In the third quarter of 2023, a record-breaking number of individuals engaged in mixed movements have consistently been reported arriving in the Darien. Officially, 212,601 arrivals have been recorded during the months of July, August, and September 2023. The majority, constituting 75%, originating from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela), followed by Ecuador (11%) and Colombia (4%). This marks a 95% surge when compared to the previous quarter.

Between January and September 2023, nearly 409,000 arrivals have been documented in the Darien region, with a notable spike in August, totaling 81,950 arrivals. This surge represents a 170% increase compared to the corresponding period in 2022.

The primary nationalities of persons engaged in mixed movements across the Darien in 2023 are Venezuelans (64%), Ecuadorians (12%), and Haitians (9%). While there was a noticeable decline in the number of Haitian nationals during the second and third quarters, this may be attributed to their exploration of alternative routes, especially through Nicaragua. Furthermore, the influx of extracontinental arrivals persisted and even increased throughout the third quarter, with Chinese, Indian, and Afghan nationals emerging as the most prominent among them.

Note: This map is for illustrative purposes only. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the UN.

Sources: SENAFORENT: Panama, UNHCR, 2023.
Mixed Movements
Overview of key figures and trends

The growing trend of individuals engaged in mixed movements has placed substantial pressure on already overwhelmed reception systems. Throughout the period covered in this report, critical needs persist at key locations, especially at border crossing points and other reception areas where the available services remained inundated and unable to cope with the mounting demand for assistance in crucial areas such as shelter, food, mental health and psychosocial support, protection services, among others.

Refugees and migrants involved in mixed movements across the region continue to confront grave dangers along their journey, including incidents of theft, harassment, extortion, physical assault, and gender-based violence. The reported number of people on the move who went missing in Central and North America in 2023 is 913, underscoring the level of risks and hardships faced by those engaged in mixed movements. Persons engaged in mixed movements confront various health issues, such as acute diarrhea, respiratory infections, skin problems, and psychological stress. Mental health is a notable concern requiring increasing support and resources.

Increasing movements were also reported in Honduras where official figures reveal more than 341,000 people entering the country irregularly from January to September 2023. The main nationalities include Venezuela (45%), Cuba (14%), Haiti (11%), and Ecuador (10%). In Mexico, over 115,000 new asylum claims were registered from January to September 2023, reflecting a 131% increase compared to the same period in 2022. The primary nationalities of asylum seekers in Mexico include Haitians (33%), Hondurans (27%), and Cubans (11%).

As evident from multiple data collection initiatives implemented in the region, the predominant aim of most individuals involved in mixed movements is to reach the United States. By September 2023, there were over 1.8 million reported encounters at the U.S. Southwest land border, representing a 5% decrease compared to the same period in 2022. However, there was a 9% increase noted in July, August and September 2023 when compared to the corresponding period in the preceding year. The primary nationalities include Mexicans (24%), Venezuelans (17%), Guatemalans (14%), and Hondurans (13%).

Providing information to persons engaged in mixed movements on the availability of essential services, including safe shelter spaces along the migration route, access to national asylum processes, eligibility for resettlement and other pathways, including the U.S. Parole Program, and the CBP One App, is an ongoing priority. Without accurate information, individuals remain vulnerable to deception, are more likely to accept offers from smugglers and to be subject to extortion, fraud, robbery, and abuse.

Yoimar left Venezuela with her husband and their two children Maximiliano and Evangeli. They walked from Venezuela and crossed the Darien jungle with other 20 people.

“You must be very careful with children. It is not as it is painted; the reality is different. It is difficult. There are many diseases, many cases of people who have been here for 20 days.”

Without money to continue her journey, they are currently stranded in Lajas Blancas temporary reception centre.

“I want to go to school to become a doctor”, says Evangeli, while drawing with her brother. “Weeks ago, before we left our country, it was my brother’s birthday, and our parents took us to the beach. I loved playing in the water.”

