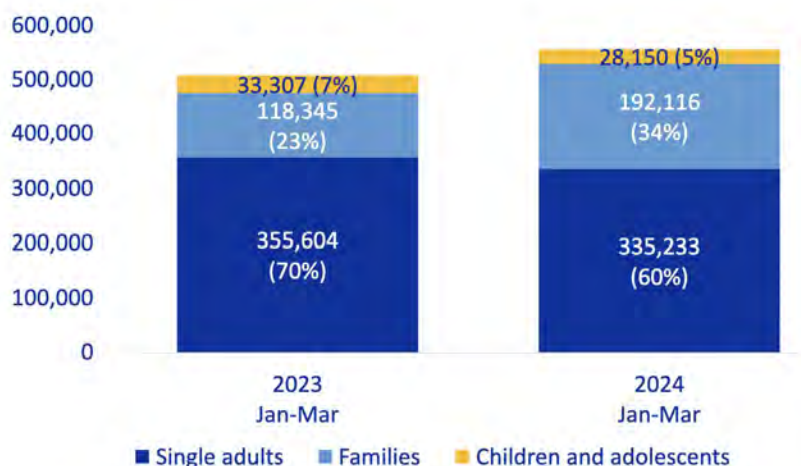
Encounter data includes detentions under Title 8 of the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), inadmissibilities under Title 8 of the Office of Field Operations (OFO), and expulsions under Title 42. Expulsions under Title 42 began on March 21, 2020, meaning that irregular migrants detected by immigration authorities were deported to their last country of immediate transit or to their home country due to public health considerations. Title 42 expired on May 11th, 2023.





ENCOUNTERS AT THE SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, 2021 – 2024 (JAN – MAR)

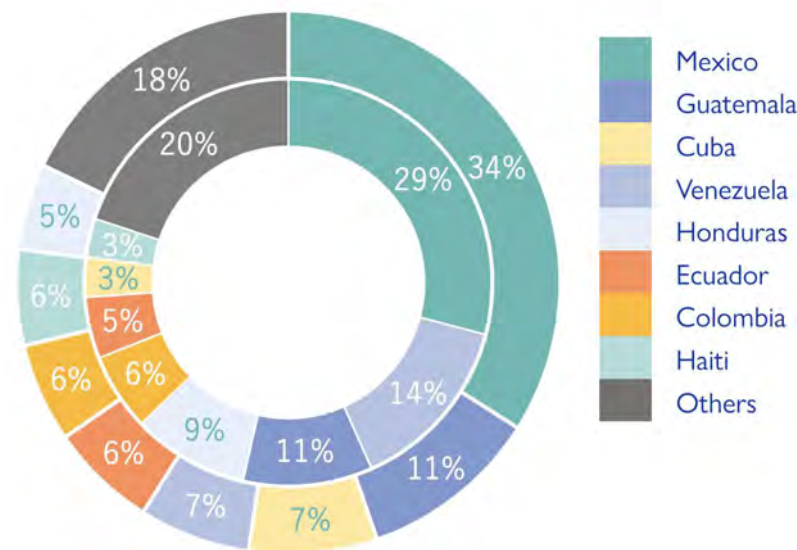
ENCOUNTERS AT THE SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS, 2023 – 2024 (JAN – MAR)



Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, [Southwest Land Border Encounters](#), (April, 2024)

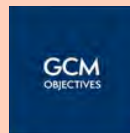
There are increasingly more families traveling together. While between January and March 2023 they represented 23 per cent of the flow, for the same period in 2024 they made up 34 per cent of the total encounters. This demonstrates a change in the trend from previous years when family flows were lower in proportion.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN IN ENCOUNTERS AT THE SOUTHWEST LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, 2023 – 2024 (JAN – MAR)



Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, [Southwest Land Border Encounters](#), (April, 2024)

By March 2024, Mexicans 34 per cent, Guatemalans 11 per cent, Cubans 7 per cent, and Venezuelans 7 per cent together represent 59 per cent of the total encounters at the southwest land border.



ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN REGIONAL PROGRAM. SITREP | 1 JANUARY 2022– 15. IOM, MARCH 2024

The Assisted Voluntary Return Regional Program, implemented by IOM, offers a safe, voluntary, and dignified return to migrants in vulnerable situations, completely free of charge, covering all related expenses such as flights, transfers, documentation, medical assistance, food, lodging, and hygiene kits (Assisted Voluntary Return Regional Program (Wha-avr) Sitrep | 1 January 2022–15 March 2024).

- In 2023, assistance was provided for the return of 2,182 migrants in the Americas, representing a 38 per cent increase compared to 2022.
- The main countries, from where assisted returns originated, were Mexico (accounting for more than half of the total), Guatemala, and Panama. These are transit countries towards the southern border of the United States for multiple nationalities, including those from South America, Central America, the Caribbean, and extraterritorial countries.
- In addition to transportation support, the International Organization for Migration provides beneficiaries with pocket money and accommodation.



From January to August 2023, a record 320,000 people traversed the rugged rainforest on their way north, surpassing the 250,000 recorded for the entire year of 2022. Many are women and children, as well as families with elderly or disabled persons, who are more vulnerable to violence and abuse and have greater protection needs. More than one-fifth of the arrivals are children, half of whom are under five years old. IOM 2023 / Gema Cortés. © IOM 2023



IOM REGIONAL OFFICE IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA
IOM REGIONAL OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE REGIONAL RESPONSE TO THE
SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

The RDH was established in September 2020 in IOM's Regional Office for Central America, North America and the Caribbean, with the purpose of operationalizing and implementing IOM's institutional Migration Data Strategy in the region.

The RDH provides support to IOM Country Offices, as well as to Member States, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders in the region in order to build activities related to migration data and information management.

The three main objectives of the Data Hub, aligned with the Migration Data Strategy, are the following:

Objective 1 - Strengthen the global evidence based on migration.

Objective 2 - Develop the capacities of States and other relevant partners to enhance the national, regional and global migration.

Objective 3 - Ensure more evidence-based IOM- and United Nations system-wide programming, operations, policy advice and communications.

The RDH activities are aligned with the commitments made in various international frameworks, including the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration (GCM), in particular its Objective 1: "Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies", as well as the goals and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including, for example, Target 10.7: "facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and mobility of persons, including by way of the implementation of well-planned and managed migration policies) and Target 17.18: "... increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status..."

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Office for Central America, North America and the Caribbean, San Jose, Costa Rica
Regional Data Hub (RDH)

Email: rosanjosermdu@iom.int

Website: <https://rosanjose.iom.int/es/datos-y-recursos>

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Office for South America Buenos Aires, Argentina
Regional Data Team (RDH, in Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Email: smelde@iom.int

Website: <https://robuenosaires.iom.int/es/datos-y-recursos>

Office of the Special Envoy for the Regional Response to the Situation in Venezuela (OSE) Panama City, Panama

Website: <https://respuestavenezolanos.iom.int/>