In 2023, nearly 89,000 children have already crossed the Darien, who are especially vulnerable to the risks of this journey.
Highlights from the R4V Quarterly Movements Report

Amidst outflows from Venezuela continuing to outnumber returns, the rate of those leaving for Brazil increased even further during this quarter, while Colombia saw greater exits than overall entries, predominantly leaving north towards Central and North America, and some to Venezuela.

For the first time, more refugees & migrants engaged in northbound movements, towards Mexico and the US, than those moving south. This was the predominant trend not only in Central America, but now also in South America, where Peru, Ecuador and Colombia all witnessed significantly more exits through northern borders than southern ones. With 409K having crossed the Darien so far in 2023, surpassing the Government’s initial yearly estimates, more than half of year-to-date total of irregular entries to Panama from Colombia occurred in this quarter (213K), almost half of Venezuelans having departed directly from their country (only transited via Colombia), 91% intending to reach the U.S.

September also set a new record as the month with the greatest number of encounters – over 66,500 – of Venezuelans attempting to cross into the US irregularly from Mexico.

A High Court ruling in Trinidad & Tobago considered the non-refoulement principle inapplicable in the country, leading to deportation of asylum-seekers and recognized refugees to Venezuela.

Additional information included in the report

- Regional movement trends, key findings, and analysis, including the impact from policies influencing refugee and migrant flows across the continent.
- Regular and irregular entries/exits of Venezuelans in the 17 R4V countries.
- Northbound movements through Central America and multidirectional movements in South America, identifying main routes used by refugees and migrants.

For additional information and analysis on mixed movements in the region covering July to September 2023, please see the quarterly R4V Movements Report.
Missing migrants in the Americas

- Since IOM began monitoring deaths and disappearances of migrants and people on the move, between 2014 until 30 September 2023, 8,280 cases have been recorded in the region. Actual figures may be a lot higher as not all deaths are recorded (MMP, 2023).

- 913 cases were registered in the Americas from January to September 2023. The break-down by sub-region is: Caribbean 160; Central America: 414; South America: 59 and North America: 280 (Idem).

Mixed Movements  Colombia

287 k
Exits from Necocli recorded by Maritime companies from January to September 2023.

1,114
Daily average exits from Necocli recorded by Maritime companies from January to September 2023.

38%
Increase in exits from Necocli in the third quarter compared to second quarter of 2023.

63% VENEZUELAN
13% ECUADORIAN
11% HAITIAN
5% CHINESE
Most important nationalities using maritime companies from January to September 2023.

From July to September 2023, IOM conducted an extensive survey, including 47,479 refugees and migrants in Colombian shelters and those receiving assistance at the Referral and Guidance Points (RGP). The findings showed a steady desire to stay in Colombia among individuals throughout September. However, there was a 2% increase in the inclination to move to the United States from August to September. In contrast, there was a decrease in the intention to move to Chile and Ecuador over the quarter. (Registry of Beneficiary Entries in Shelters and Puntos de Orientación y Referenciación (PRO) in Colombia, IOM Colombia, 2023.).

Monthly flows of all nationalities recorded by maritime companies in Necocli 2023

1 January 2023 – 30 September 2023

Source: IOMM-RAV 2023
Mixed Movements Panama – Darien

408,972
People entered irregularly through the Darien province from January to September 2023.

64% VENEZUELAN
12% ECUADORIAN
9% HAITIAN
4% CHINESE

Main nationalities by 30 September 2023 in the Darien.

75,268
Irregular entries in the Darien Province were registered in September 2023.

× 3 times
more irregular entries in the Darien by 30 September 2023, compared to the same period of 2022.
Mixed Movements Panama – Darien

327

Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between July and September 2023, entering Panama from Colombia in the Darien province (Migration Reception Centers Lajas Blancas, Los Planes, San Vicente and Paso Canoas).

Countries of origin
- Venezuela 72%
- Colombia 7%
- Ecuador 9%
- Haiti 9%
- Burkina Faso 8%
- Other 2%

Countries of intended destination
- United States 96%
- Canada 2%
- Other 2%

Men 49%

Women 51%

Average age 32

Different nationalities interviewed 18

Reported to have experienced protection incidents during their journey through the jungle 35%

Main reasons to leave country of origin
- Lack of employment/Low income 76%
- Generalized violence 58%
- Lack of food 24%
- Victim of violence 17%
- Lack of access to medical services 9%

Main needs now and to continue the journey
- Clothes and shoes 52%
- Food for the family 34%
- Medicines, health care 23%
- Information on protection and migratory alternatives 11%
- Drinking water 9%

Main protection incidents in the Darien
- Theft 69%
- Physical threat/assault 34%
- Scam or fraud 16%
- Abduction or kidnapping 14%
- Sexual assault or exploitation 5%

Food security
- 87% of people faced lack of food and adopted severe coping strategies. 46% have regularly skipped meals and 41% spent whole days without eating.
- 69% have an insufficient food consumption. 56% consumed one meal only and 13% none the day before the interview.

### Mixed Movements Panama – Darien & Chiriqui

1,461 individuals were interviewed at temporary migratory reception stations Darien and Chiriqui by OIM, between July and September 2023.

#### Intention to return to country of origin
- **Yes**: 43%
- **No**: 57%

#### Main needs
- **Transportation**: 26%
- **Food and nutrition**: 18%
- **NFI**: 15%
- **Income generation/employment**: 15%
- **Medical assistance**: 8%

#### Information channels used by refugees and migrants
- **Telephone**: 38%
- **Whatsapp**: 32%
- **Facebook**: 14%
- **Face to face**: 9%
- **Internet**: 6%
- **TV**: 1%

#### Main nationalities interviewed
- 69% VENEZUELAN
- 17% ECUADORIAN
- 8% COLOMBIAN
- 5% HAITIAN

#### Additional notes
- 75% of interviewed individuals have completed secondary education.
- 96% of individuals mentioned the United States of America as their primary destination.
- Men: 56%, Women: 44%
During August 2023, 84,494 people departed Los Planes ETRM for Costa Rica as part of the migratory flow mobilising through the Americas. The majority entered mainly through Paso Canoas, on the border with Panama (99%). The daily average number of departures was 2,712, reaching a daily peak on August 26th with 4,722 exits, and a minimum on August 27th with 1,309 exits. It is worth noting that currently the number of departures between January and August 2023 (333,422) exceeded the record total departures for 2022 (226,610) by 47 percent (DTM, 2023b).
Mixed Movements Costa Rica

613 Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between July and September 2023. Interviews took place in Ciudad Neily, Paso Canoas and Los Chiles.

Individuals interviewed:
- 55% Men
- 43% Women
- 2% Non binary

Average age: 30

Reported that the fear of generalized violence and insecurity was a reason to leave the country of origin.

45% Reported to have experienced protection incidents in the route.

46% Reported to have experienced protection incidents in the route.

Countries of origin:
- 10% Venezuela
- 7% Ecuador
- 2% Colombia
- 1% Haiti
- 80% Other

Countries of intended destination:
- 80% United States

Main reasons to leave the country of origin:
- 88% Lack of employment/low income
- 75% Fear due to the general situation of violence/insecurity
- 45% Lack of access to education
- 44% Lack of access to medical services or medicine

Main needs now and to continue the journey:
- 84% Food for the family
- 66% Shelter
- 59% Clothes and/or shoes
- 26% Internet and telephone access
- 25% Health care

Main protection incidents during the route:
- 53% Theft
- 39% Physical threat or intimidation
- 25% Extortion
- 18% Scam or fraud
- 9% Prefer not to say

Food security:
- 80% of people had food security issues in the last month.
- 55% spent whole days without eating and 25% have regularly skipped meals.
- 73% Have an insufficient food consumption. 41% consumed one meal only and 32% none the day before the interview.

Mixed Movements Honduras

585
Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between July and September 2023.

Countries of origin

- Venezuela: 55%
- Cuba: 9%
- Colombia: 8%
- Ecuador: 8%
- Haiti: 6%
- Other: 9%

Countries of intended destination

- United States: 97%
- Canada: 2%
- Other: 1%

Men: 58%
Women: 41%
Non binary: 1%
Average age: 32

Reported to have experienced protection incidents during their journey.

Main needs now and to continue the journey

- Food for the family: 60%
- Medicines/health care: 34%
- Clothes/and/or shoes: 28%
- Drinking water: 22%
- Legal assistance: 22%

Main protection incidents in the route before arrival to Honduras (105 people who suffered protection incidents)

- Theft: 62%
- Scam or fraud: 48%
- Physical assault/abuse: 23%
- Extortion: 10%
- Deny of entry/push-back: 3%

Lack of employment/low income: 83%
Fear due to violence/insecurity: 36%
Lack of access to food: 27%
Lack of access to medical services/medicines: 10%
Threats or intimidation: 9%

Lack of employment/low income: 83%
Fear due to violence/insecurity: 36%
Lack of access to food: 27%
Lack of access to medical services/medicines: 10%
Threats or intimidation: 9%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin

(More than one option could be selected)

- Lack of employment/low income: 83%
- Fear due to violence/insecurity: 36%
- Lack of access to food: 27%
- Lack of access to medical services/medicines: 10%
- Threats or intimidation: 9%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin

(More than one option could be selected)

- Lack of employment/low income: 83%
- Fear due to violence/insecurity: 36%
- Lack of access to food: 27%
- Lack of access to medical services/medicines: 10%
- Threats or intimidation: 9%

Reported to have experienced protection incidents during their journey.

44% of people have food security issues in the last month.
24% have regularly skipped meals and 20% spent whole days without eating.

35% have an insufficient food consumption.
29% consumed one meal only and 6% none the day before the interview.

Mixed Movements Guatemala

1,896 Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between July and September 2023. Interviews were conducted in several provinces and border points including Petén, Chiquimula, Izabal, San Marcos, Hueuetenango as well as the capital Guatemala City.

Countries of origin
- Venezuela: 52%
- Honduras: 27%
- Ecuador: 11%
- Colombia: 2%
- Other: 5%

Countries of intended destination
- United States: 98%
- Other: 2%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin (More than one option could be selected)
- Lack of employment/low income: 80%
- Fear due to violence/insecurity: 34%
- Lack of access to food: 20%
- Threats or intimidation: 9%
- Lack of access to medical services or medicines: 4%

Main protection incidents during the route (More than one option could be selected)
- Theft: 48%
- Extortion: 43%
- Scam or fraud: 24%
- Physical threat or intimidation: 16%
- Deportation: 8%

Main needs now and to continue the journey (More than one option could be selected)
- Food for the family: 68%
- Medicines, health care: 36%
- Shelter: 31%
- Drinking water: 30%
- Clothes and/or shoes: 13%

77% of people had food security issues in the last month. 69% have regularly skipped meals and 8% spent whole days without eating.

34% have an insufficient food consumption. 54% consumed one meal only and 6% none the day before the interview.

Reported to have experienced protection incidents in the route.

Reported that the fear of generalized violence and insecurity was a reason to leave the country of origin.
Mixed Movements  Guatemala

3,658
Individuals were interviewed by DTM Guatemala between July and September 2023.

58%
Men

42%
Women

31
Average age

6%
of women were pregnant or breastfeeding.

5%
people interviewed reported suffering from a chronic or severe disease.

Guatemala

Main reasons to leave the country of origin

Better living conditions 25%
Work (get a job or improve salary) 18%
Do not consider future in country 16%
Dissatisfaction with government 13%
Title 42 11%
Violence 9%
Other(*) 8%

Main needs now and to continue the journey

Shelter 84%
Food 79%
Assistance travelling 64%
Personal hygiene items 56%
Internet access 48%
Drinking water 20%

Countries of origin

- Venezuela
- Honduras
- Ecuador
- Colombia

*Other* category includes: Improving access to food; threats; discrimination; improving education; devaluation of education; currency devaluation; improving currency; improving wages and income; and some feel persecuted for their political activities in their country.

Source: https://rosanjose.iom.int/es/tablero-interactivo-personas-migrantes-en-transito-por-las-americas
https://infounitnca.iom.int/migracion-en-transito/round5

Note: The interviewees had the possibility of selecting several options, so the percentages will not add up to 100%.
Mixed Movements
Refugees and Migrants presence in Mexico (presentations and referrals)

Refugees and migrants presented and referred to Mexican Immigration authorities 2022-2023 (Jan-Aug)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Referrals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>17,798</td>
<td>19,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>18,346</td>
<td>20,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>19,799</td>
<td>21,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>10,053</td>
<td>12,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>12,209</td>
<td>13,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>9,991</td>
<td>12,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,052</td>
<td>12,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>77,121</td>
<td>95,872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Increase of presentations and referrals of refugees and migrants from January to September 2023 in Mexico compared with the total events of refugees and migrants with irregular situation in the same period in 2022.

September is the month with the highest number of irregular immigrant events compared to the last two years.

Main nationalities
- 28% VENEZUELA
- 17% HONDURAS
- 11% GUATEMALA
- 9% ECUADOR
- 4% HAITI

Main countries of origin from January to September 2023.
Asylum trends in Mexico

**115,343**
Asylum applications were lodged in Mexico from January to September 2023, an increase of 31% compared to the same period in 2022 (COMAR, 2023).

**27k**
Asylum-seekers registered by UNHCR in Mexico in 2023.

**71%**
of asylum-seekers interviewed by UNHCR in Mexico in 2023, have specific protection needs.

**33% HAITI**
27% HONDURAS
11% CUBA
6% OTHER
4% EL SALVADOR
Top countries of origin in 2023 (COMAR, 2023).

Asylum Applications in Mexico 2020-2023 (Jan-Jun) (all nationalities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023 (Jan-Sep)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,910</td>
<td>129,756</td>
<td>118,722</td>
<td>115,343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Top 10 Asylum applications in Mexico by country of origin Jan - Jun 2023**

- Haiti: 37,736
- Honduras: 31,055
- Cuba: 12,777
- Other countries: 6,615
- El Salvador: 5,033
- Venezuela: 4,784
- Guatemala: 4,646
- Brazil: 3,531
- Chile: 3,183
- Colombia: 2,144


**Mexico: Asylum-seekers with protection needs registered by UNHCR in Jan-Jun 2023**

| Specific legal and physical protection needs | 15,867 |
| Child at risk | 4,740 |
| Serious medical condition | 2,555 |
| Disability | 2,158 |
| Single parent | 1,836 |
| Women at risk | 1,561 |
| Unaccompanied or separated child | 682 |
| SGBV | 399 |
| Older person at risk | 384 |
| Family unity | 44 |
| Torture | 17 |

Mixed Movements Mexico

1,390
Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between July and September 2023. Interviews took place in 18 cities across Mexico.

50% Men
50% Women
33 Average age

Countries of origin
- Honduras
- Venezuela
- Cuba
- Guatemala
- El Salvador
- Haiti
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Other

Countries of intended destination
- United States
- Canada
- Other

Main reasons to leave the country of origin
(More than one option could be selected)
- 51% Victim of violence
- 47% Fear due to violence/insecurity
- 43% Lack of employment/low income
- 12% Lack of access to food
- 10% Lack of access to medical services or medicines

Main needs now and to continue the journey
(More than one option could be selected)
- 67% Food for the family
- 39% Shelter
- 27% Clothes and/or shoes
- 24% Information on protection and migratory alternatives
- 22% Medicines, health care

Main protection incidents in the route before arrival to Mexico
(579 people who suffered protection incidents)
- 52% Theft
- 40% Extortion
- 29% Physical assault/abuse
- 24% Scam or fraud
- 4% Abduction or kidnapping

Reported that being a victim of violence, threats or intimidation was one of the main reasons to leave the country of origin. 43% cited lack of employment.

Reported to have experienced protection incidents in the route.

Reported one of their main needs was food for their family.

39% of people had food security issues in the last month. 31% have regularly skipped meals or 8% spent whole days without eating.

Have an insufficient food consumption. 17% consumed one meal only and 2% none the day before the interview.

Source: Mixed movement monitoring UNHCR-WFP, Mexico, 2023.
IBC Human Mobility (July - September 2023)

Mixed Movements Mexico South Border

1,322 Individuals were interviewed by IOM in Tapachula and Tenosique between July and September 2023.

Countries of origin
- Honduras 43%
- Cuba 36%
- Haiti 7%
- Guatemala 5%
- El Salvador 3%
- Venezuela 6%
- Mexico 1%
- Not defined 4%

Countries of intended destination
- United States 33%
- Mexico 66%
- Not defined 3%
- Mexico 33%

Men 66%, Women 34%, Were between 26 and 35 years old.

Individuals were interviewed by IOM in Tapachula and Tenosique between July and September 2023.

Travel group of interviewed individuals
- With relatives 46%
- Alone 48%
- With non relatives 6%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin
(More than one option could be selected)
- Socioeconomic conditions 84%
- Violence/ general security situation 48%
- Political reasons 37%
- Family reunification 20%
- Other 2%

Main reasons to choose country of destination
(More than one option could be selected)
- Employment 83%
- More favorable socioeconomic conditions 78%
- Safety 44%
- Access to legal protection 38%
- Political stability 27%
- Family reunification 17%
- Other 1%

Mixed Movements  Mexico North Border

1,099 Individuals were interviewed by IOM in Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana between July and September 2023.

61% Men  39% Women  33 Was the average age

Countries of origin
- Venezuela: 42%
- Mexico: 24%
- Guatemala: 8%
- Colombia: 8%
- Honduras: 7%
- El Salvador: 3%
- Haiti: 3%
- Other countries: 5%

Countries of intended destination
- United States: 94%
- Mexico: 2%
- Canada: 4%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin

- Socio-economic conditions: 66%
- Insecurity/violence: 61%
- Political reasons: 47%
- Family reunification: 8%
- Other: 4%

Main needs

- Food and nutrition: 21%
- Safety: 15%
- Shelter: 15%
- Income generation and employment: 13%
- Legal assistance: 7%
Land Border Encounters in Southwest in United States

6% Decrease in the encounters at the Southwestern United States border by September 2023 (1,756,652), in comparison to encounters by September 2022 (1,860,009).

59% Were adults travelling alone and 35% moving in family units. from January to September 2023

6% Were unaccompanied children and adolescents. from January to September 2023

16% Monthly increase from August to September 2023. September (269,735) is the month with the highest number of encounters recorded so far in 2023.

United States Southwest land border encounters, 2021-2023

31% MEXICAN
13% VENEZUELAN
10% GUATEMALAN
10% HONDURAN
6% COLOMBIAN

Main country of origin in United States Southwest land border encounters from January to September 2023

Returns to Northern Central American countries (El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala)

Guatemalans, Hondurans and Salvadorians were returned from the United States, Mexico and other countries from January to September* 2023.

Decrease in total returns from January to July 2023 in comparison to the same period in 2022.

were the countries with the higher figures of returns from January to July 2023.

Returns from Mexico, United States and other countries, 2019-2022 (January - September*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Returns from Mexico</th>
<th>Returns from the United States</th>
<th>Returns from other countries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3,658</td>
<td>115,062</td>
<td>133,058</td>
<td>251,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>47,517</td>
<td>90,138</td>
<td>142,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>93,511</td>
<td>125,257</td>
<td>241,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>24,977</td>
<td>94,283</td>
<td>197,295</td>
<td>386,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>62,783</td>
<td>98,856</td>
<td>152,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns by destination country (Jan - Jul)

- Guatemala 53%
- Honduras 39%
- El Salvador 8%

Returns 2022 (January - December)
- Men 61% (120,243)
- Women 21% (41,192)
- Children and adolescents 18% (35,860)

Returns 2023 (January - July)
- Men 68% (54,849)
- Women 20% (15,931)
- Children and adolescents 12% (9,700)


* Figures for Honduras have a cut-off date as of July 2023.